UBUNTU GUIDE

24.04 LTS

Ver. 20250115

Ubuntu's zealous name comes from South African "Ubuntu" ideology and is often translated into "humanity to others".

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Base color of new additions

3 Introduction

Welcome to study the Ubuntu operating system.
About Ubuntu:
It is a free operating system (cf. Windows, MacOS).
It also works well on older computers.
It needs little memory.
It can also be installed alongside your existing operating system.
Your own files (Windows, MacOS) also work in Ubuntu.
Ubuntu is Linux (also Android is Linux).

Years ago I realized that my XP Windows laptop was old. I bought an inexpensive HP Stream laptop (2 GB central memory and 34 GB working memory). The Windows installation was 28 GB. I uninstalled Windows and installed just Ubuntu. Ubuntu needed 9 GB.
I installed Ubuntu Mate alongside Windows on an old Windows XP laptop.

With this guide, I aim to introduce the features of the Ubuntu graphical operating system to beginners.

Here are a few examples of Ubuntu applications:

Libre Office	- includes word processing, spreadsheet and presentation graphics
Document viewer	- viewing and using PDF documents
Thunderbird	- email
Firefox	- web browser
Chromium	- web browser (= Chrome)
gThumb	- organizing, editing and naming photos
Google Earth	- map program
Gimp	- image processing
VLC Media Player	- video + music
OpenShot	- video editing
Skype	- video calls
Dropbox	- cloud services

Windows games run on Linux using the Proton tool

Attention!
This English-language guide includes a separate text file. The text of the guide is numbered and the same numbering is in the text file. The text file is easily translated by Google Translator into any language, which allows you to read the text of the guide in all languages.

Best regards, Hannu

Feedback: comment@ubuntutor.com

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General Information about Ubuntu

Look: Ubuntu Desktop Guide

There seem to be a lot of Linux operating systems; which operating system do I choose?

The applications that a home user needs are email, web browser, pdf file viewer, video and music playback software as well as office program including spreadsheet, word processing and presentation graphics. Today, cloud services, web calls and other social media applications are also often needed.

Although Linux has many different operating systems (distros), the above mentioned applications can be found in all these systems and look the same. In this sense, the home user can choose any Linux operating system.

There are plenty of tutorials of Ubuntu, as well as a very useful forum where you get advice very quickly.

The previously mentioned applications are similar in appearance on the screen, whether you are running Windows or Ubuntu. Ubuntu does not need antivirus protection. The firewall has also been built inside Linux itself.
Ubuntu with all its applications is free.
Ubuntu needs much less memory compared to Windows.

When you start using Ubuntu instead of Windows, perhaps the most significant difference is the folder structure. These differences are presented in this guide.

Ubuntu is updated annually and the so-called ”Long-term support” (5 years) versions are published every two years with the symbol of year and month and the letters LTS (long-term support). For example, version 24.04 LTS has been released in April 2024 and will be supported until 2029 (2035). (*enterprise customers can buy an additional 2 years of coverage to make a total of 12 years support from today — extending the Noble Numbat‘s reign to 2036!)*

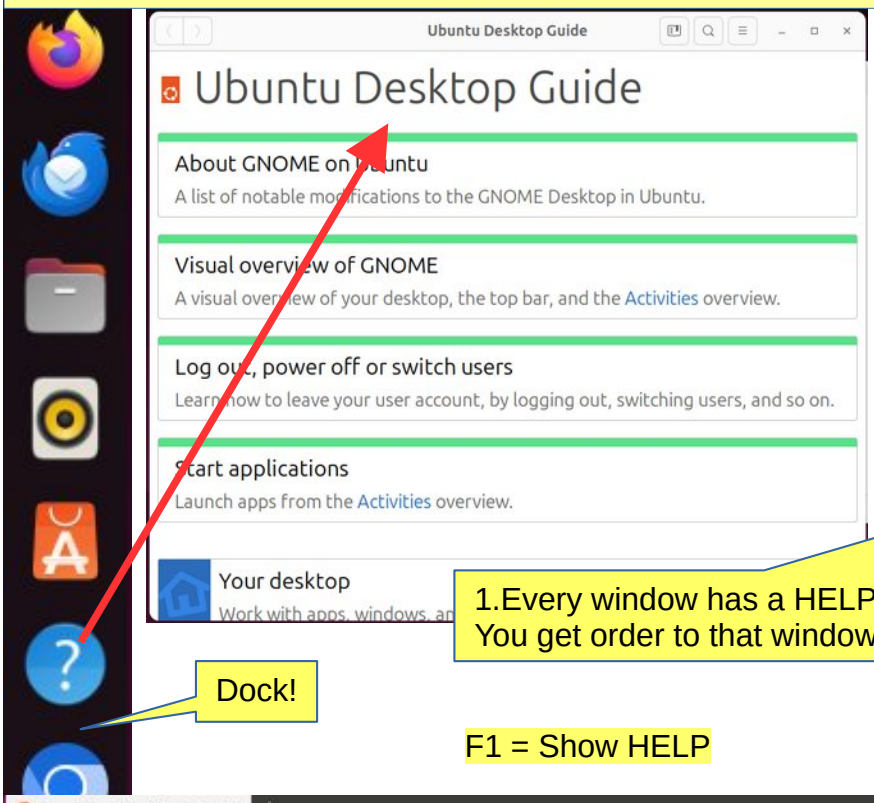
If you have an old computer, you can install Ubuntu Mate or Lubuntu (distros). Both are exellent with an old PC.
You can work with Windows or with Ubuntu distros, and distros can use files from the Windows area. Very useful! And you can use this guide with distros too!

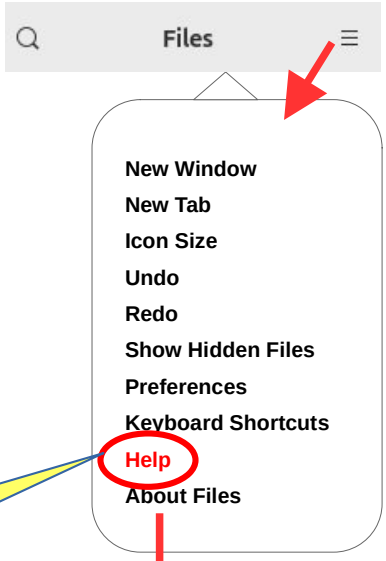
How to open Ubuntu?

To **unlock your computer**, raise the lock screen curtain by dragging it upward with the cursor, or by pressing Esc or Enter. This will reveal the login screen, where you can enter your password to unlock. Alternatively, **just start typing your password** and the curtain will be automatically raised as you type.

When you lock your screen, or it locks automatically, the lock screen is displayed. In addition to protecting your desktop while you’re away from your computer, the lock screen displays the date and time. It also shows information about your battery and network status.

Ubuntu instructions

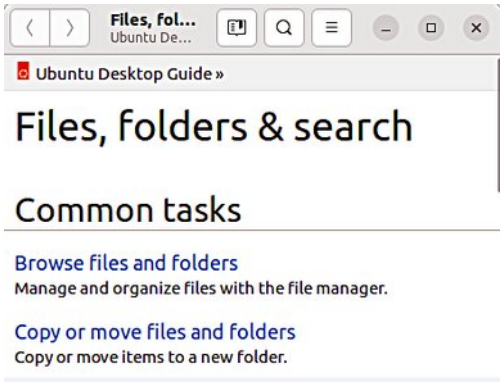


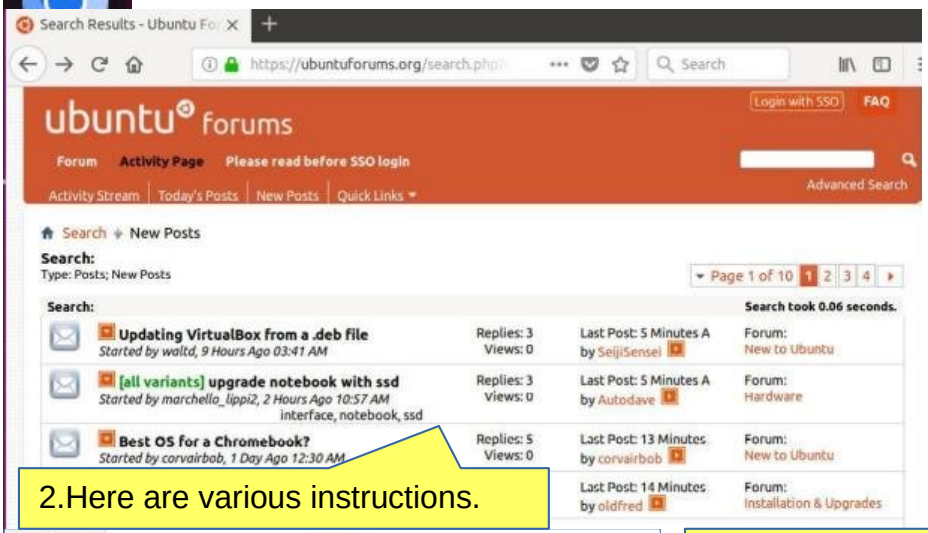


1.Every window has a HELP!
You get order to that window!

Dock!

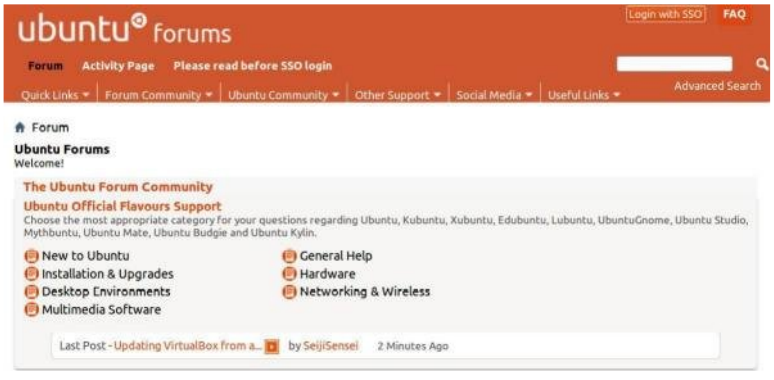
F1 = Show HELP





2.Here are various instructions.

3.Excellent Guide in English can be found at
http://ubuntu-manual.org/ (Ubuntu 16.04)
The guide is in pdf format and
it can be downloaded to your computer.

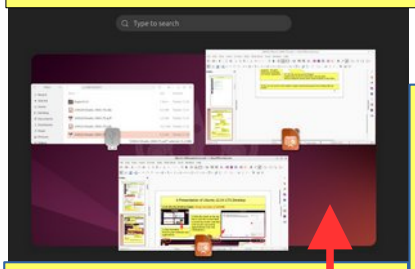


4.Ubuntu's excellent discussion forum.
If you have a problem, look here.
Be brave, and ask.
This forum is very good.
More information on the web
https://discourse.ubuntu.com/
Old one
https://ubuntuforums.org/forum.php

5. LibreOffice documentation
https://documentation.libreoffice.org/en/english-documentation/

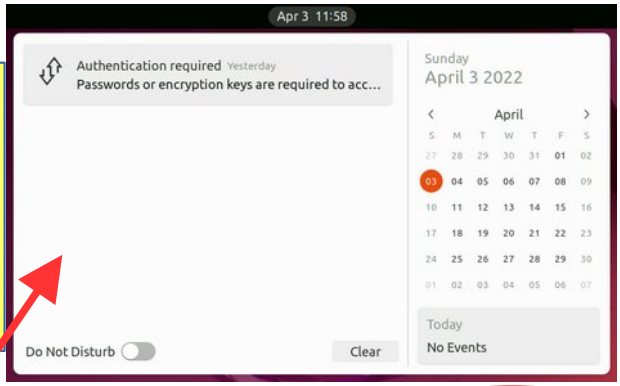
6 Presentation of Ubuntu 24.04 LTS Desktop

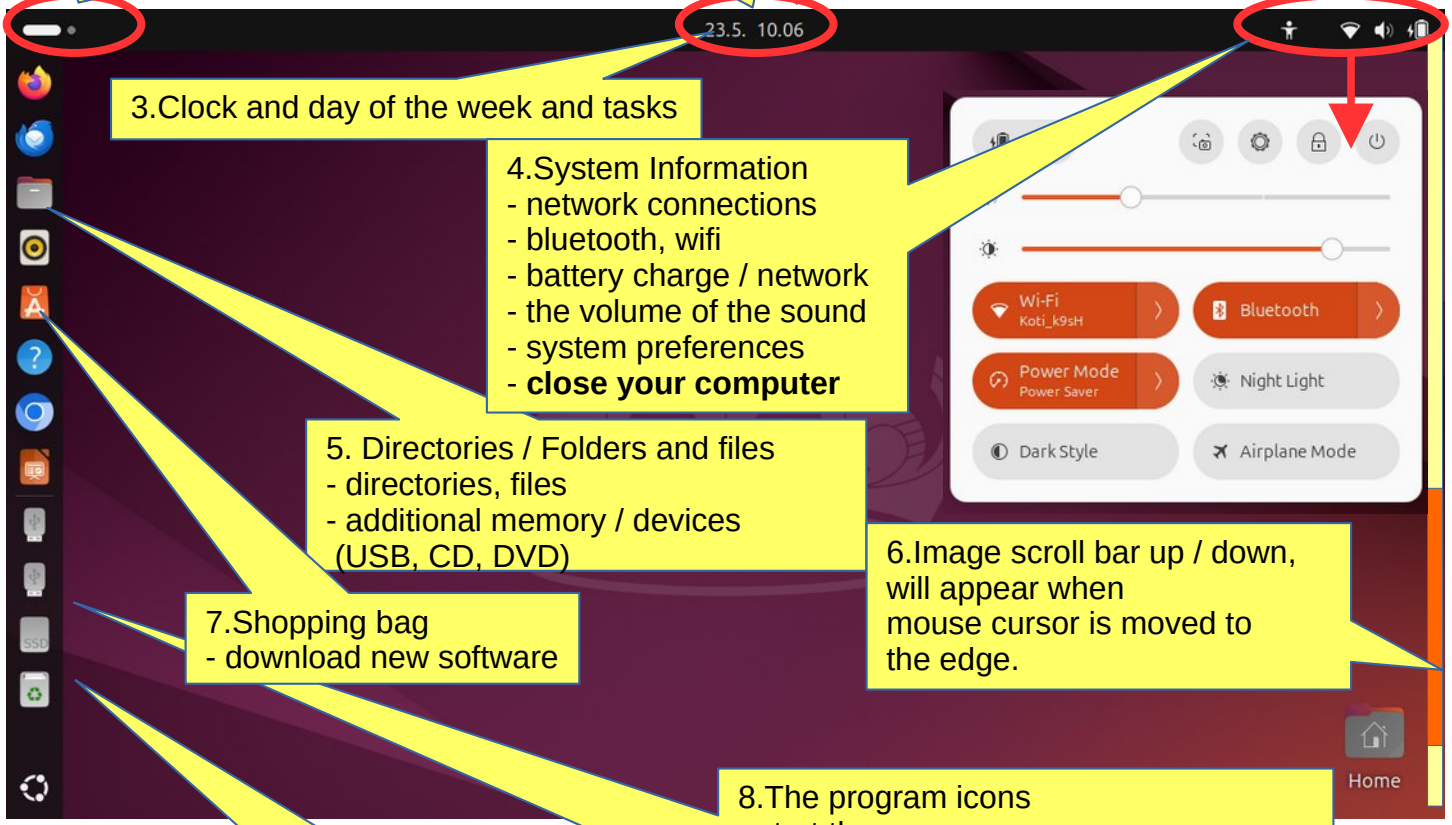
Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: Visual overview of GNOME



2.Click! One point = one window. You can Display all windows.

1.Click the clock on the top bar to see the current date, a month-by-month calendar, a list of your upcoming appointments and new notifications.!





3.Clock and day of the week and tasks

4.System Information
- network connections
- bluetooth, wifi
- battery charge / network
- the volume of the sound
- system preferences
- **close your computer**

5. Directories / Folders and files
- directories, files
- additional memory / devices (USB, CD, DVD)

6.Image scroll bar up / down, will appear when mouse cursor is moved to the edge.

7.Shopping bag
- download new software

8.The program icons
- start the program
- icons can be added or removed
- icon size can be changed
- the sequence of icons can be changed
- the icons can be hidden
- the icon shows the number of windows

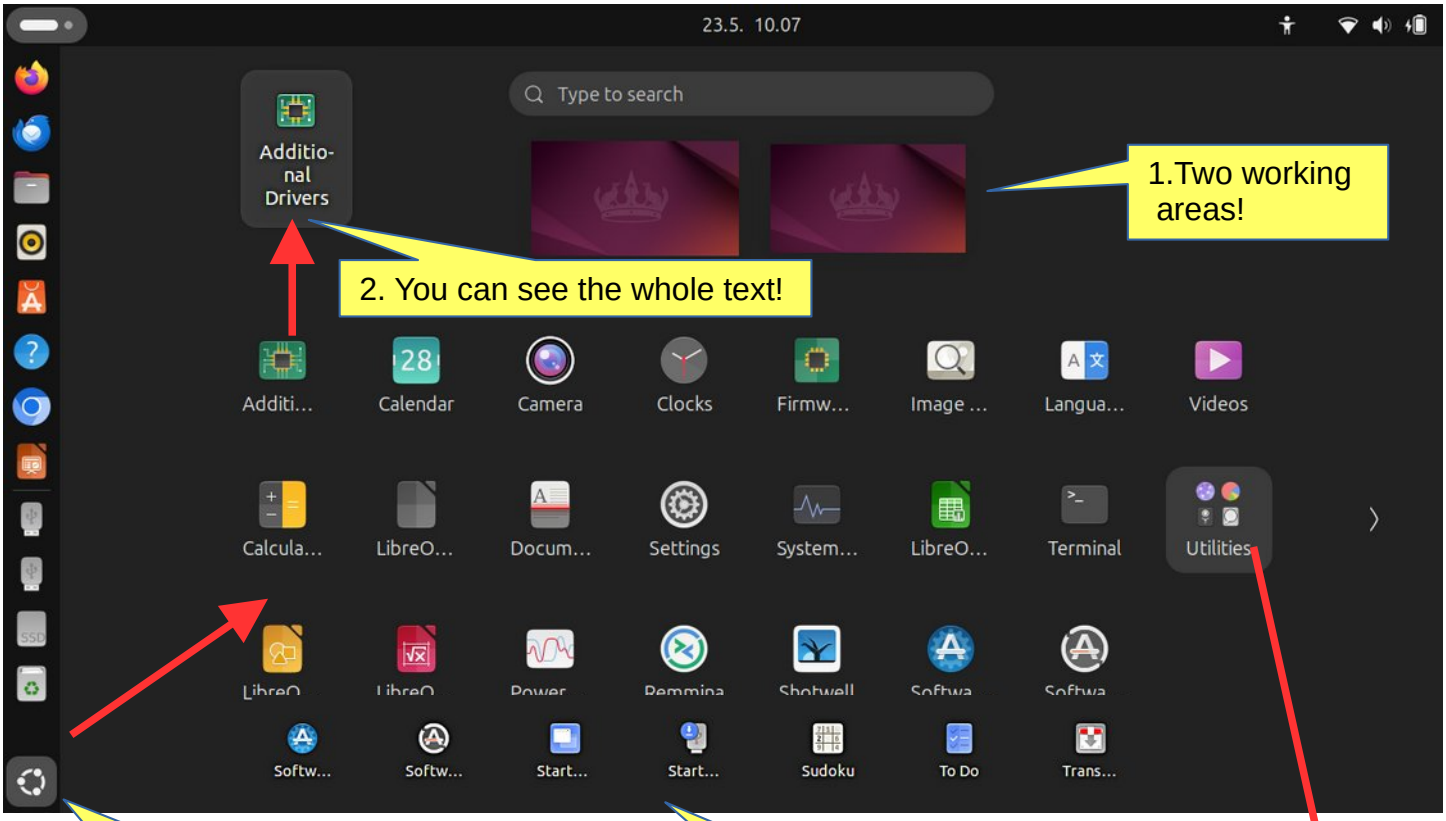
9.The Dash
Selecting and starting programs. The dash shows you your favorite and running applications.

10. The size of icons can be changed.
If all the icons do not fit on the screen, they are either above or below the screen (move mouse to bottom or top of bar).

11.Tip: You can zoom in to the smaller or larger screen by pressing ctrl and scrolling with your mouse.

Pre-installed applications

Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: Start applications

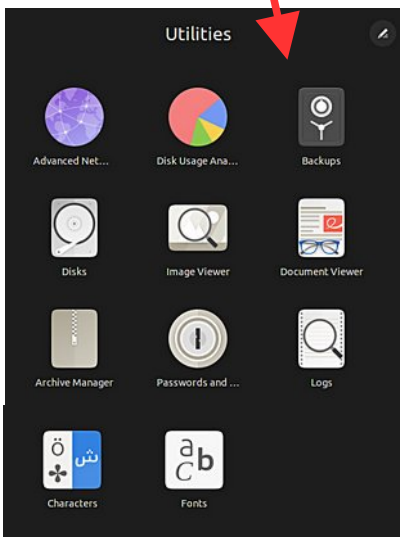


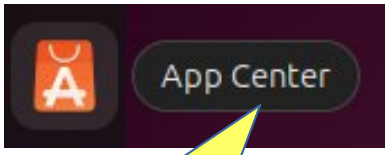
1.Two working areas!

2. You can see the whole text!

3.Click the grid button at the bottom of the dash to display the applications overview. This shows you all the applications installed on your computer.

4.Two pages!





6. "Ubuntu Shopping Bag"
- download of new applications

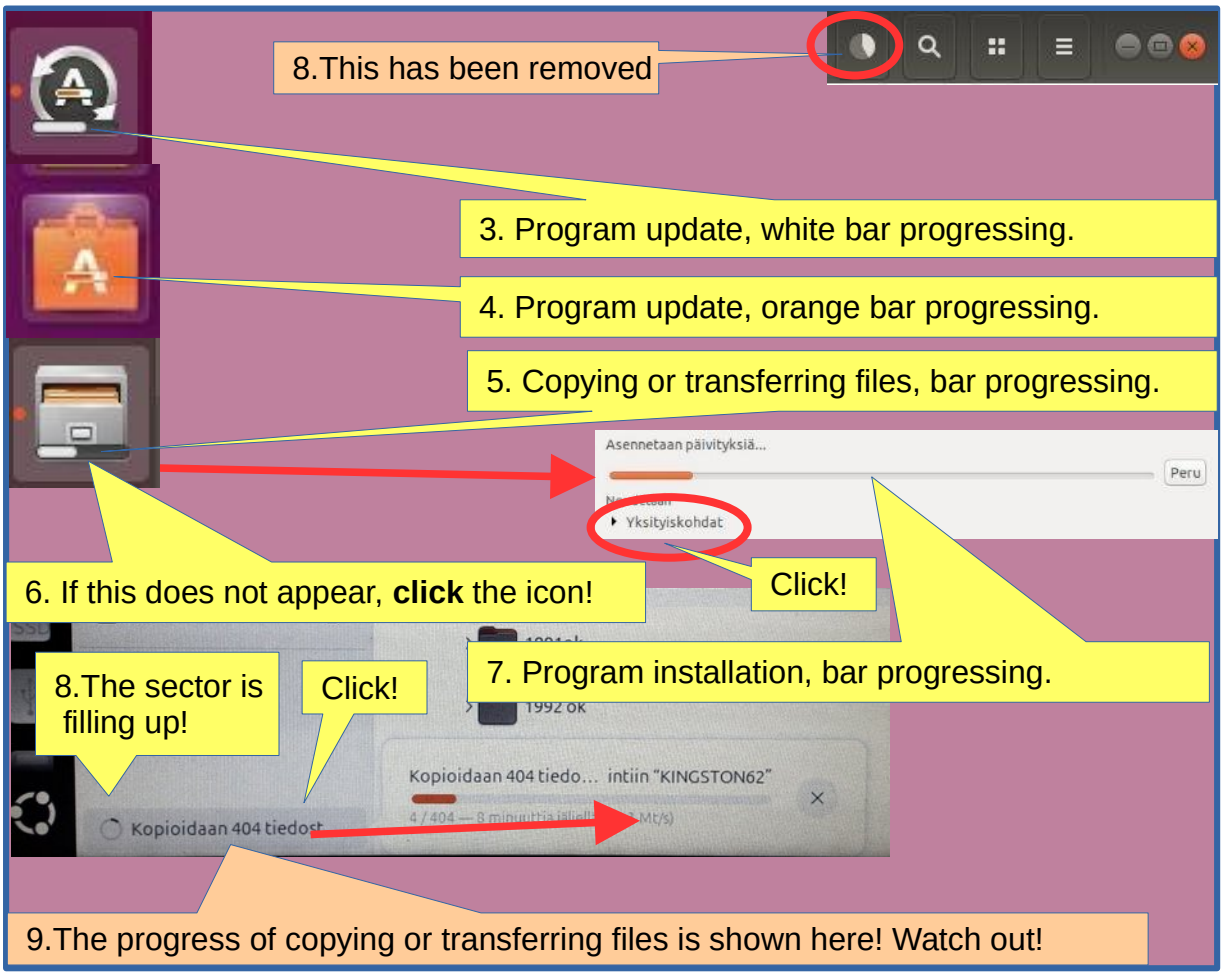
5. You can make your own groups (folder) like Utilities. Move some icons together and write a name.

7. NOTE! The icon is visible either in the dock or on the program screen, but not simultaneously in both.

Some tips

Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: Your desktop

1. If you are copying or moving multiple files, or updating or installing a program, you may not know if anything is happening on your computer?
In this case, the program progress bar may be hidden under the window.
There are also sections on the Ubuntu screen that show the progress of the event.
The icons may show a line that is not easily noticed because the bar is moving slowly.
Click on the icon for more information!



Some thoughts before going on

Ubuntu works in a little different way than Windows. This guide presents the differences.

Ubuntu does not always show the rotating arrow even though the computer is working. This is a bit embarrassing. Wait patiently and be cautious in such a situation.

Sometimes the rotating arrow may be hidden behind the active window, so it is not noticeable.

When your computer updates the program, be patient. Click **Details** to see the update, otherwise you do not know what is going to happen.

If the mouse does not move f**or a long time**, the computer has apparently stopped for some reason.

Anyway, it is a good idea to take backups often.

Structure of the File System

The folder and file structure differ substantially from the corresponding structure in Windows!

A good thing compared to Windows:
All user files are located in the "Home" and ”Media” folders and in its subfolders, which essentially facilitates backup.

Ubuntu does not use letters to mark different memories (A, C etc.).

External memories (CD, DVD, USB sticks, SD cards, etc.) can be found under their own names.

In the file names big and small letters make a difference (test.txt is different from Test.txt).

In front of a hidden file name there is a dot (.sale.txt). You can make a file hidden by taping a dot.

Clicking this symbol will disconnect a separate memory (eg USB, SD card). Wait until a message appears on the screen to remove the memory!

Please wait, the USB storage can still be written! Disconnect when this text has appeared!

Presentation of Folder / Directory Structure

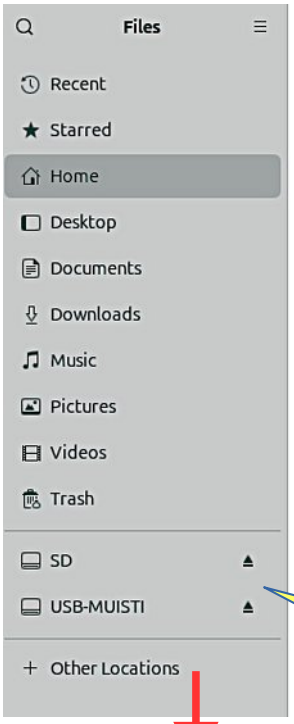
Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: Files, folders & search

1.By clicking here you can go back in the folder path

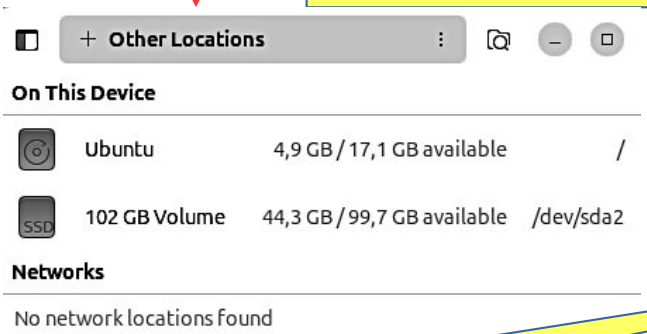
2.Note
HOME and DESKTOP

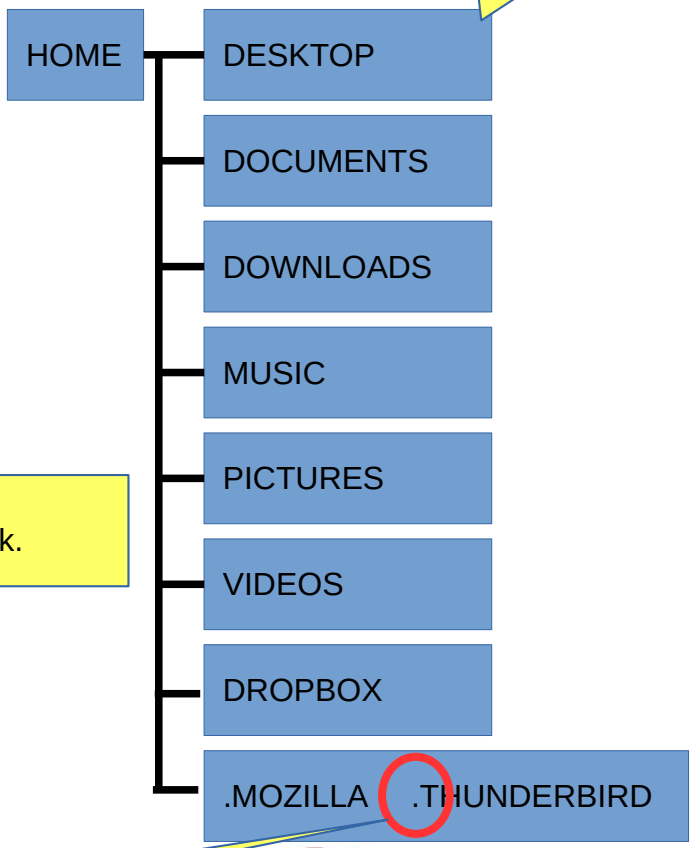
HOME is the main folder and all other folders are subfolders!

3.Desktop is "Home screen"



4. SD is a memory card
USB-MUISTI is a USB Stick.



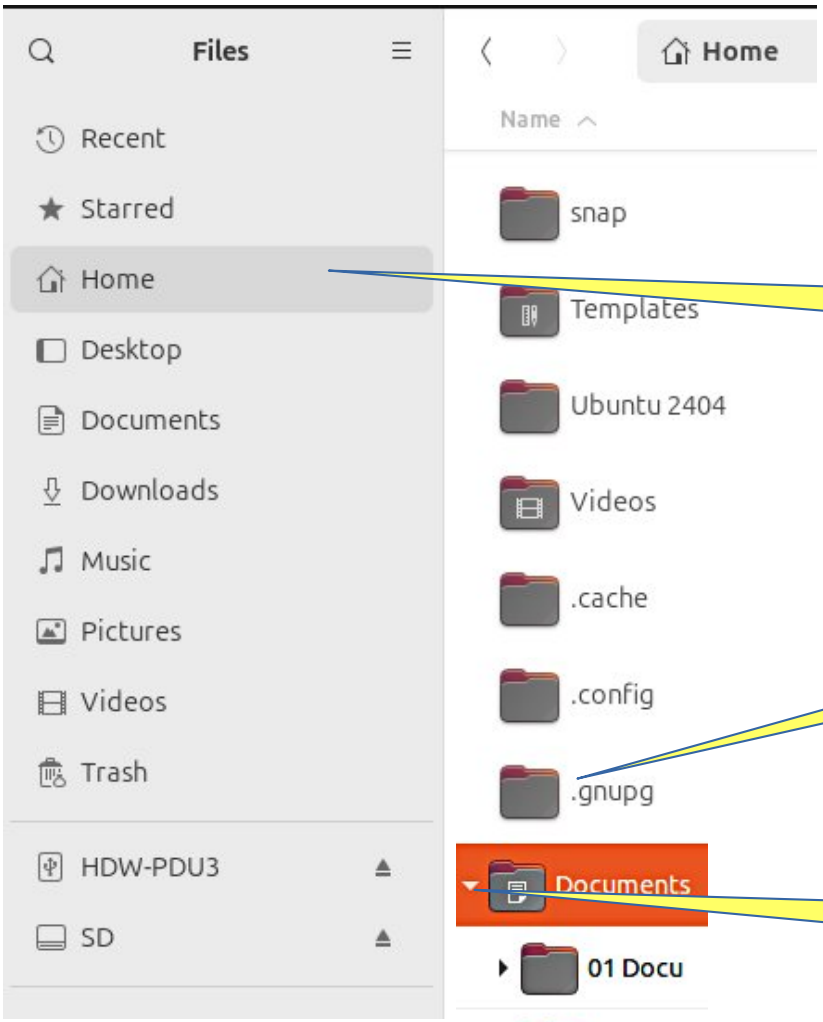


5.Hidden files, dot in front of the name. These include user bookmarks, emails and addresses.

6.The HOME directory stores all user files!
Under the home directory you can see its subdirectories (desktop etc)
Some of the directories may be hidden, in front of them there is a dot
(.THUNDERBIRD = emails and addresses)

Attention! The directories and files in external memory (CD, DVD, USB) are not displayed in the HOME directory.

Presentation of Folder / Directory Structure

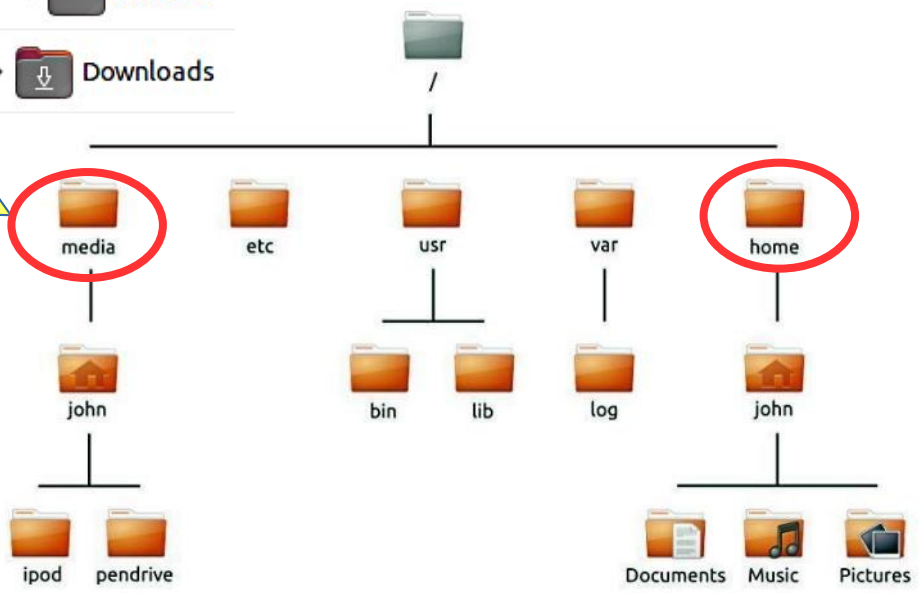


1.Home folder
is the subfolder, where all your data is.

2.Hidden folders can be seen

3.Folder tree-structure.
The triangle open/cloce the structure

4.Media folder
is the (home)folder, where all external files are:
- usb stick and hard drive
- sd card
- cd and dvd disc
etc.



5.The file can be renamed: Edit - Rename

6.The folder can be renamed: Edit - Rename

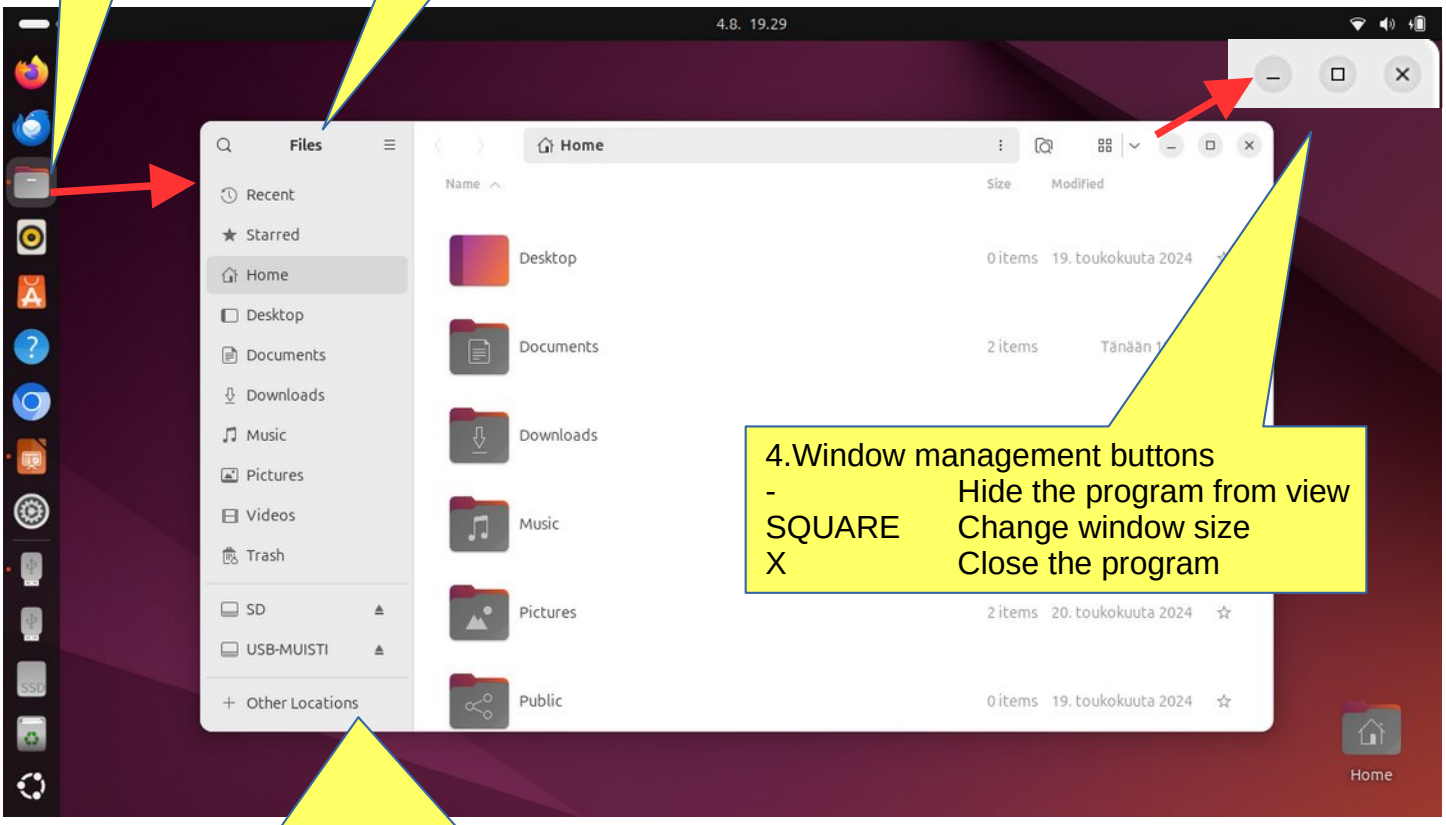
7.USB / SD can be renamed if you format it (where all old data is deleted!)
or later by the "Disks" utility. See attachement.

Files (Nautilus)

1.Click! You will see the Files application.

2.Folders are shown here. Grey activated Folder.

3.NB! There is no menu bar in the Files (Nautilus) app!
Use the touch pad to touch with two fingers!
or with the mouse the right / left click.



4.Window management buttons

-	Hide the program from view
SQUARE	Change window size
X	Close the program

5.Side panel.
Here are the various memory media attached to the computer,
such as computer mass storage, USB sticks, SD cards, CDs / DVDs, etc.

6.Application menu, located beside the Activities button, shows the name of the active application alongside with its icon and provides quick access to windows and details of the application, as well as a quit item.

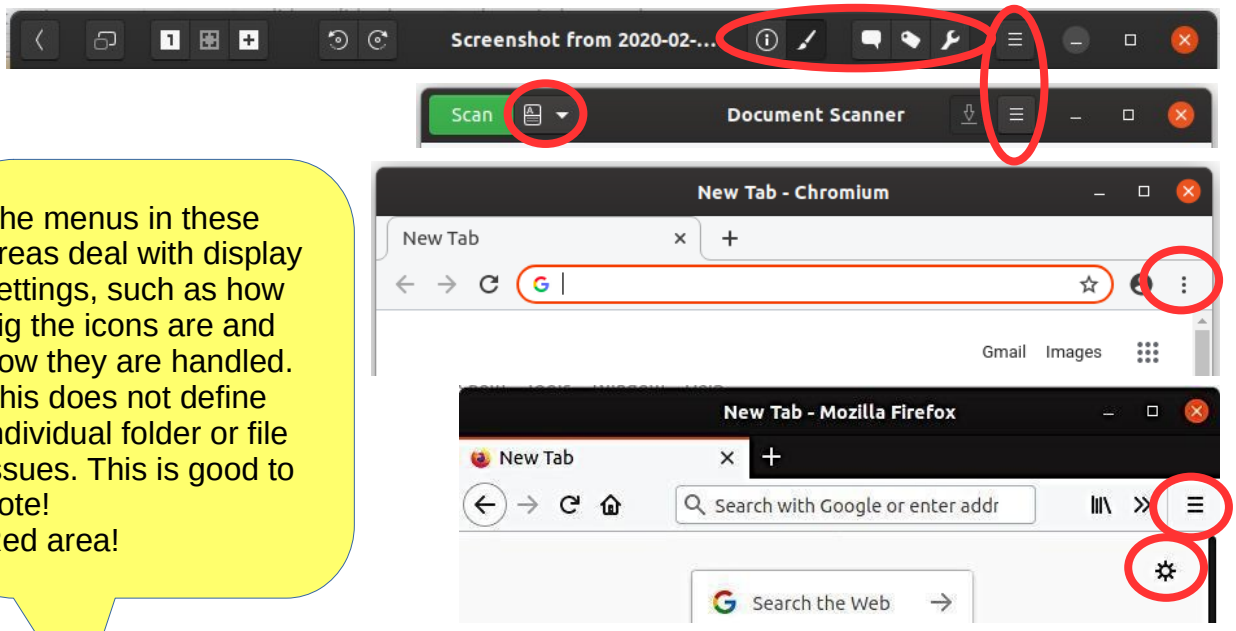
7. Note! I have added a link to Ubuntu's own instructions at the top of many pages. The instructions don't may not exactly correspond to the instructions on that page, because the processing order is different.

Command grouping logic

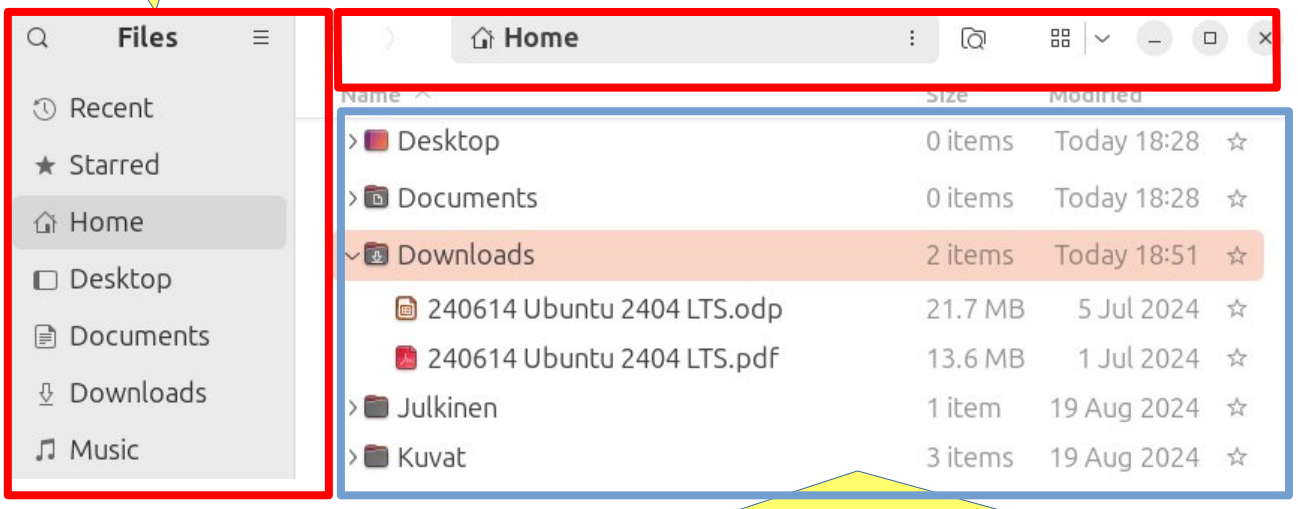
At this point, it is worth looking at how the command areas are grouped.
Commands can be directed at processing the screen or at processing the data itself, i.e., people or files. Previously, these things were in the top bar of the screen.

1.Earlier all commands were found in the menu bar

3. The same applications are now used on computers, tablets and phones. Because of this, menu commands are not convenient and new solutions have to be developed.
The solutions are slightly different for different applications, unfortunately.

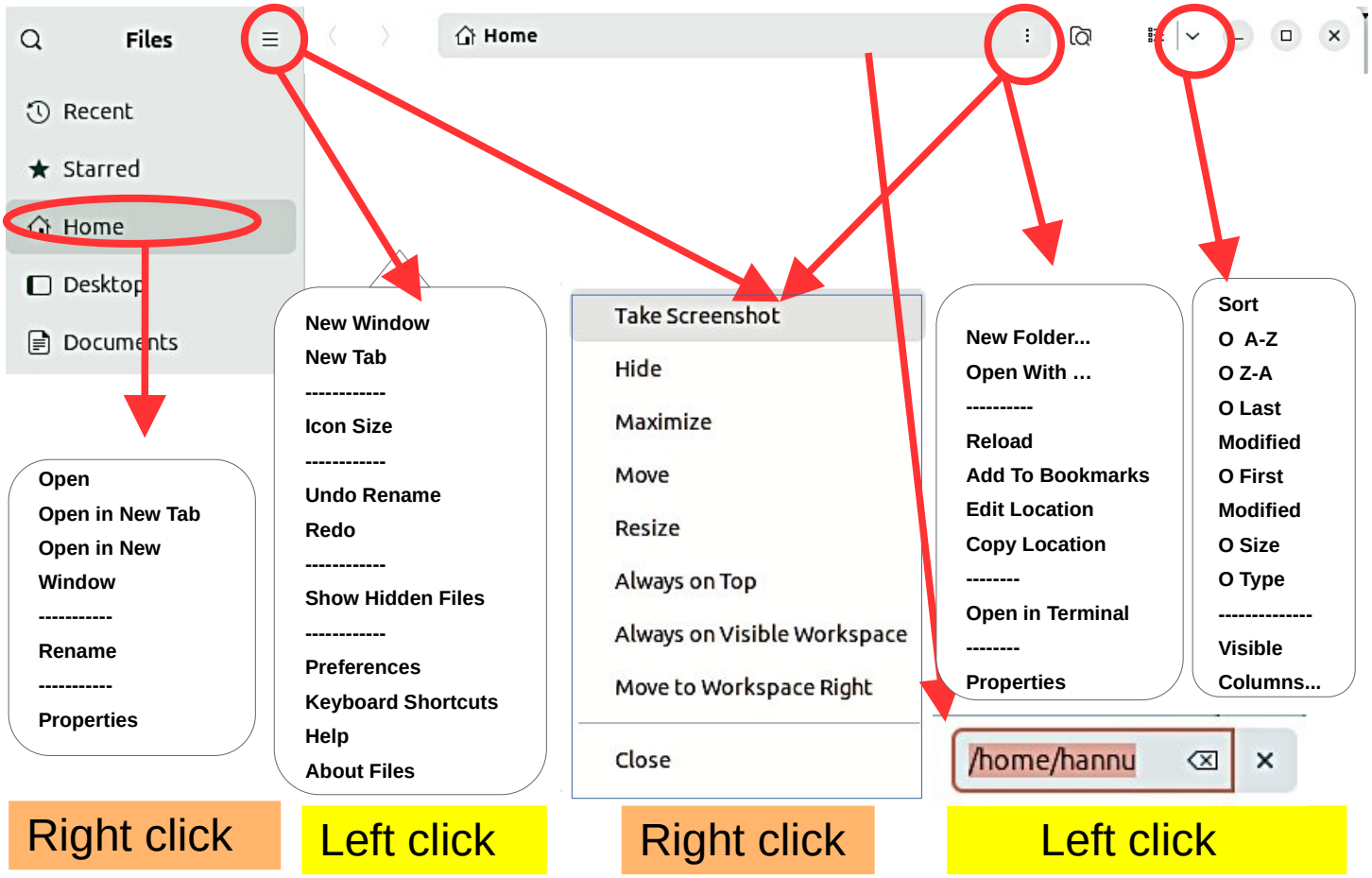


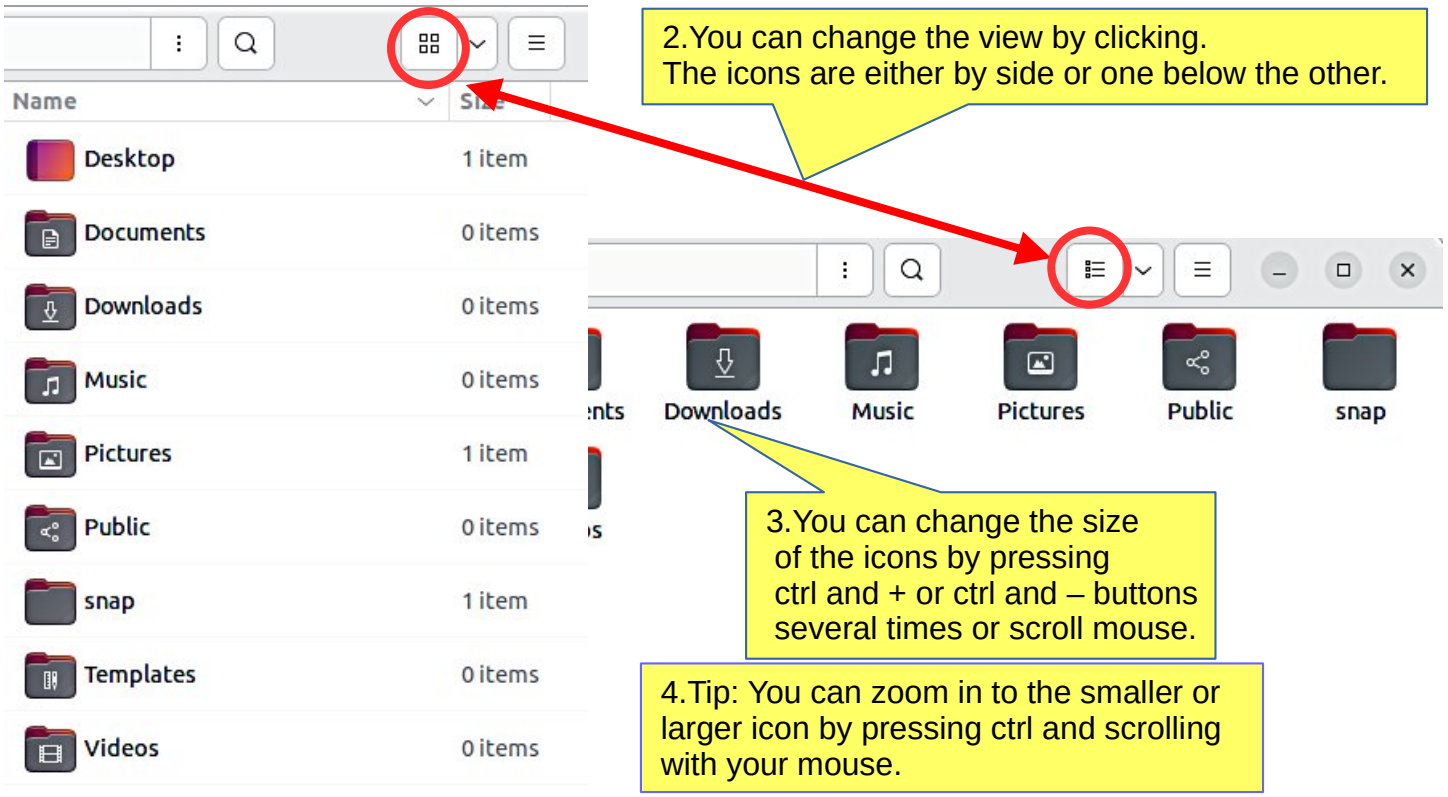
The menus in these areas deal with display settings, such as how big the icons are and how they are handled. This does not define individual folder or file issues. This is good to note!
Red area!



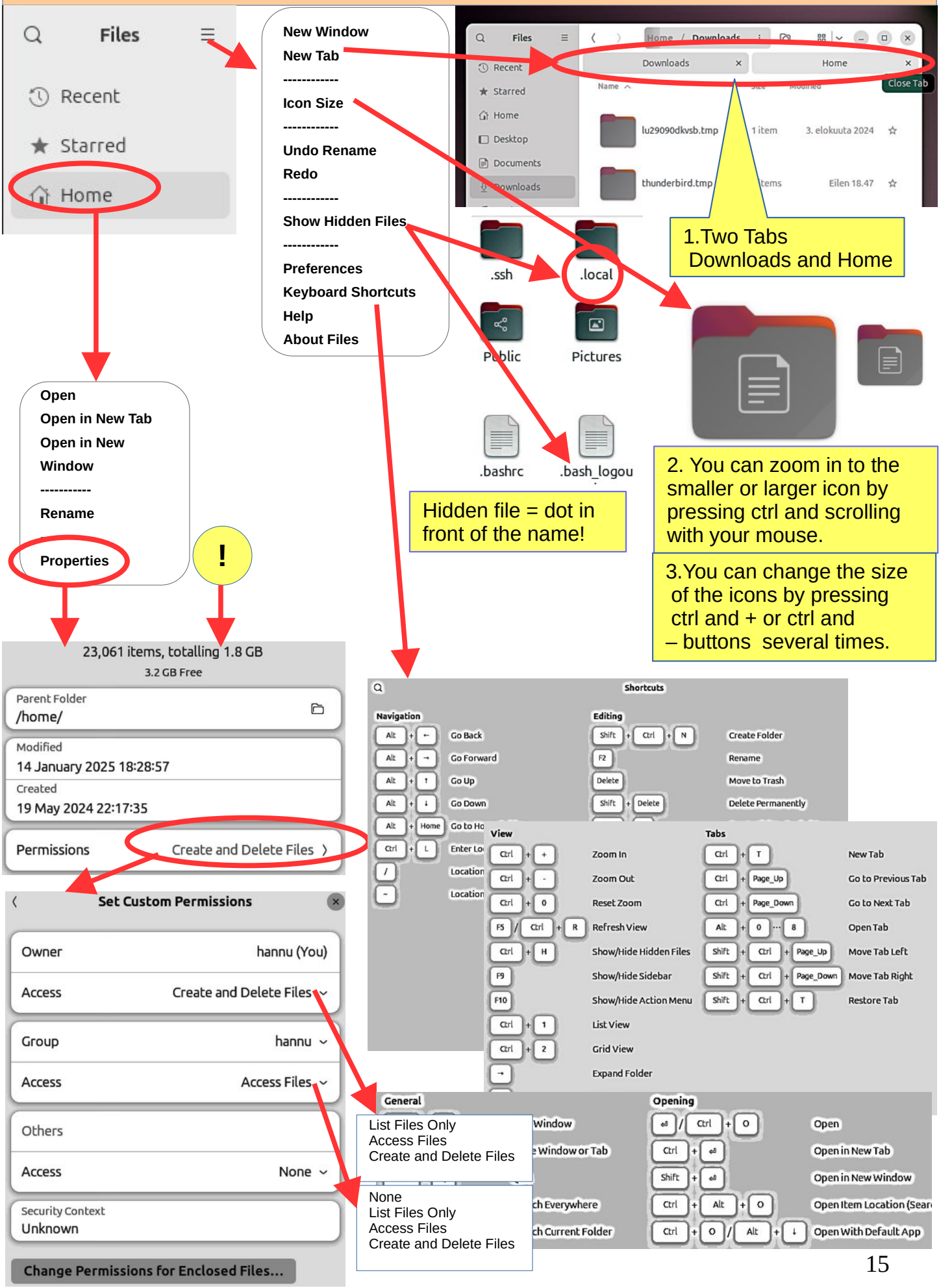
The menus in these areas deal with folders and files, e.g. moves, copies, etc. and also their properties. Blue area!

Screen layouts 1

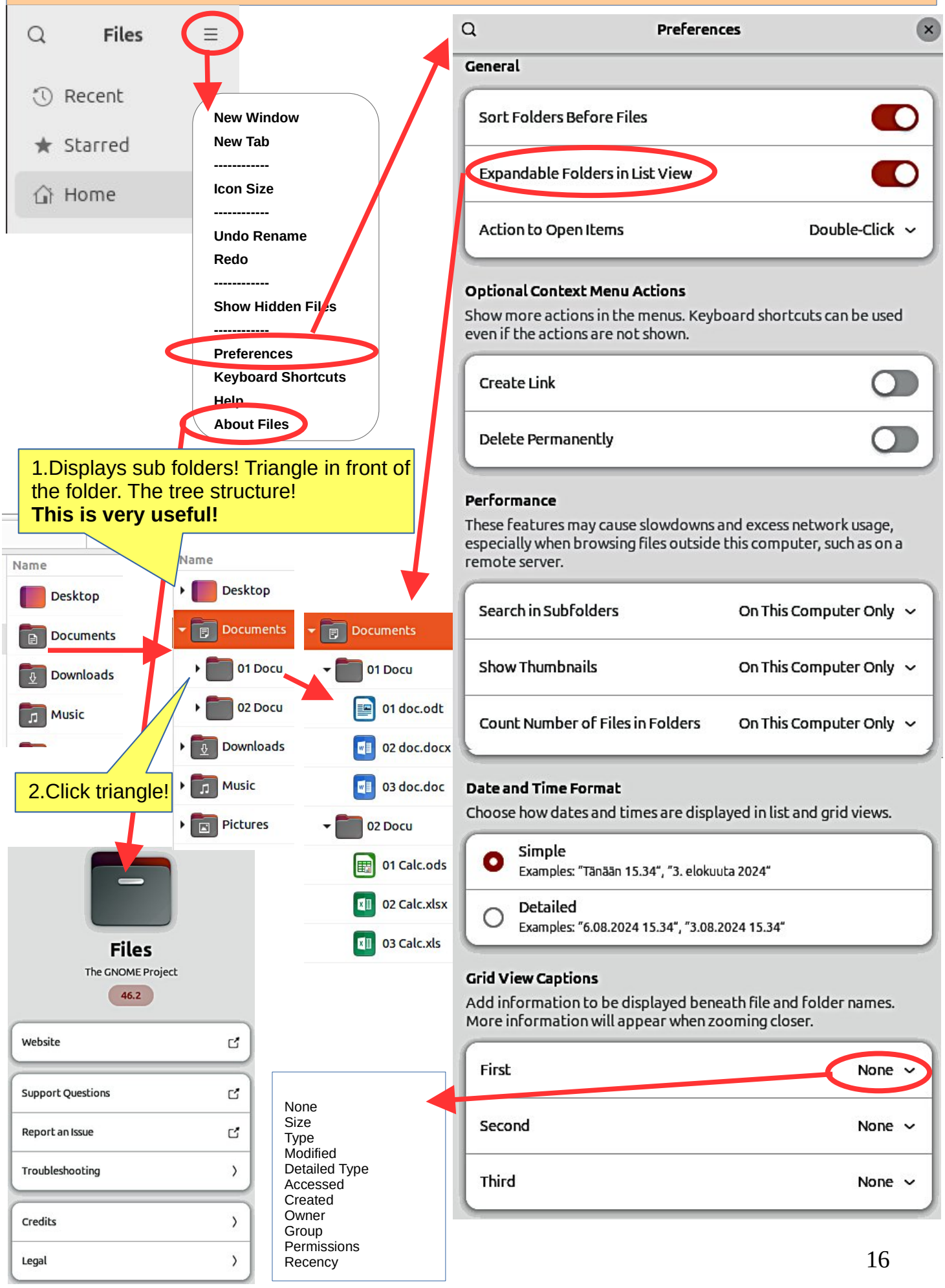




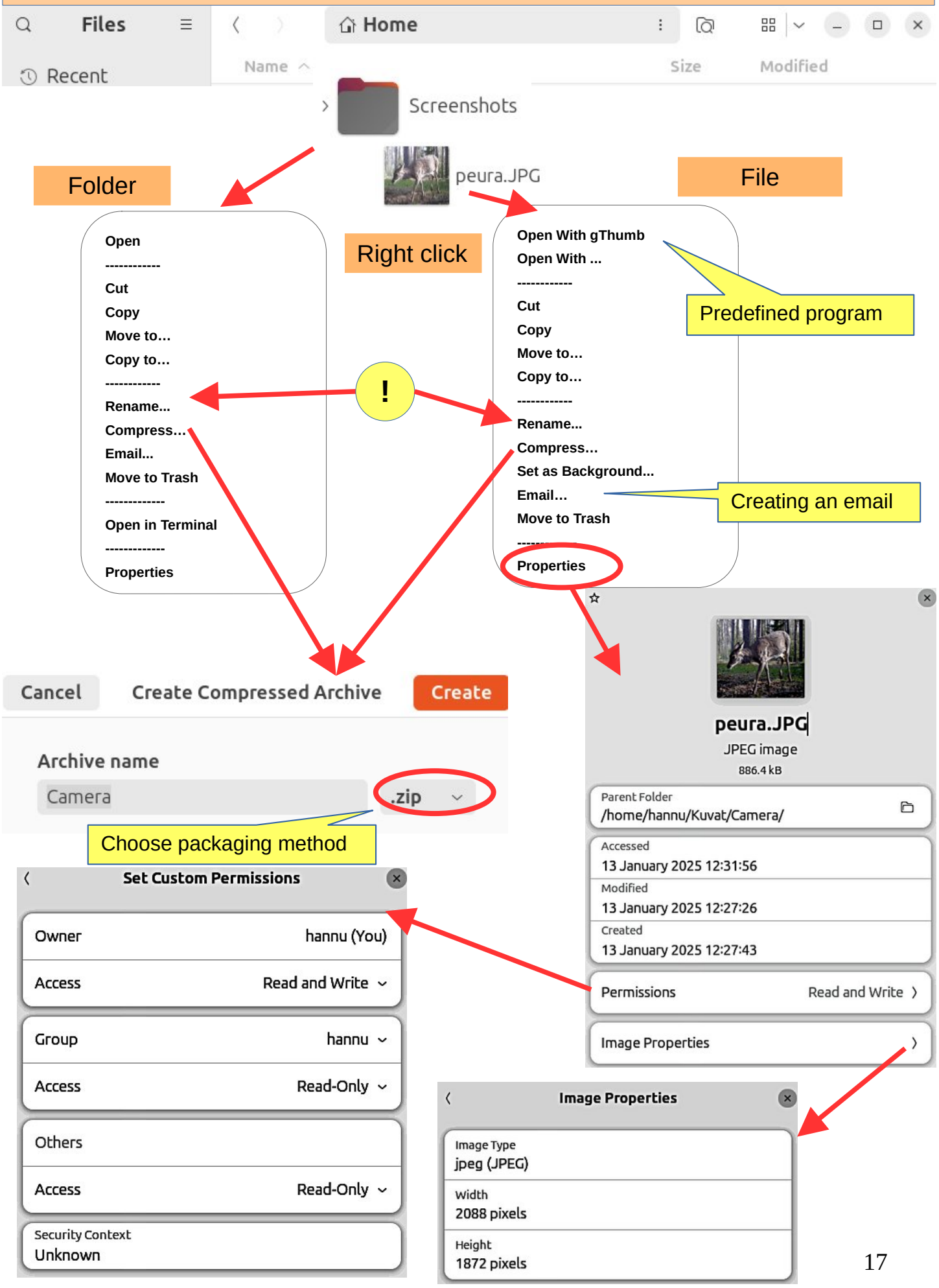
Screen layouts 2



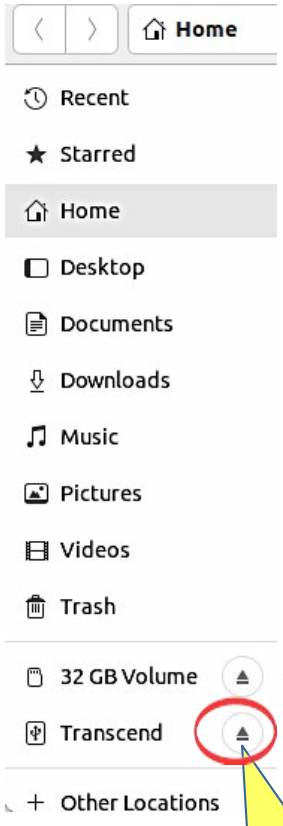
Screen layouts 3



Files (Nautilus)

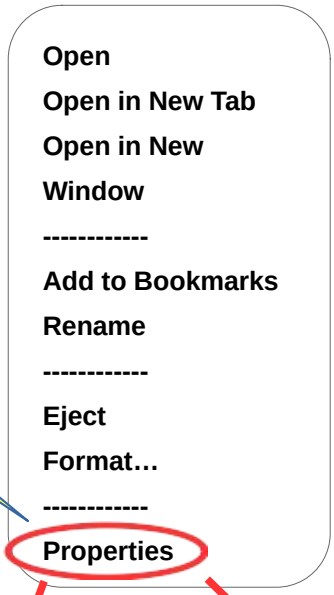


USB / SD memorys



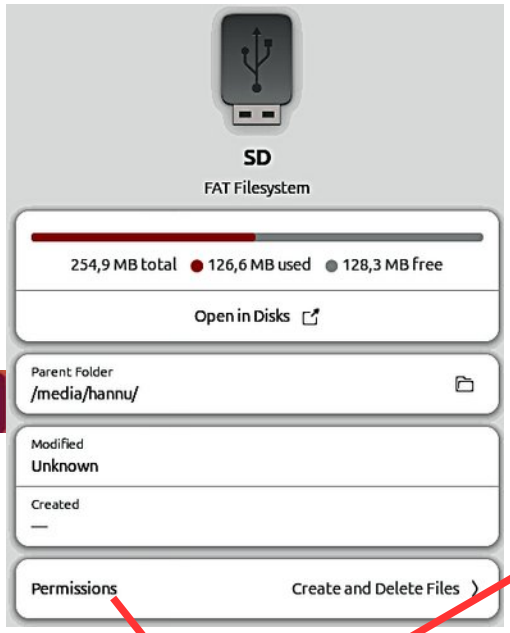
1. Click the USB/SD memory with mouse right

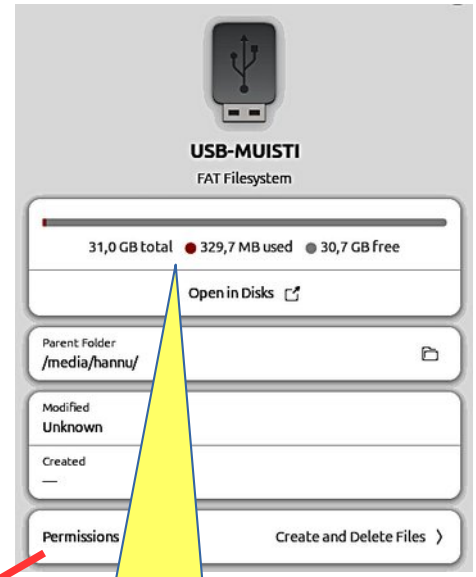
2.Click Properties



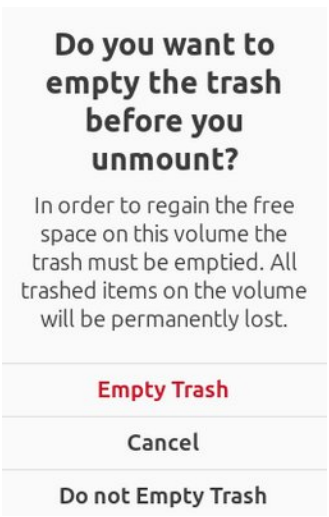
SD Card

USB





3. Remove the USB/SD memory with a command or from triangle, but wait until you get permission!



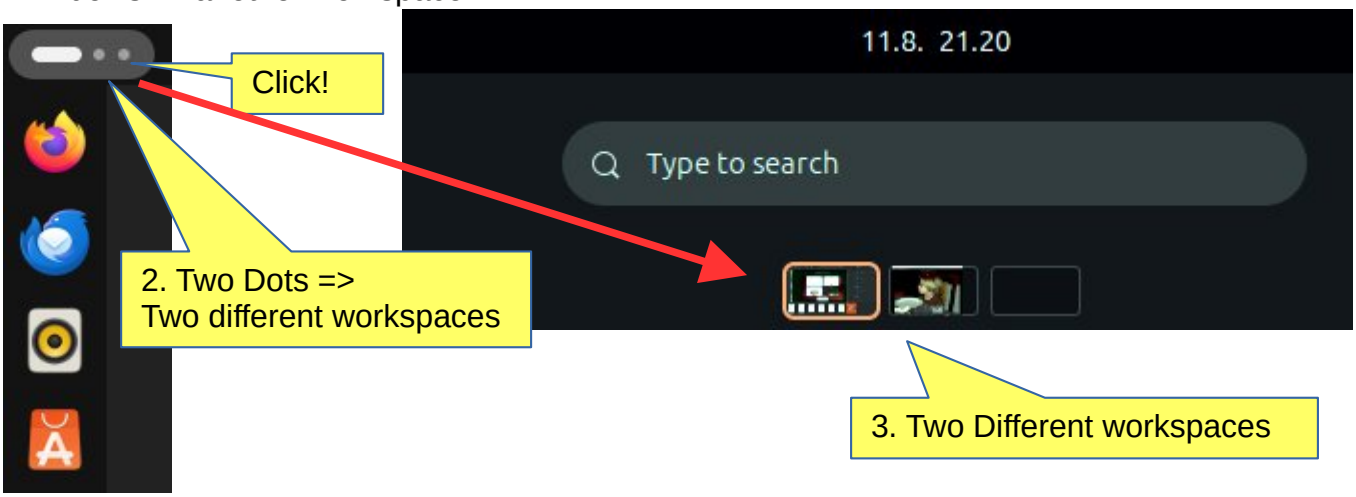
4.NOTE!
With the command Properties you can see the capacity and use of the memory.

5.If you are the only user of the PC, these are not essential things.

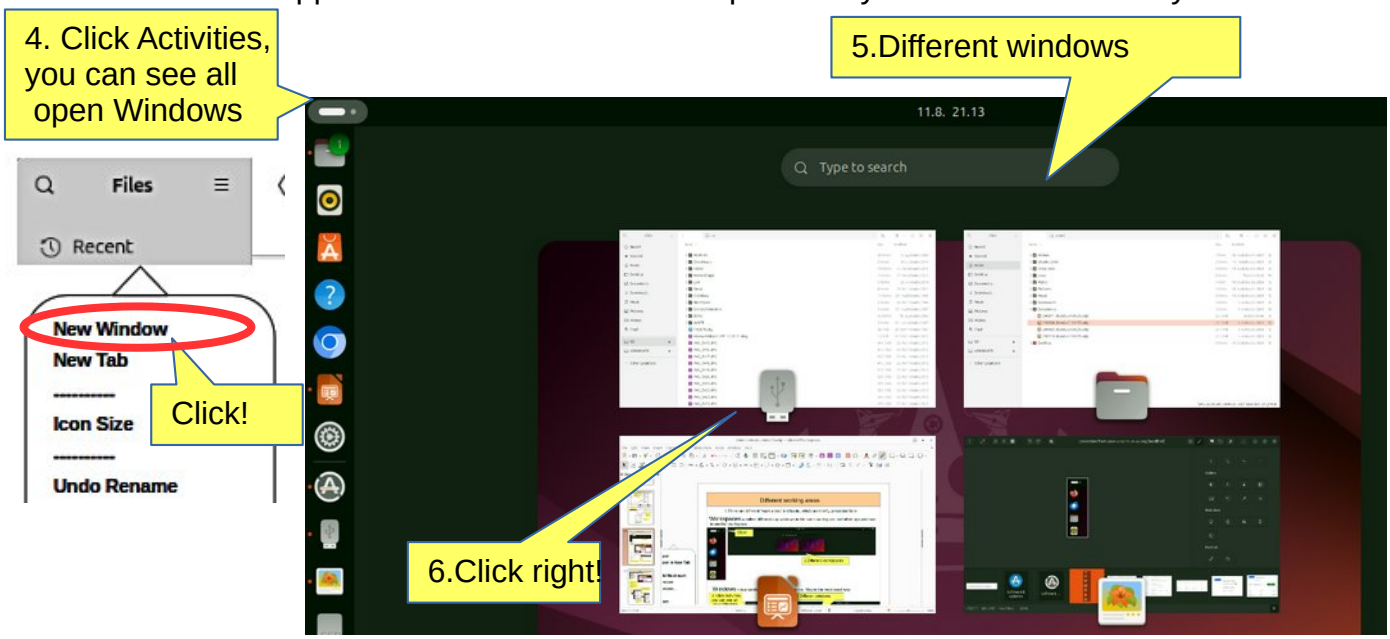
Different working areas

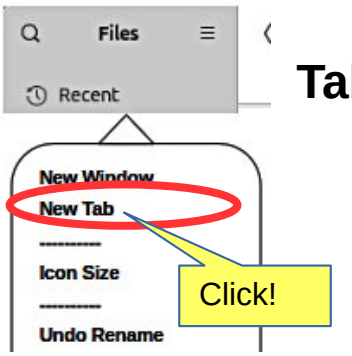
1.There are different "work areas" in Ubuntu, which are briefly presented here.

Workspaces = collect different app windows in the same workspace and other app windows in another workspace

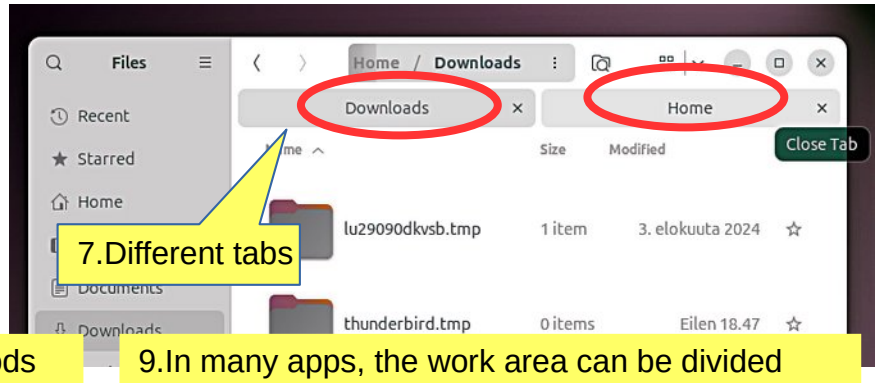


Windows = app windows in the same workspace. Maybe the most used way





Tab = appears in the Files (Nautilus) program

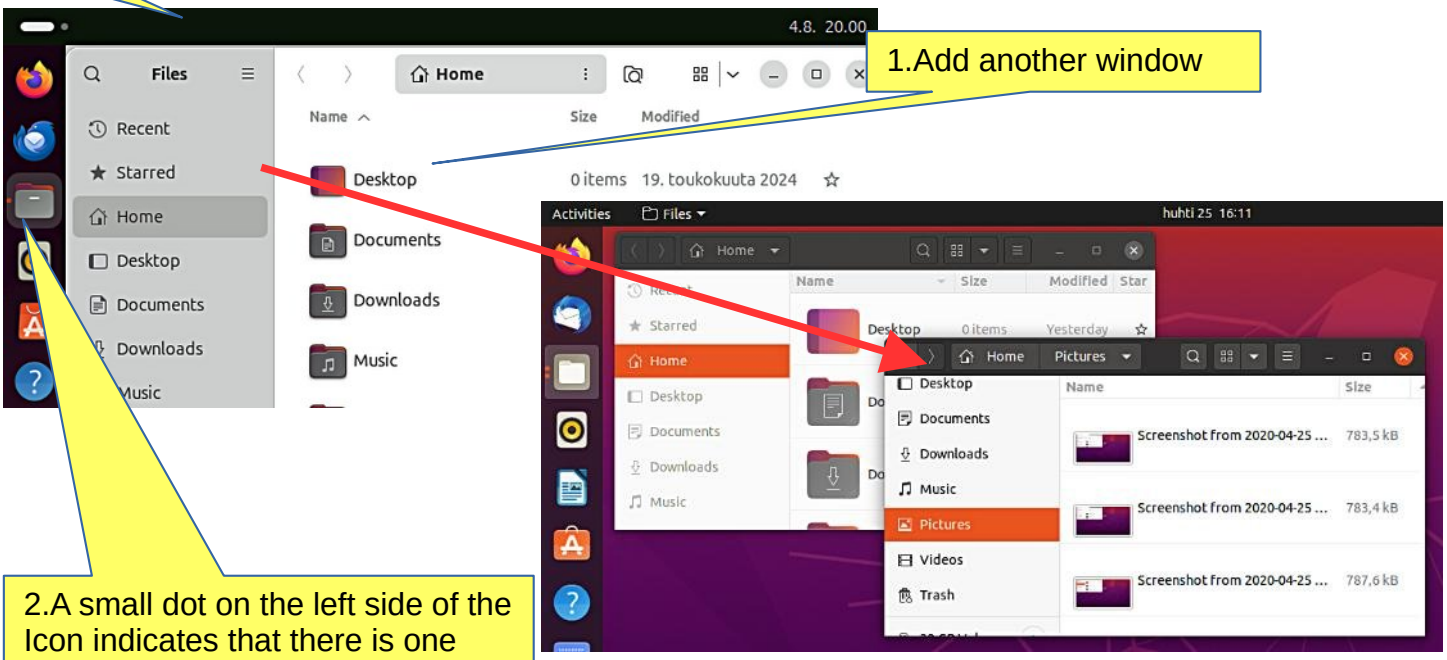


8.You should try these different methods to get acquainted with them

9.In many apps, the work area can be divided into many tabs, such as with a spreadsheet

Windows

Click !



1.Add another window

2.A small dot on the left side of the Icon indicates that there is one window in use.

When there are two or more windows on the screen, click the program icon.
→ The windows are placed side by side and you can move to another window.
Note in the folder button two red dots.

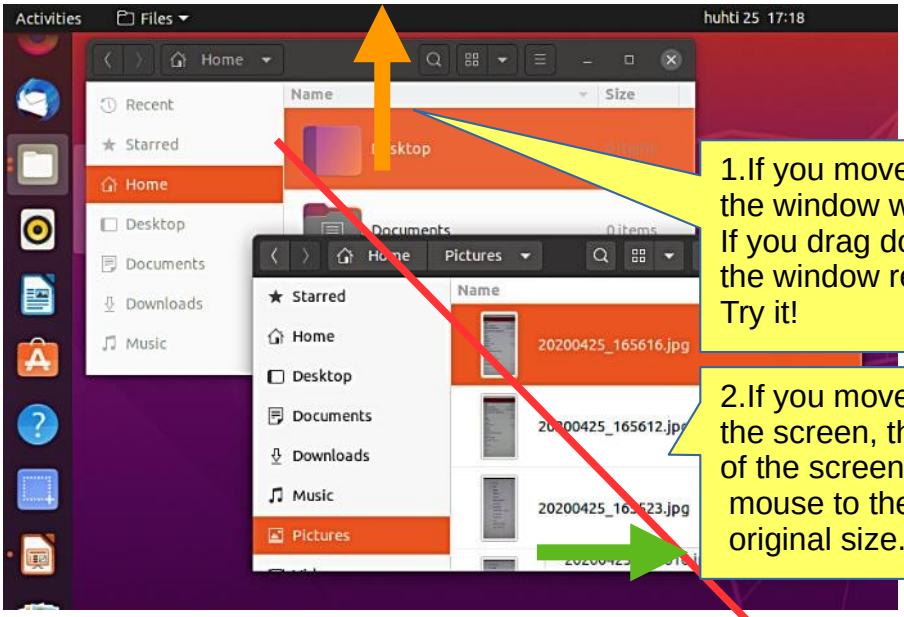
3.When there are two or more displays on the screen, click the program icon.
→ The windows are placed side by side and you can move to another window.

4.Two windows two dots

5.Three windows three dots

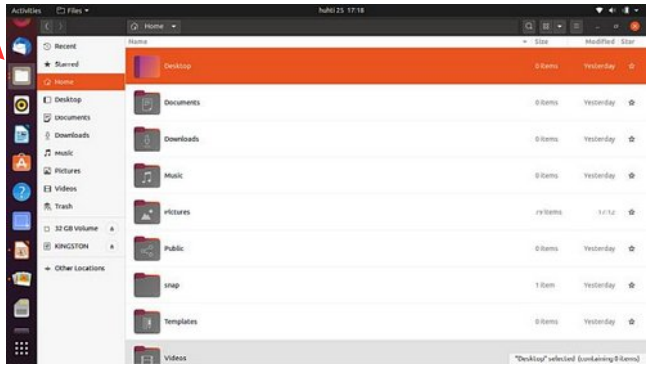
6.Here are three windows to choose from.

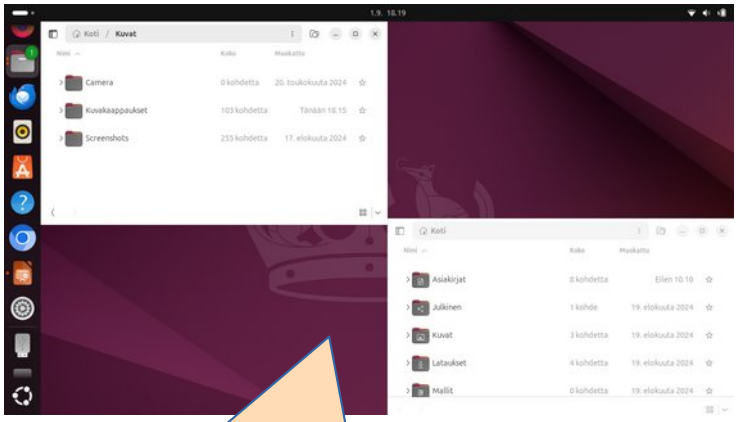
Several windows



1.If you move the window to the top of the screen, the window will increase to full screen size.
If you drag down the full screen with the mouse, the window returns to its original small size.
Try it!

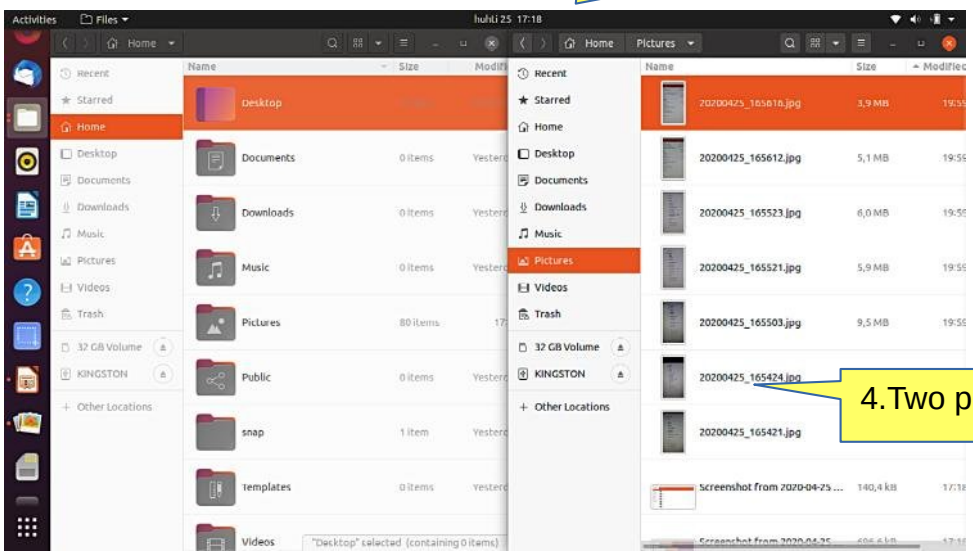
2.If you move the window to the right edge of the screen, the window will increase to half size of the screen. If you then drag the window with the mouse to the left, the window returns to its original size. Try it!





5. If you drag the window to a corner with the mouse, you get a "corner-screen!

3.If you move two windows to the right and left edge of the screen, you get two half-size windows side by side.



4.Two parallel windows

File handling; copy, move and paste

Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: Copy or move files and folders

A file or folder can be copied or moved to a new location by dragging and dropping with the mouse, using the copy and paste commands, or by using keyboard shortcuts.

COPY AND PASTE
Select the file(s) or folder(s).
Right-click and pick Copy, or press Ctrl+C.
Navigate to another folder, where you want to put the copy.
Click the menu button and pick Paste, or press Ctrl+V.

CUT AND MOVE
Select the file(s) or folder(s).
Right-click and pick Cut, or press Ctrl+X.
Navigate to another folder, where you want to move.
Click the menu button and pick Paste, or press Ctrl+V.

DRAG WITH MOUSE THE FILE(S) OR FOLDER(S)
You can do this with two different windows.
Press and drag the item(s) from one window to another.

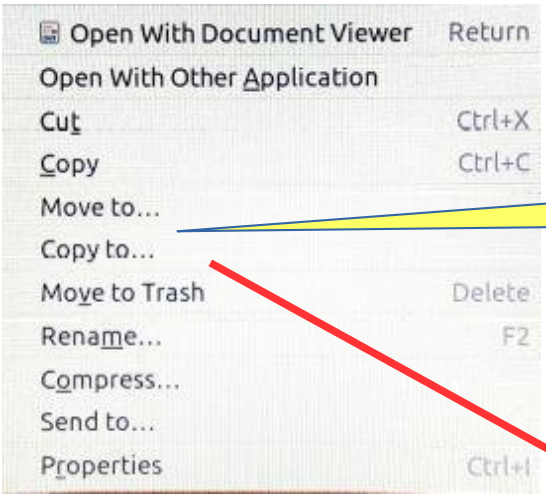
move copy

This will move it if the destination is on the same device, or copy it if the destination is on a different device. Be careful!
You can force **the file to be copied** by holding down the Ctrl key while dragging, **or force it to be moved** by holding down the Shift key while dragging.

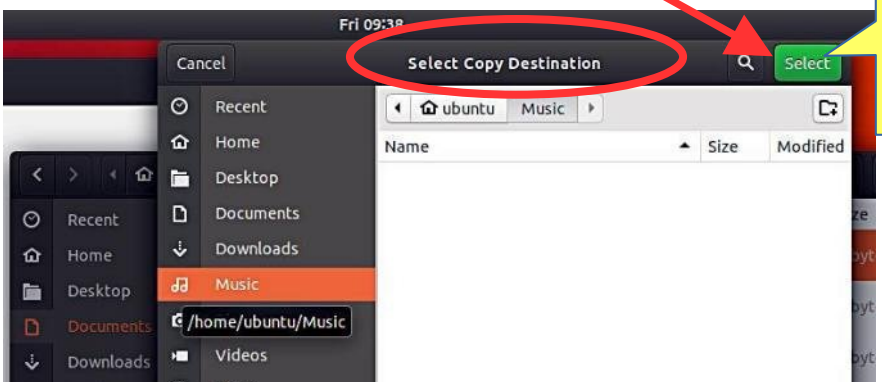
More options

You can see the menus by clicking the file with right button of the mouse.
Note that the commands Copy and Copy To… (with 3 dots) have different functions.

Commands with 3 dots always open a new window to choose the target.



1.Move to ... or Copy to...
open a new window.
This is probably the easiest way for the beginner.



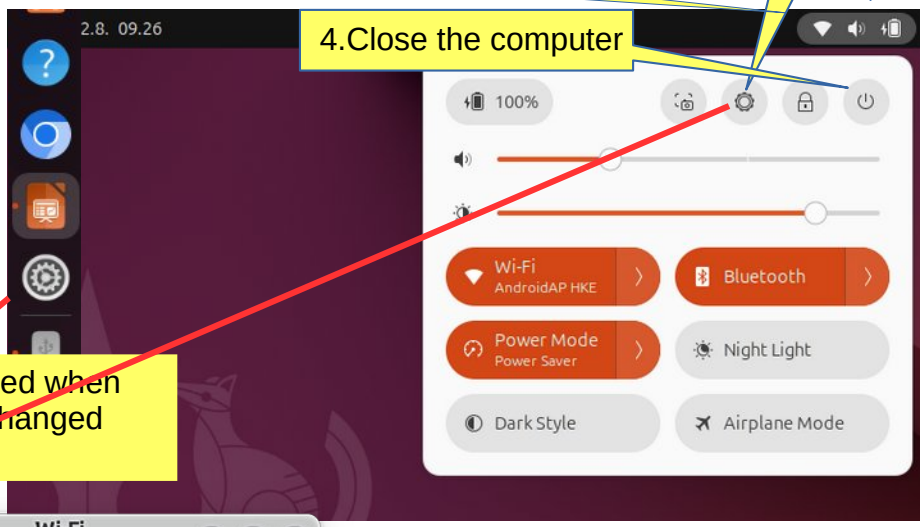
2.After selecting the destination folder click the Select button
to end the Copy/Move function

Presentation of basic settings

1.Click these icons and see the contents.

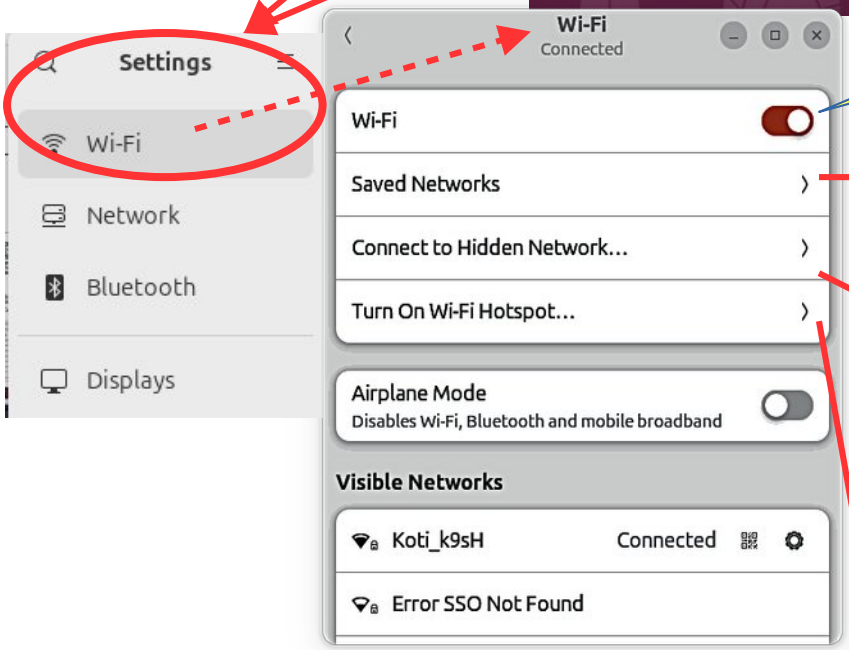
Click !

4.Close the computer

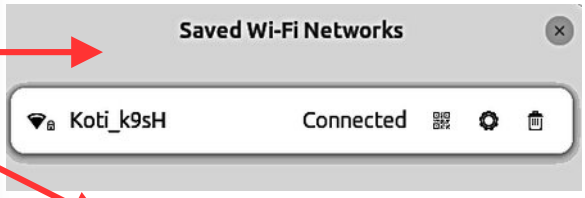


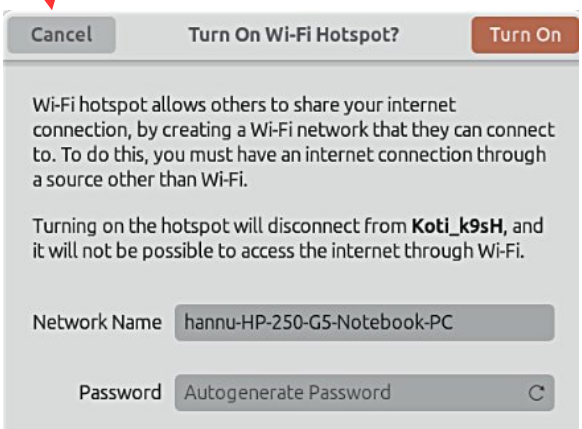
2.The following pages show the basic settings for System Preferences.
It's a good idea to go through those right away. At the same time, you should consider what kind of settings best serve your own use.

3.Many of these settings are specified when installing Ubuntu, but they can be changed later.



Click !

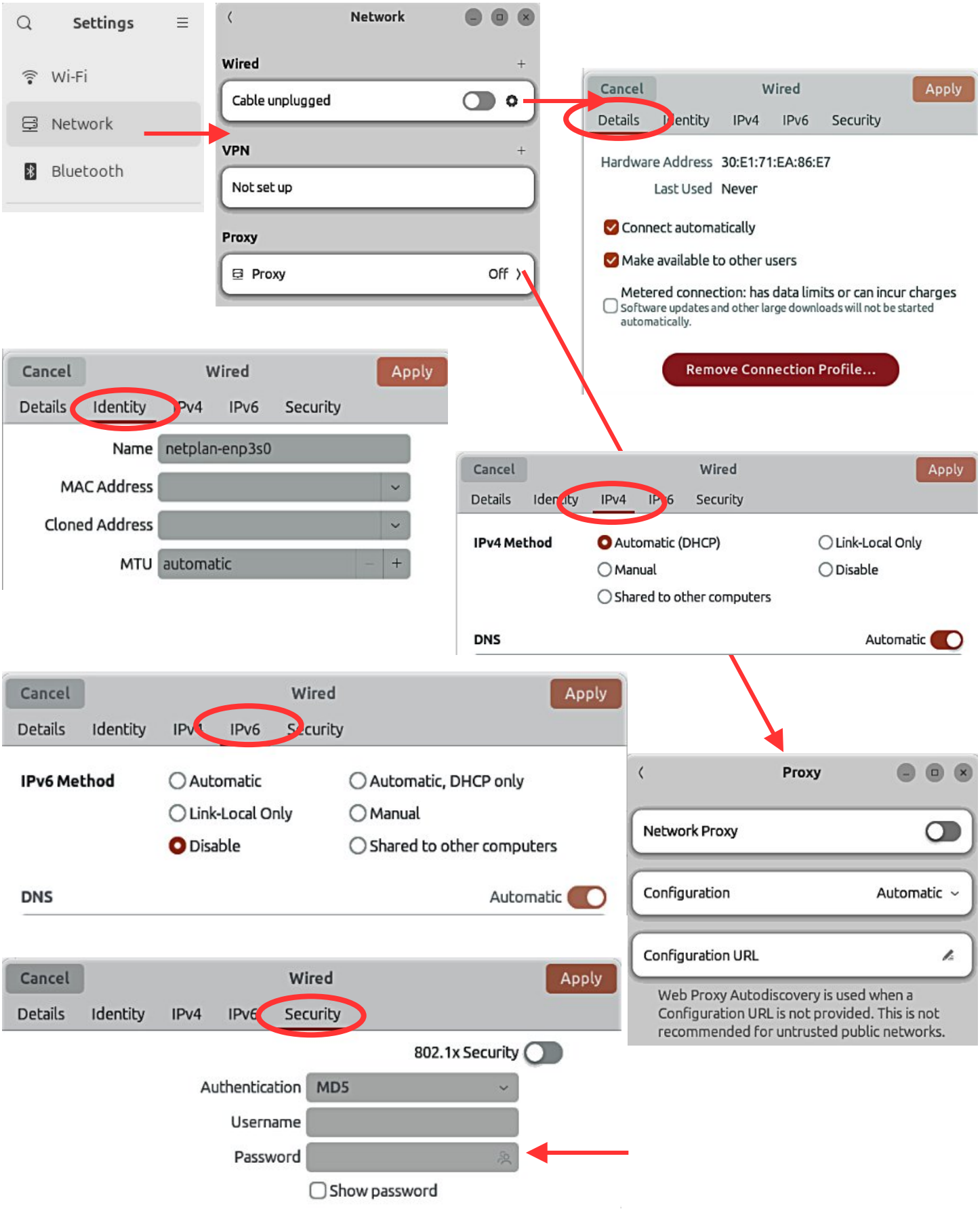




5.When you lock your screen, or it locks automatically, the lock screen is displayed. In addition to protecting your desktop while you're away from your computer, the lock screen displays the date and time. It also shows information about your battery and network status.

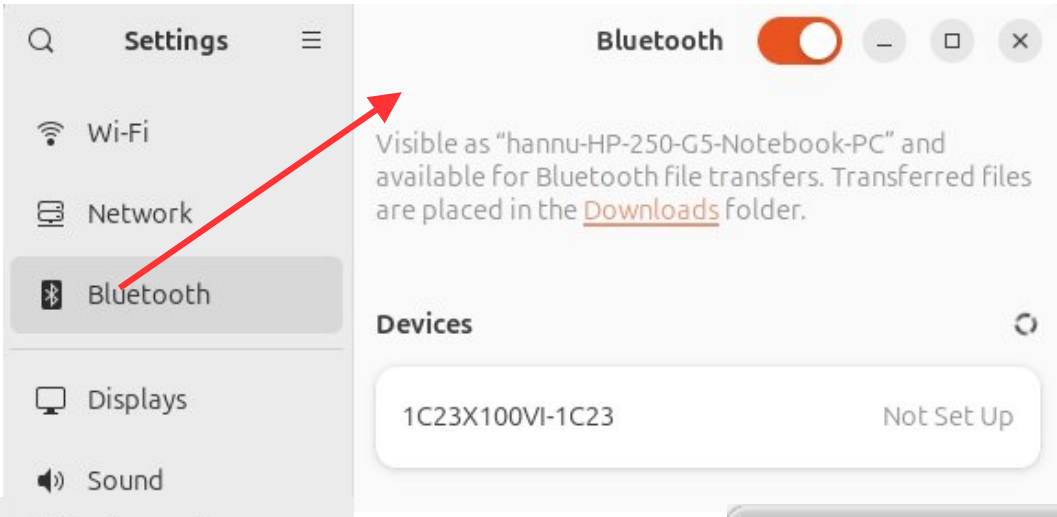
Basic settings

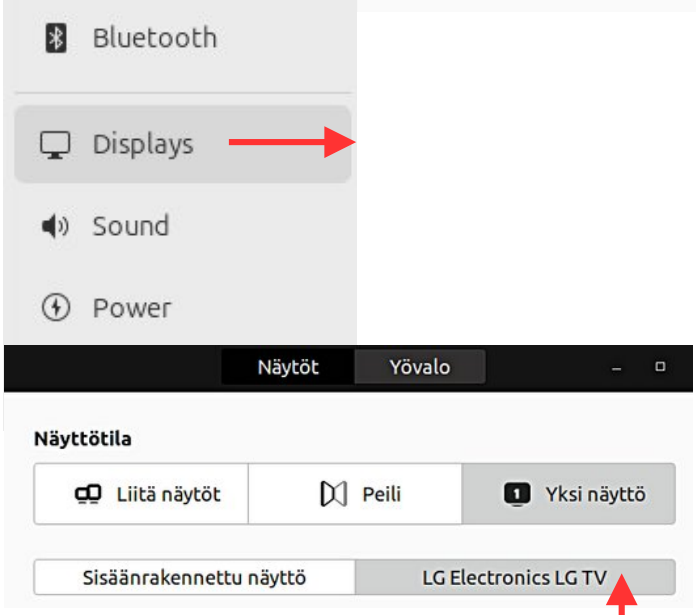
Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: Hardware & drivers



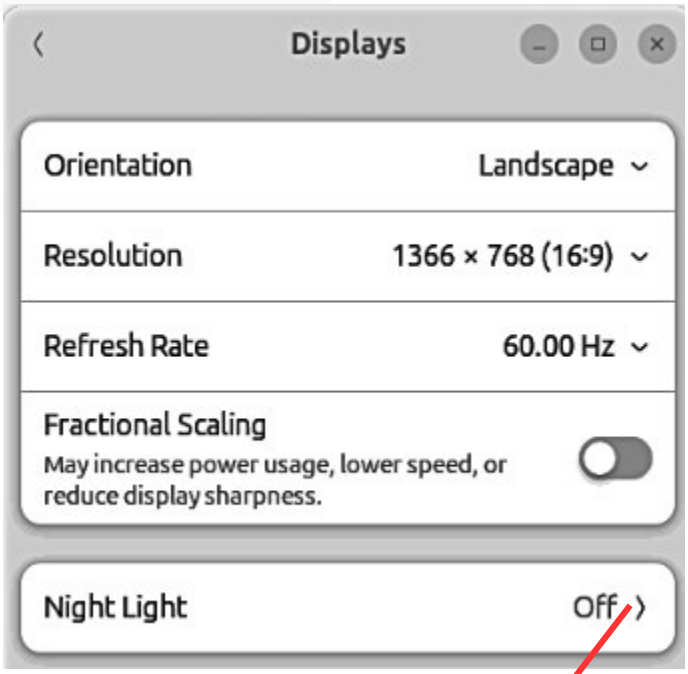
Basic settings

Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: Sound, video & pictures

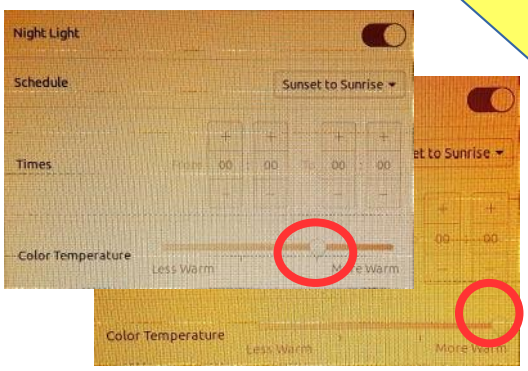




3. If the PC is connected to the TV with an HDMI cable, appears additional definitions above.

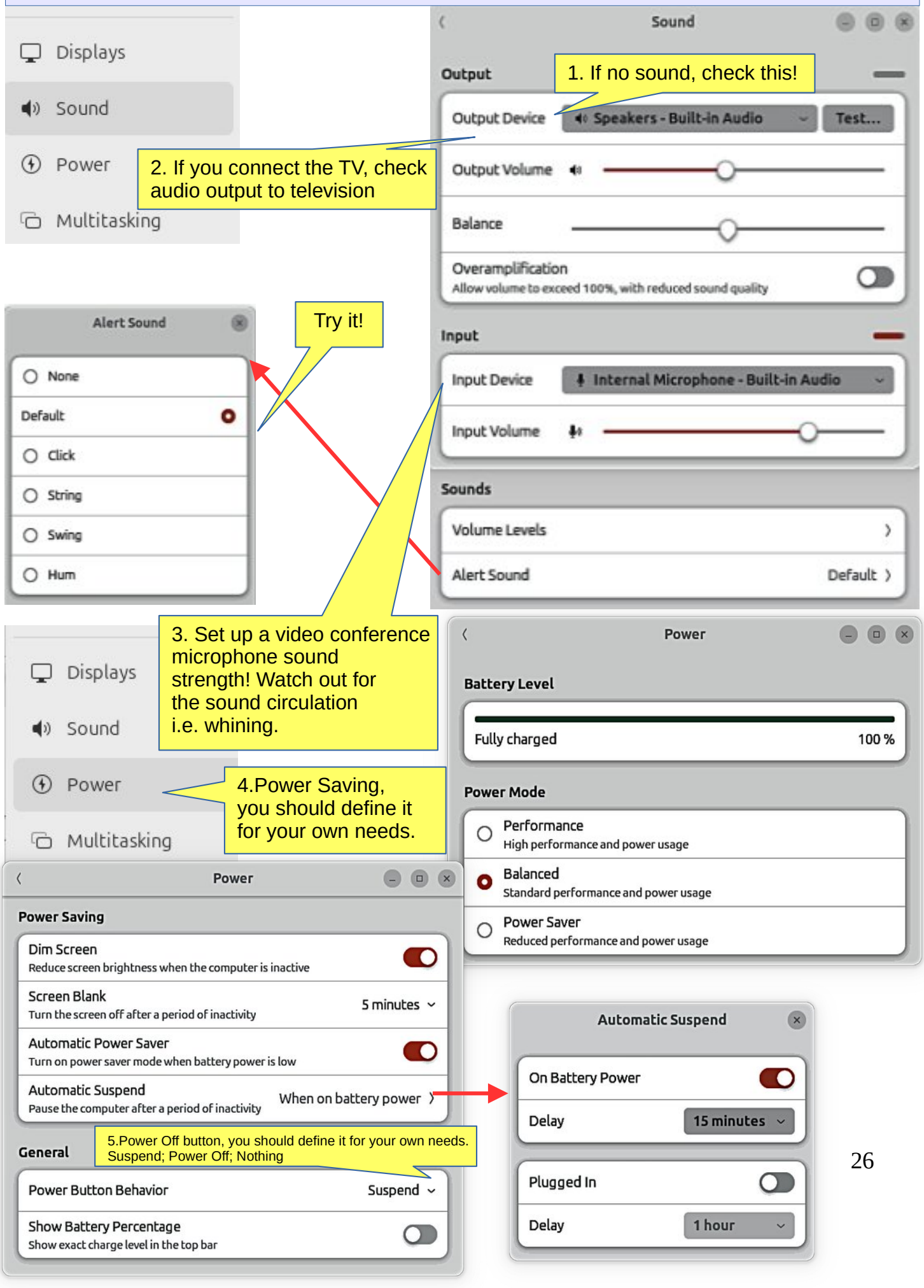


1.Define it according to your taste. Facilitates sleeplessness in the evening.

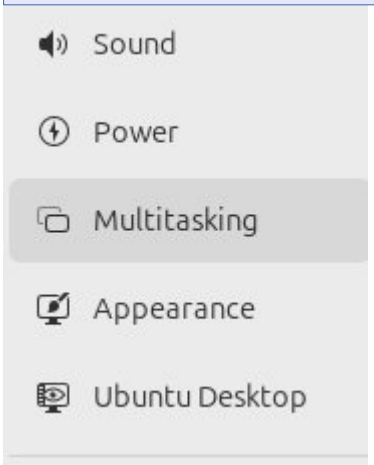


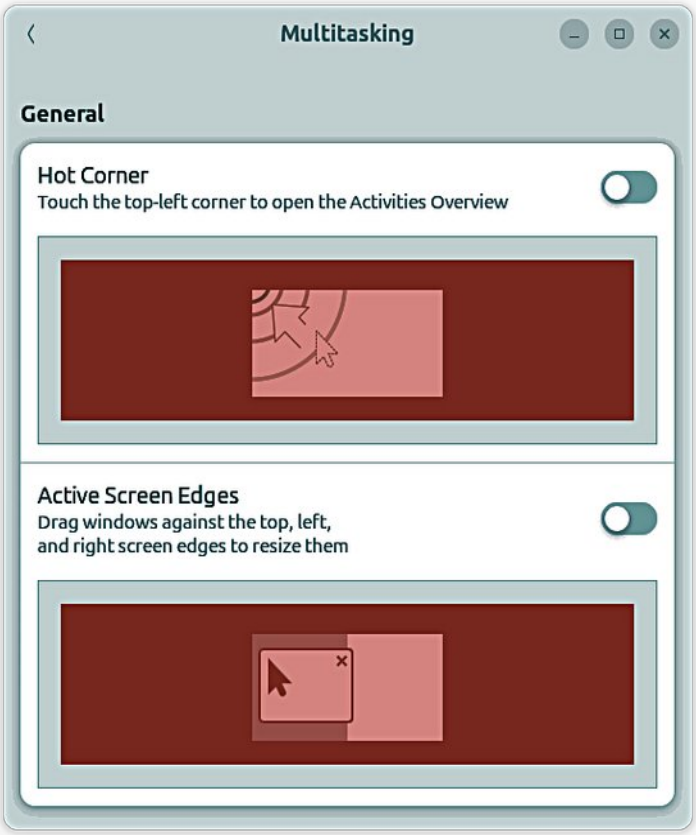
2.The night light is reddish and gentle in contrast.

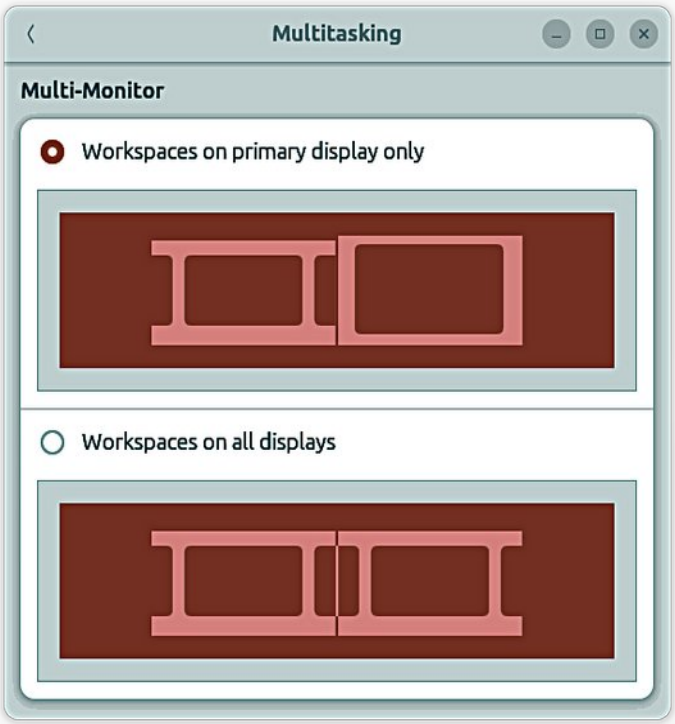
Basic settings

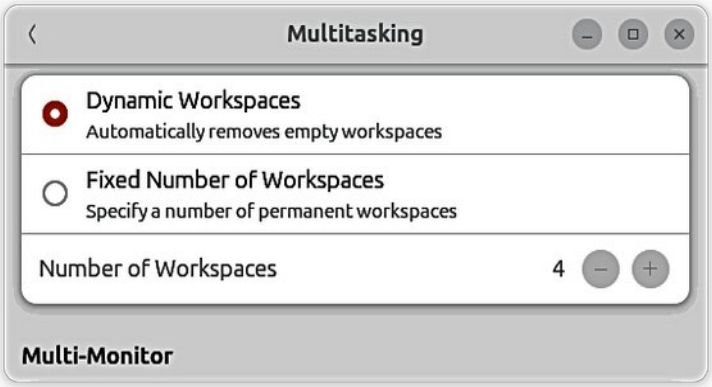


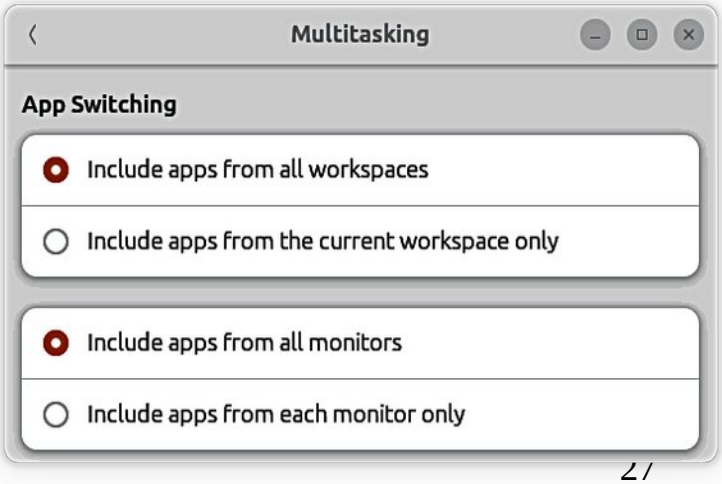
Basic settings



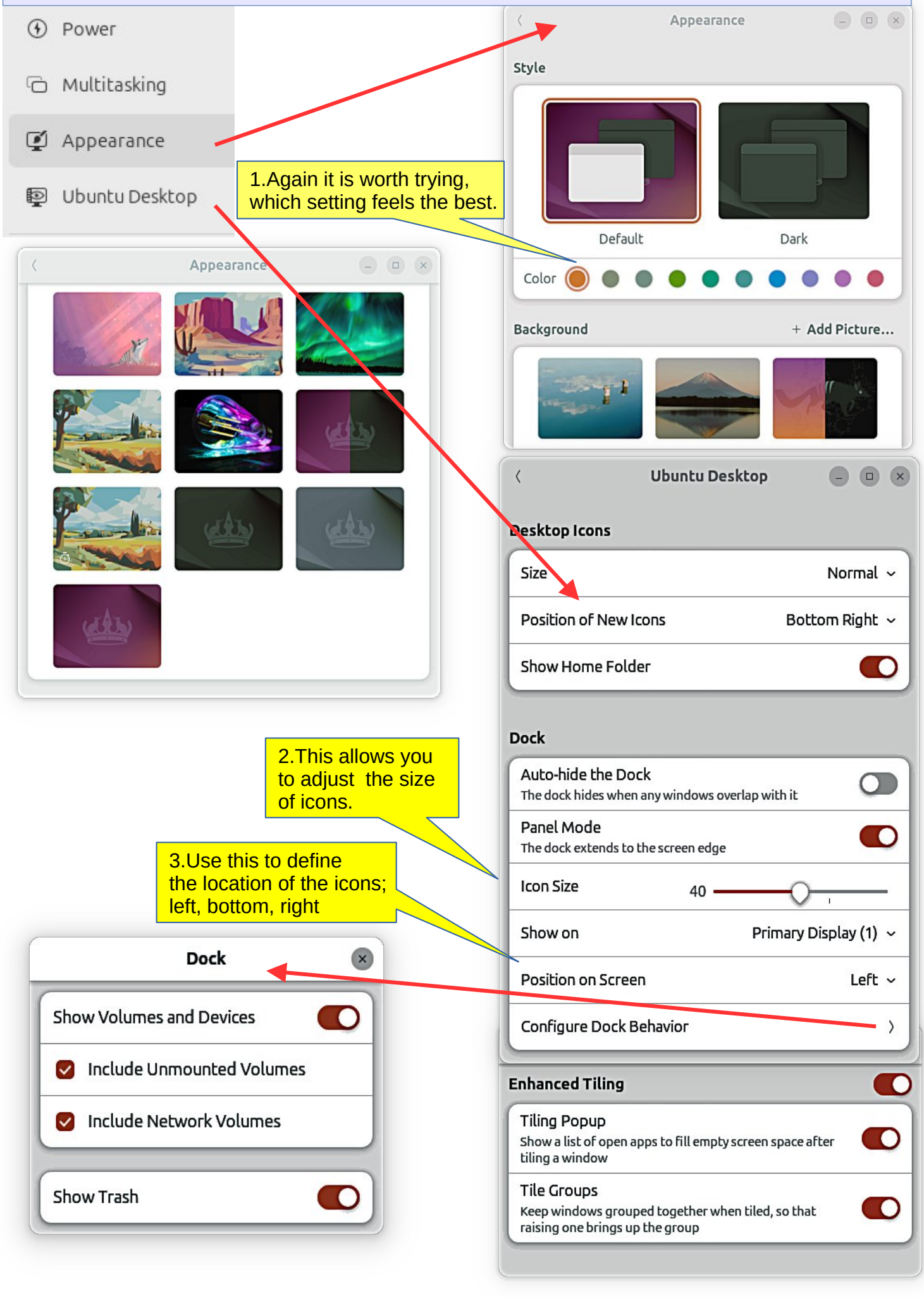




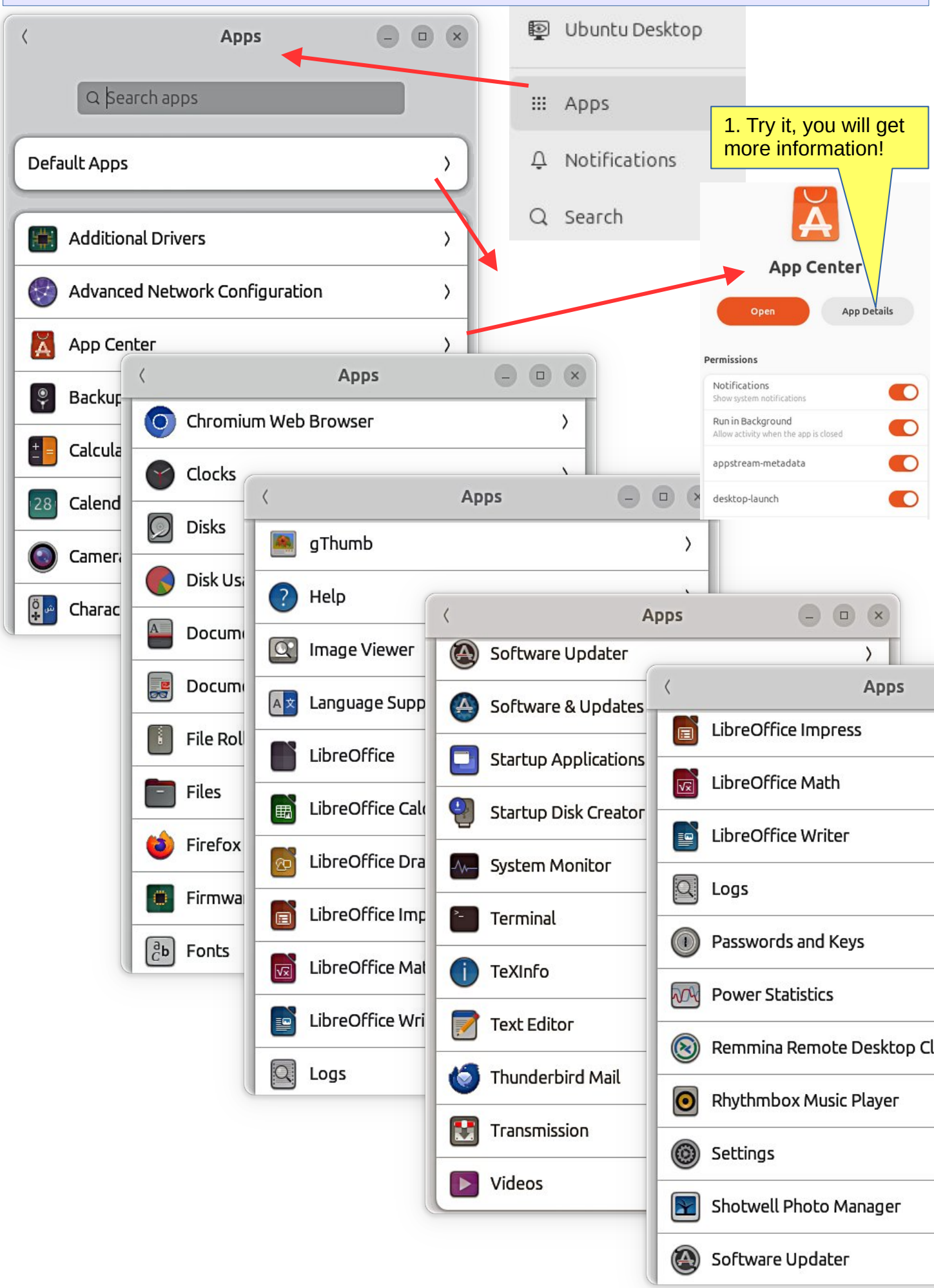




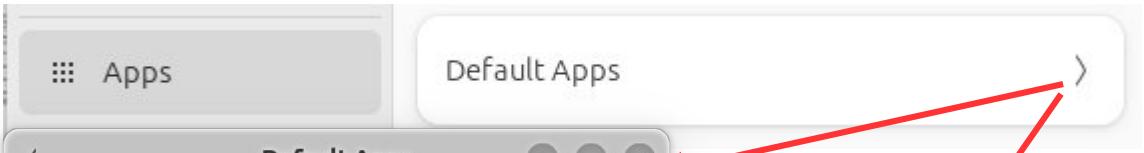
Basic settings

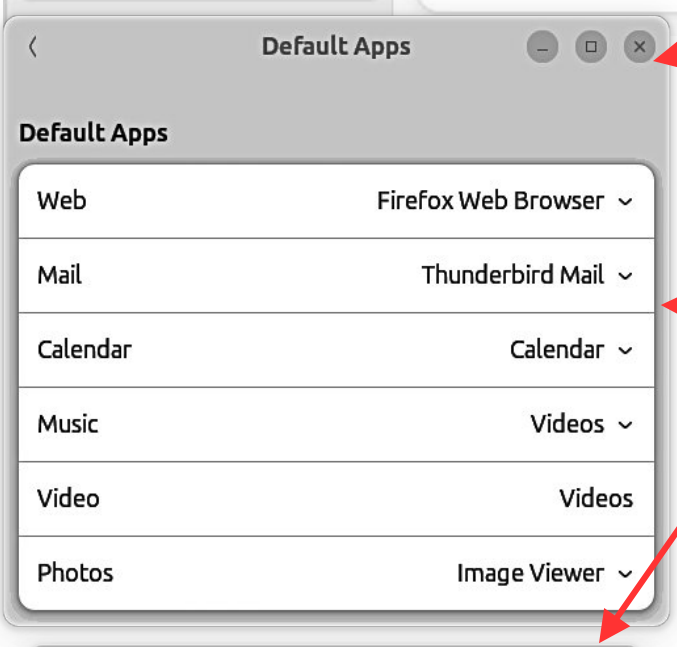


Basic settings

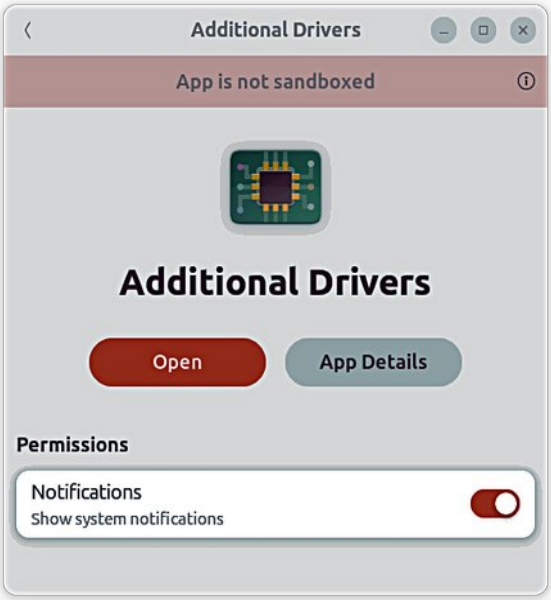


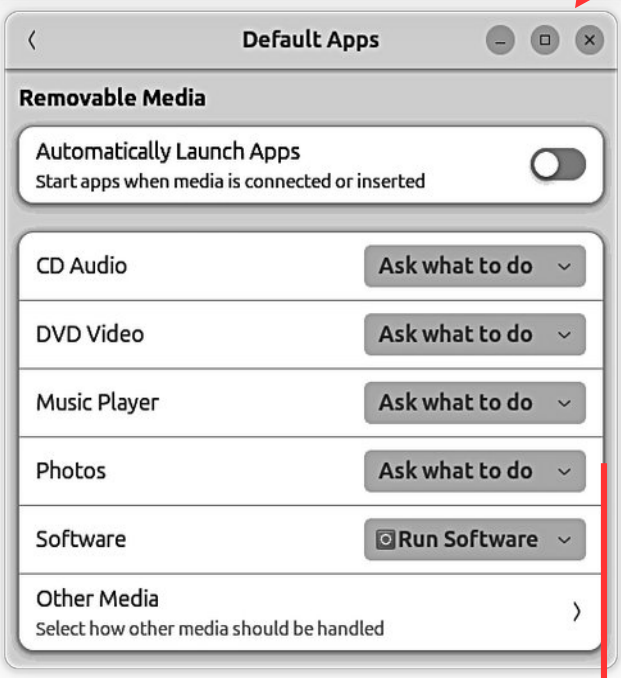
Basic settings

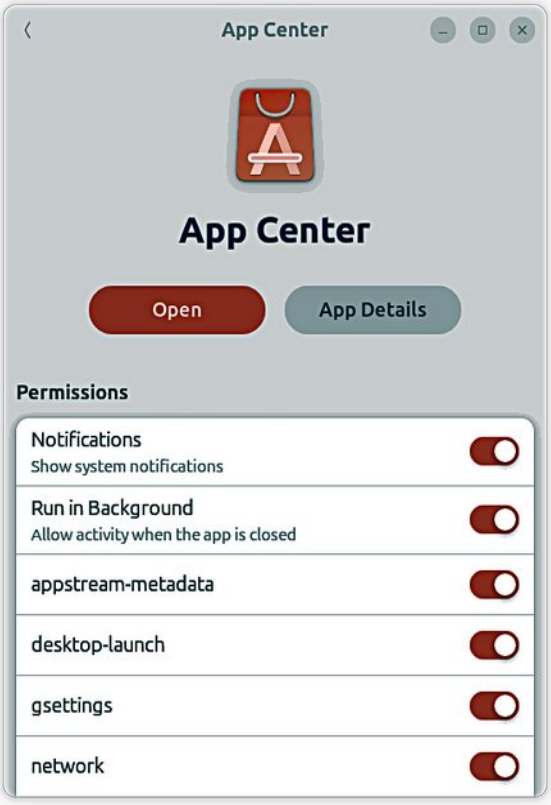


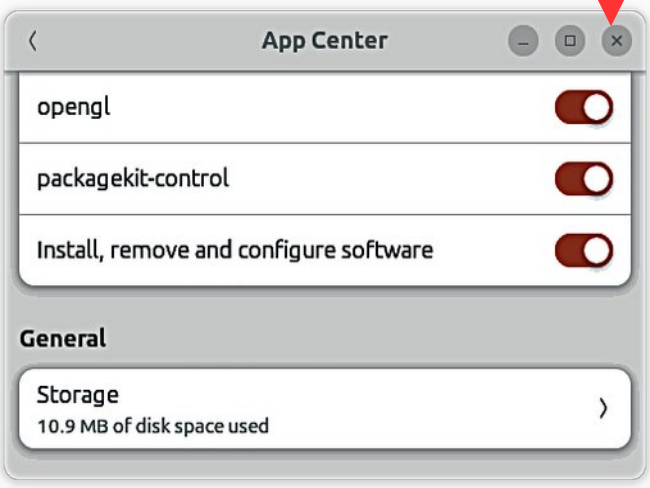


1.Select the default applications here. When you click a file define what application opens that file.

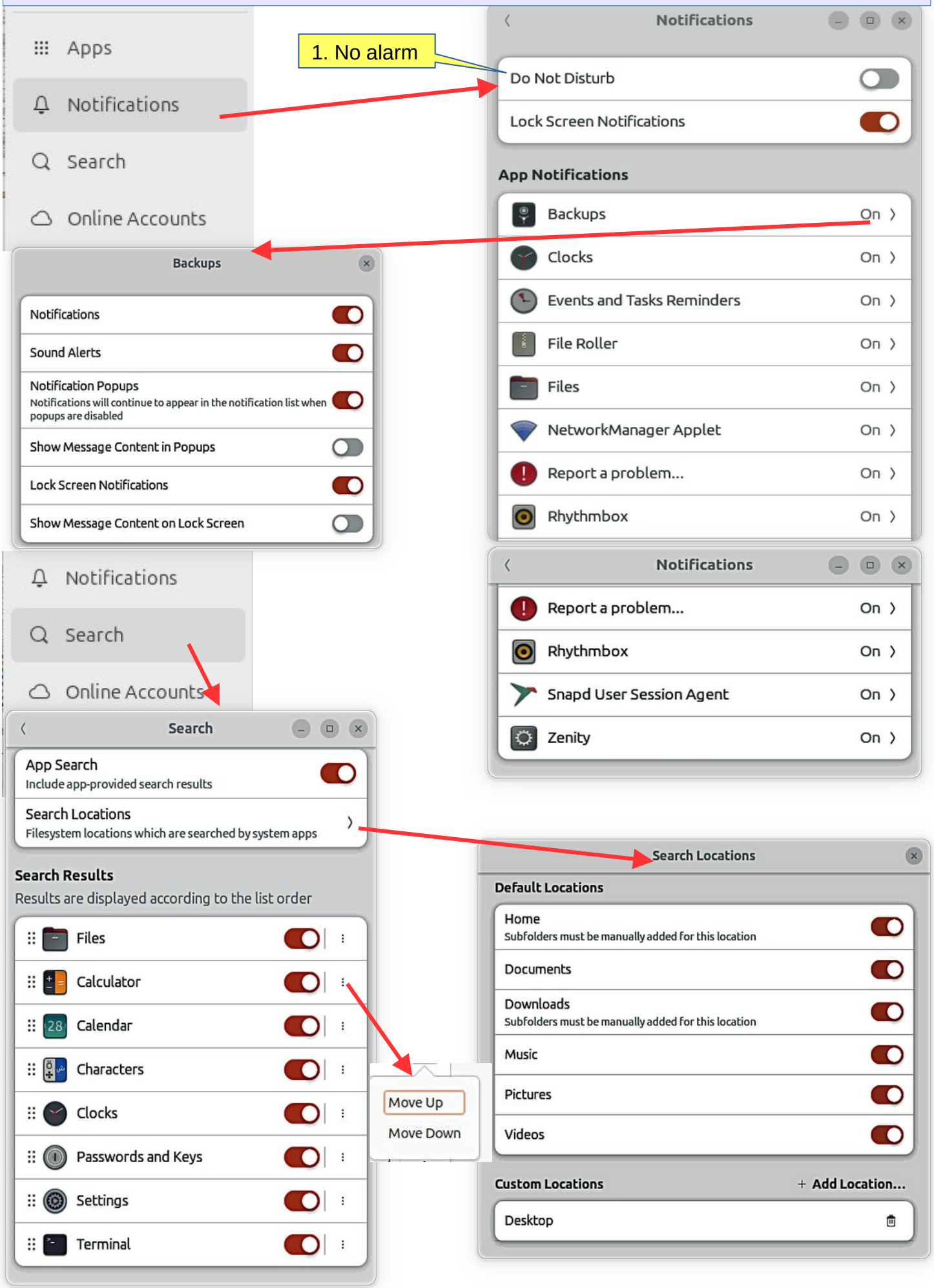








Basic settings



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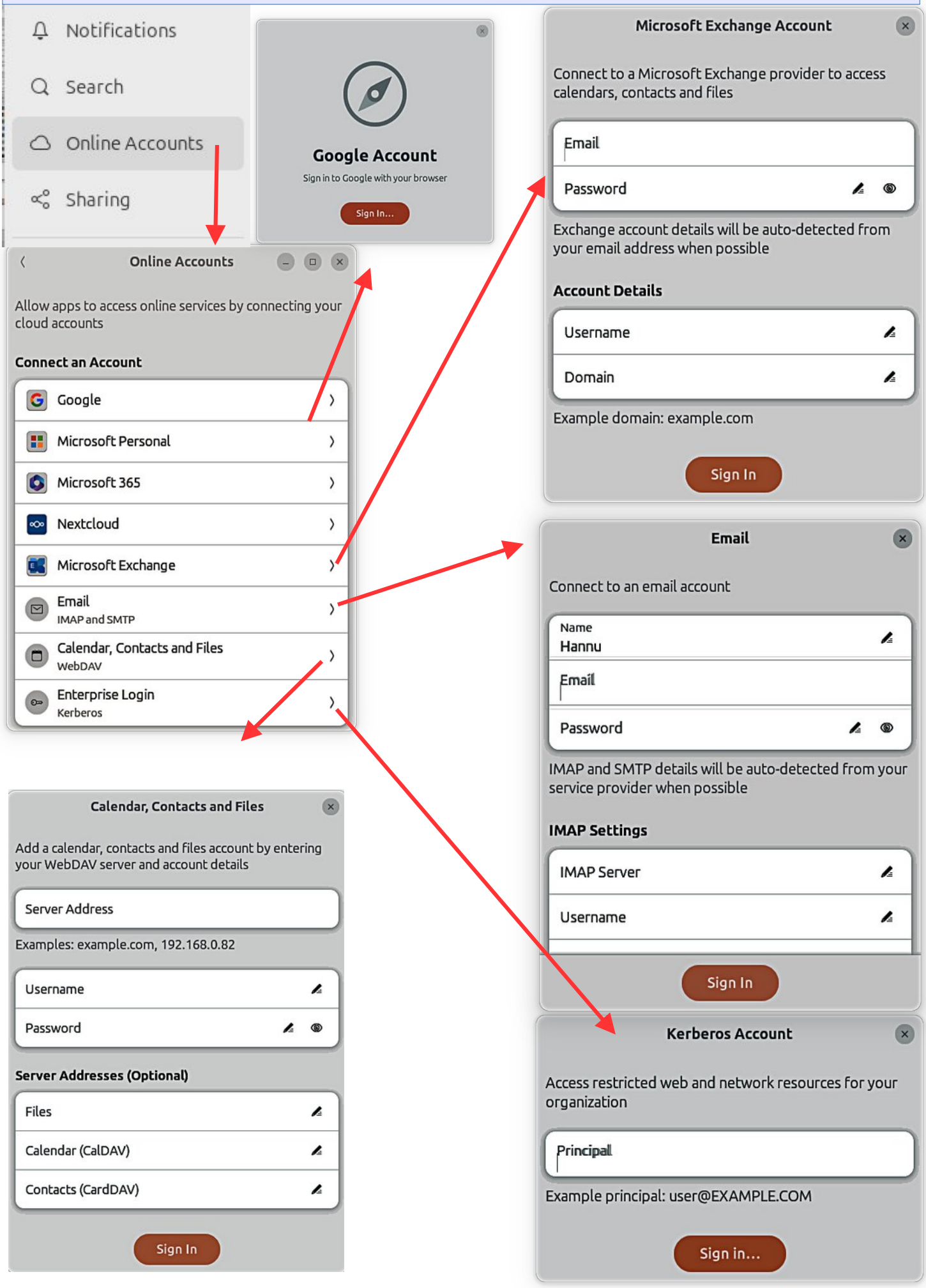

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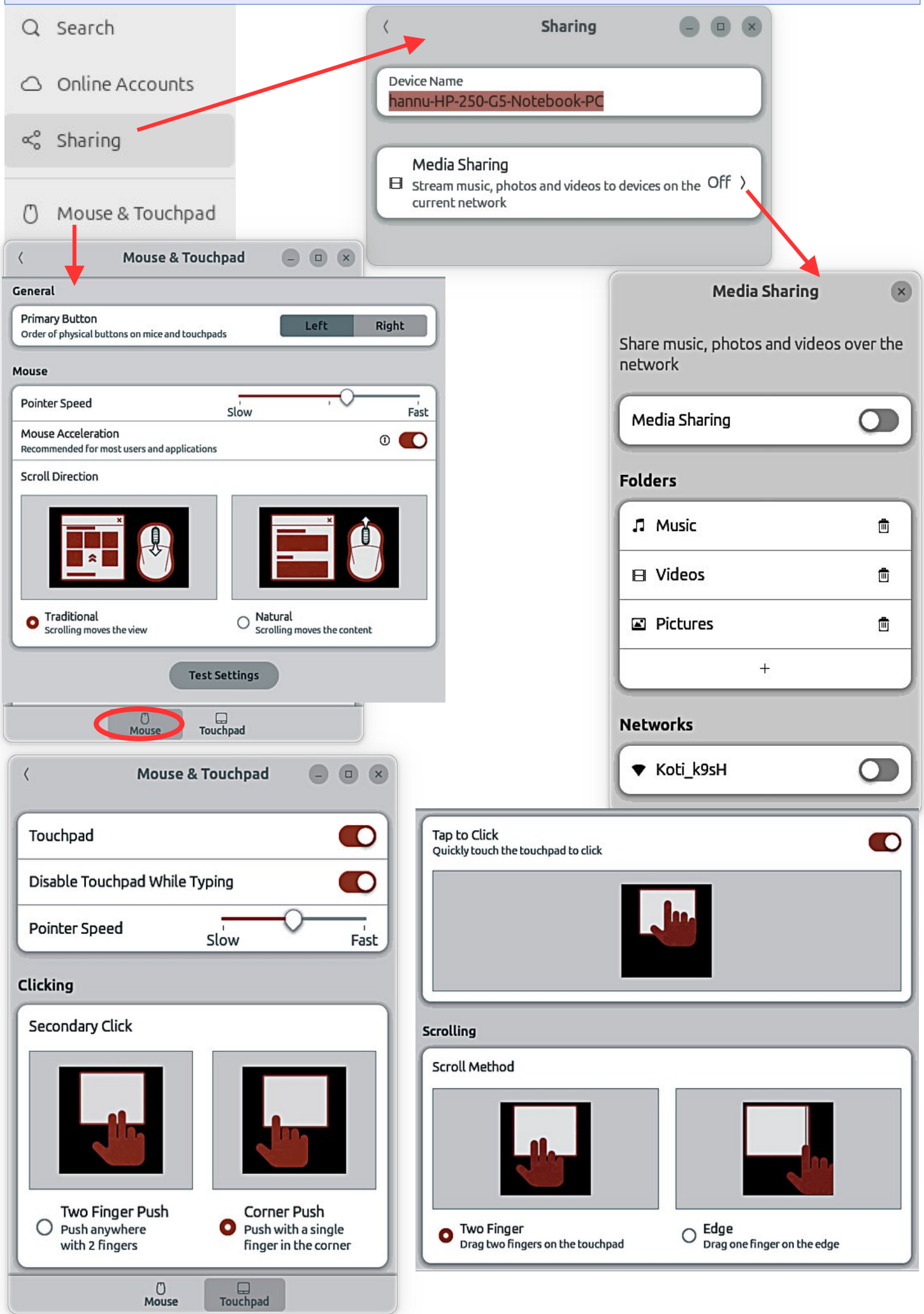

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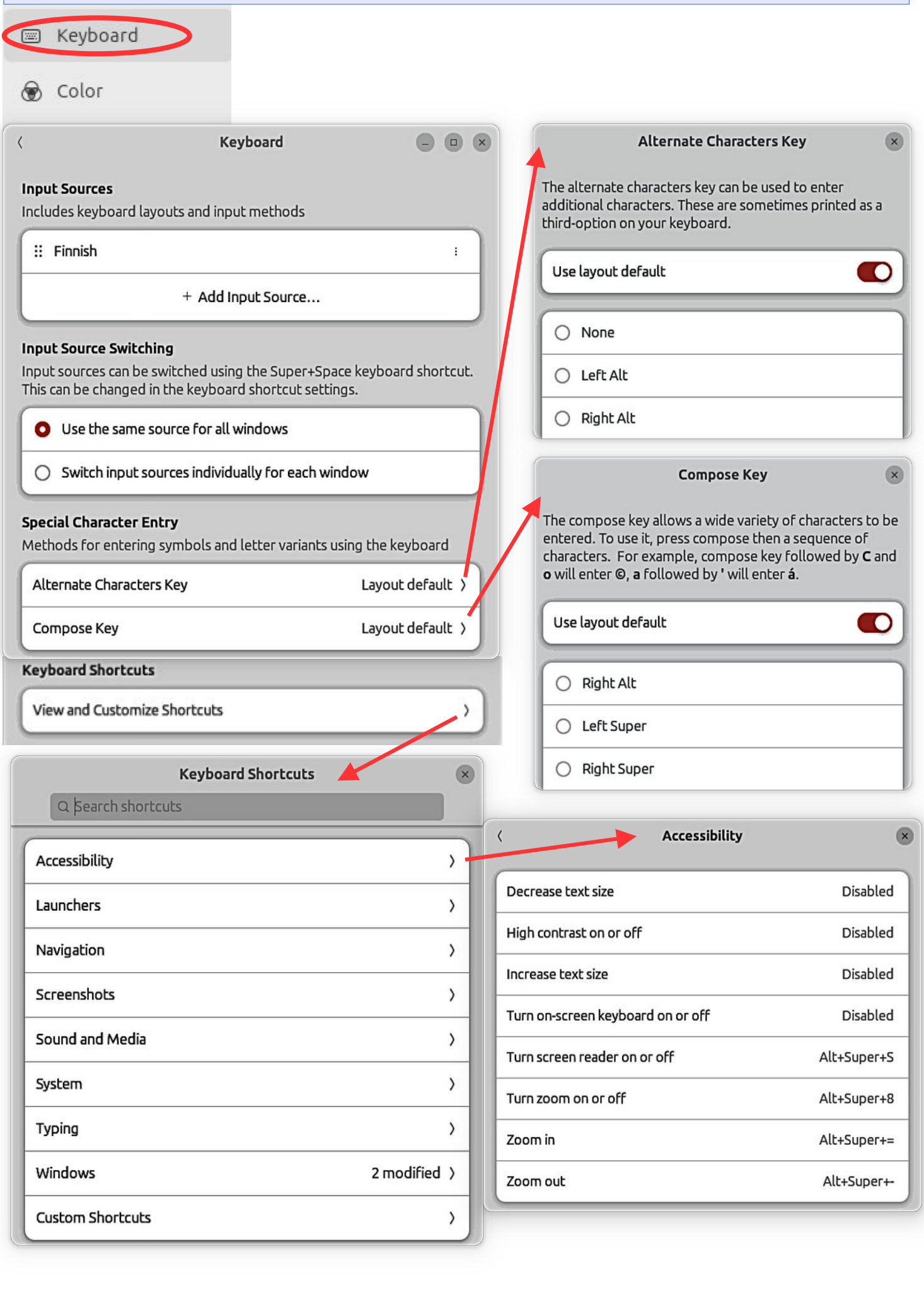

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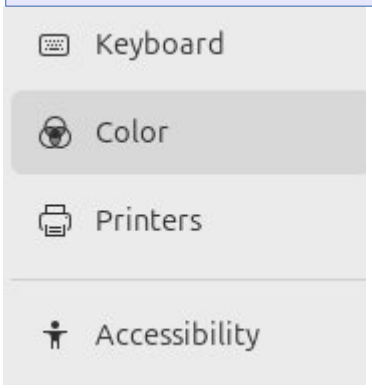
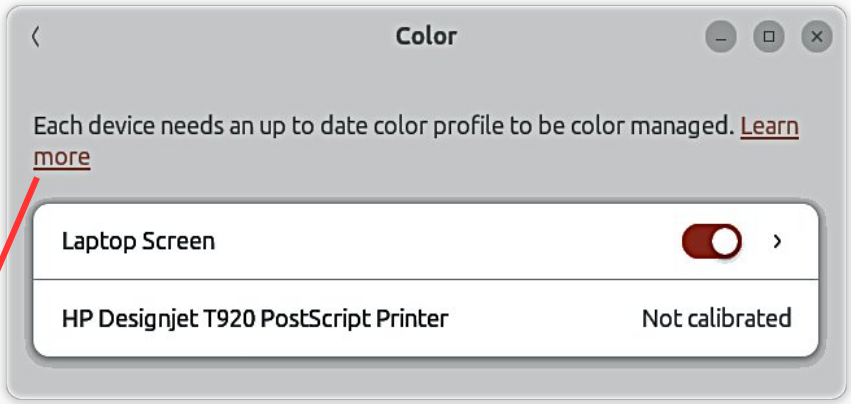
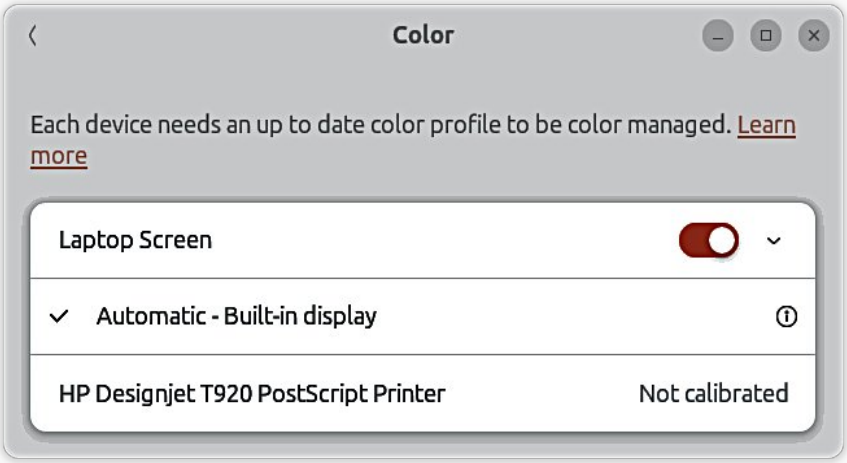
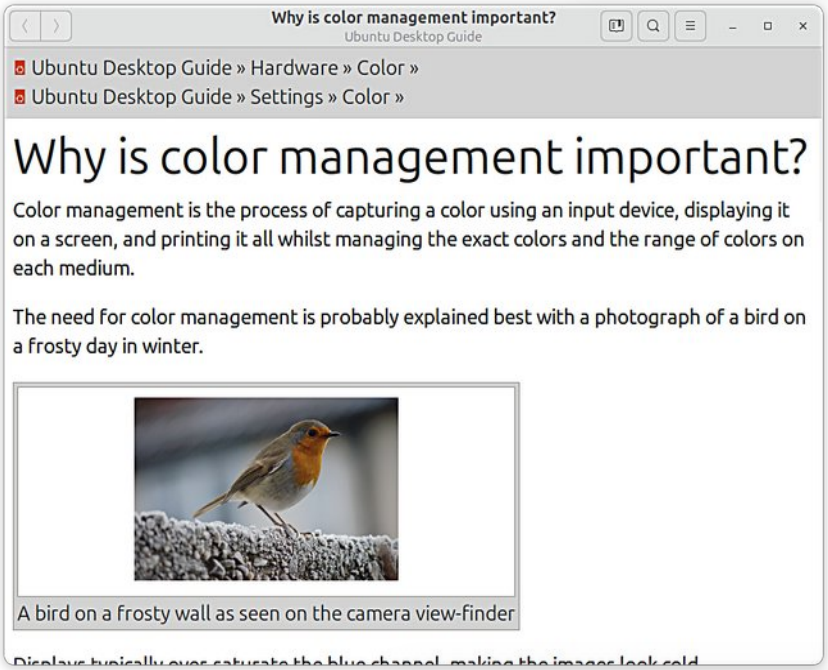
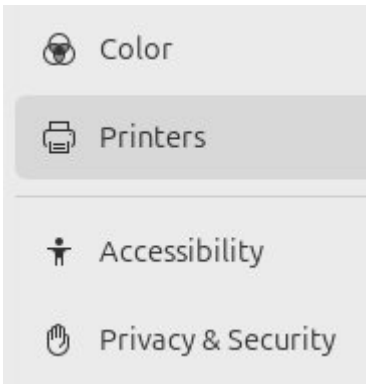
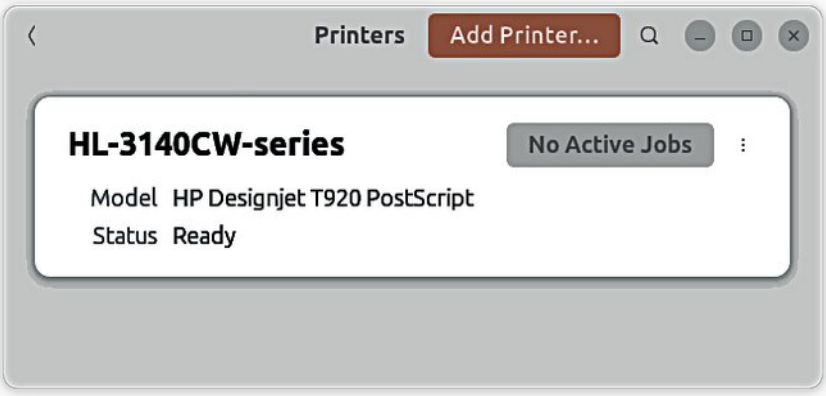




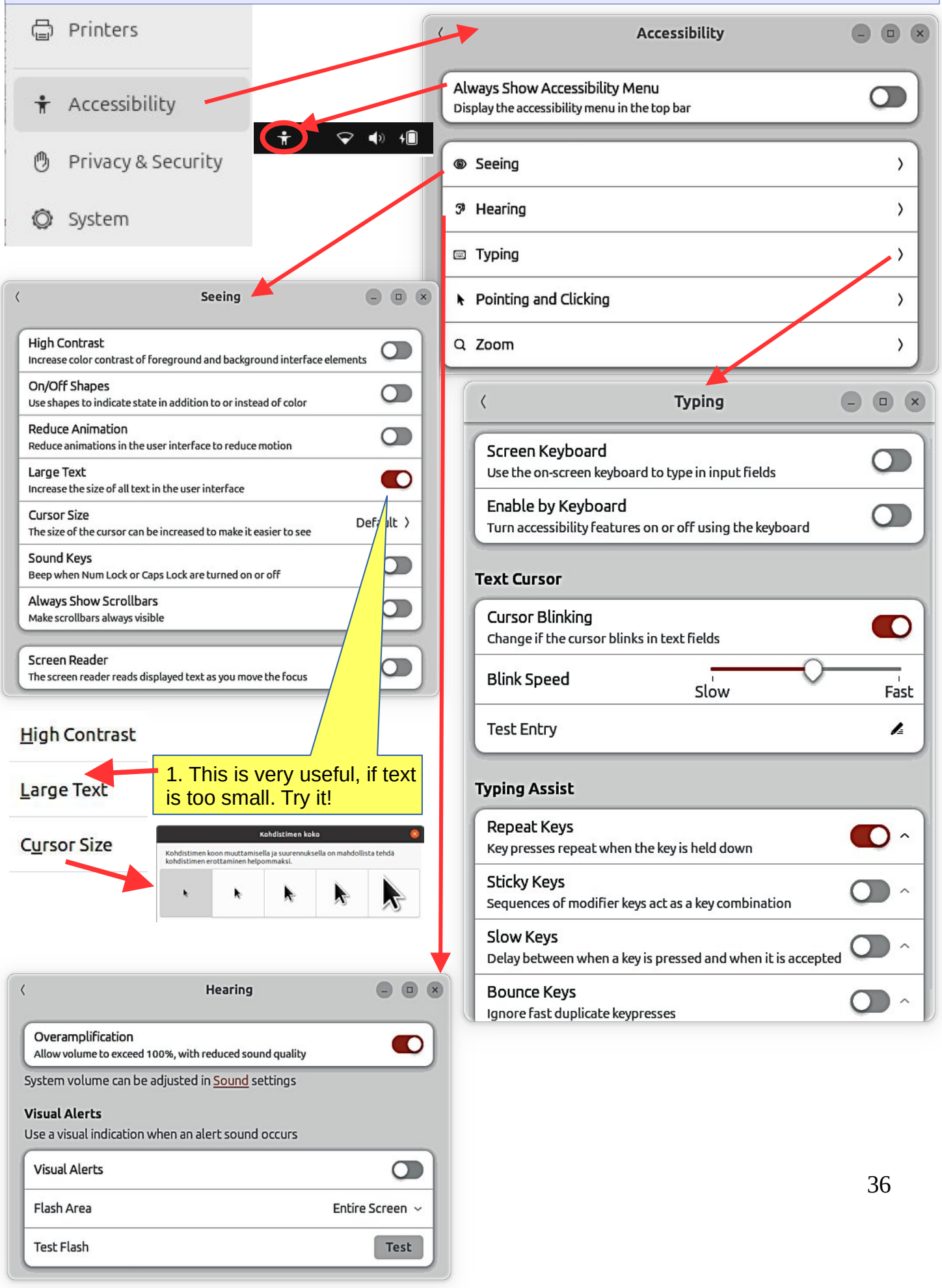




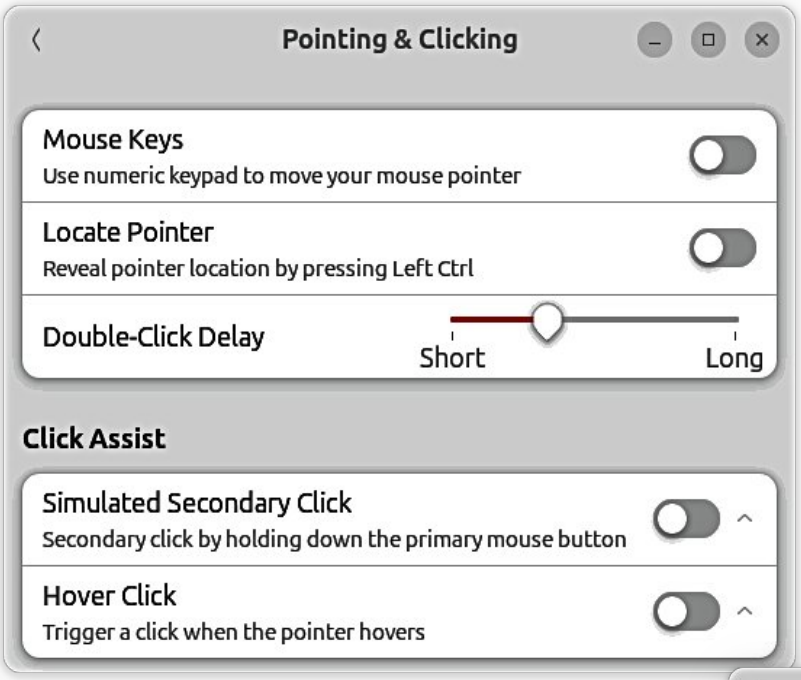


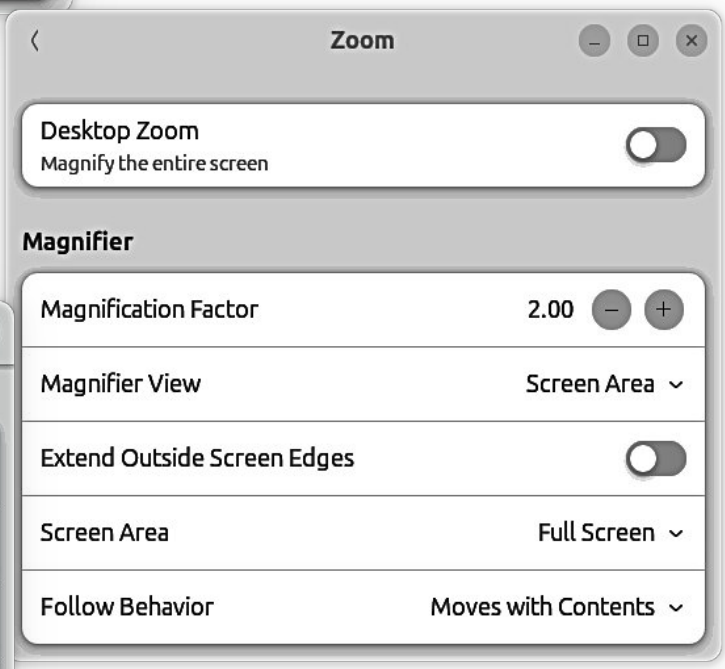


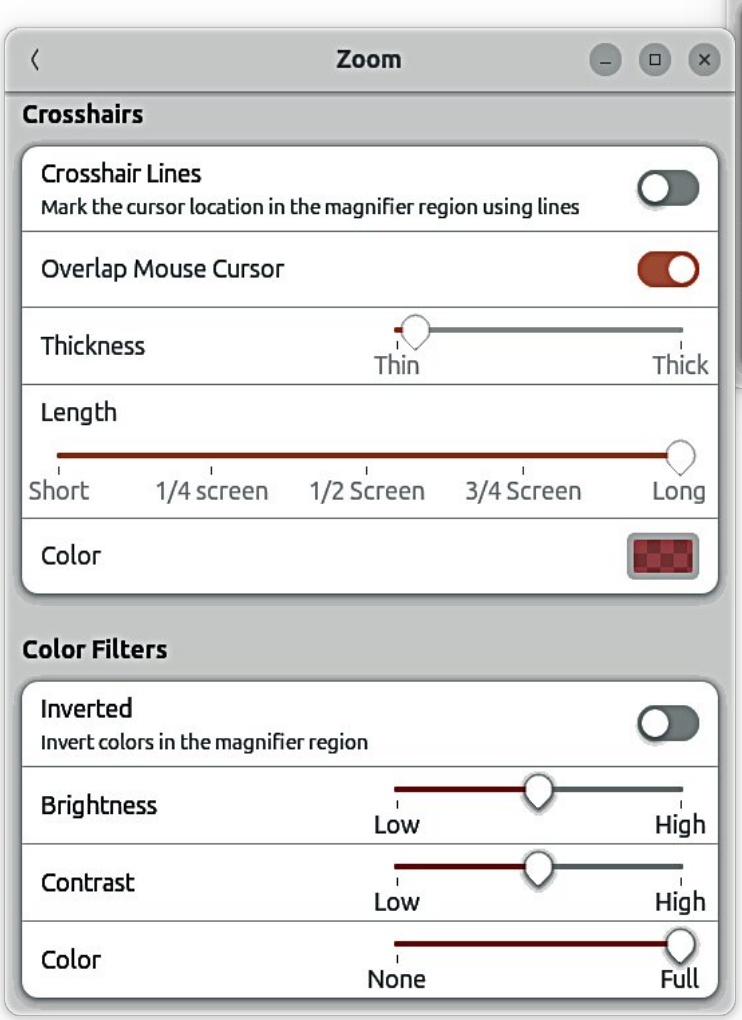
Basic settings



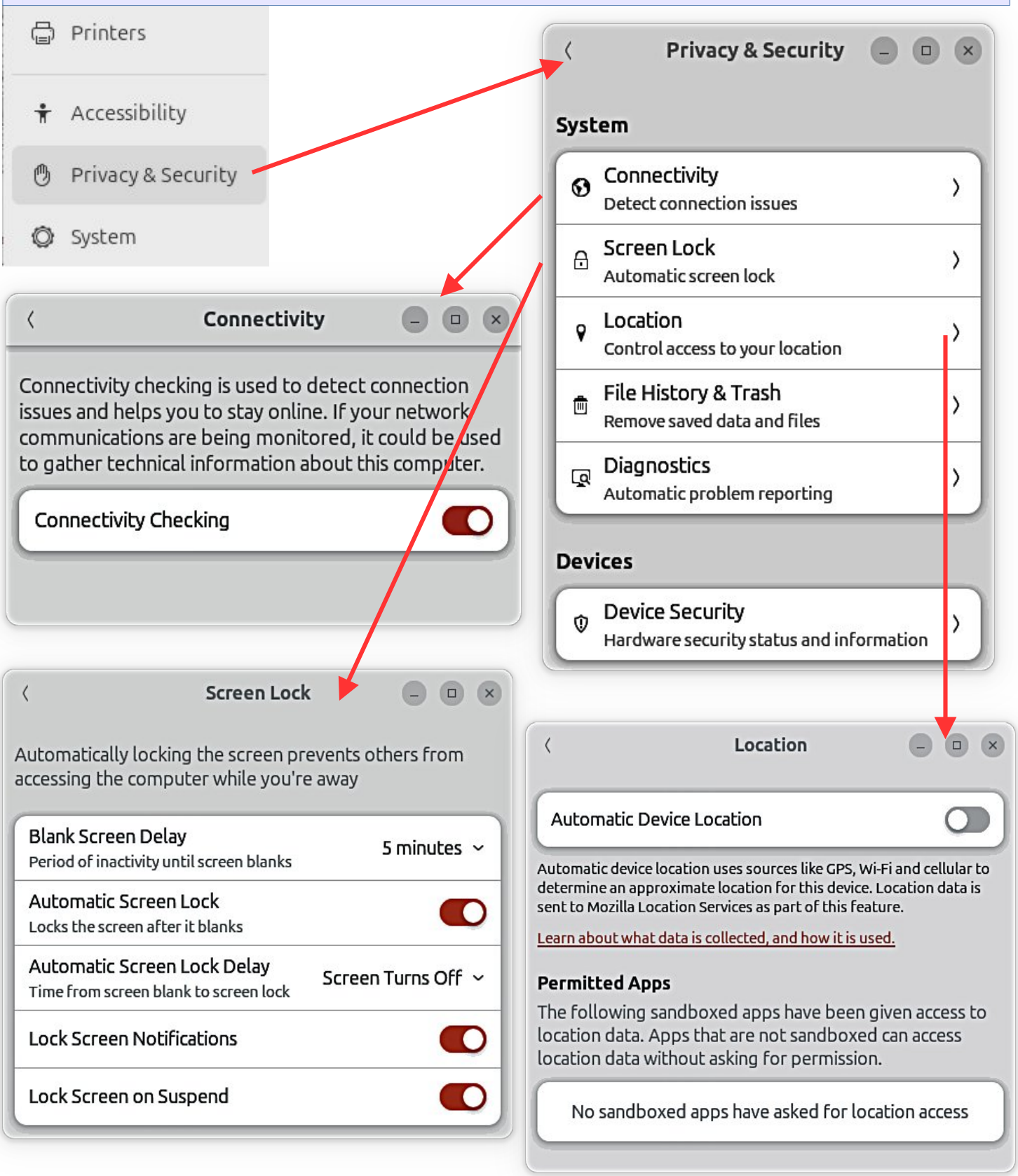
Basic settings



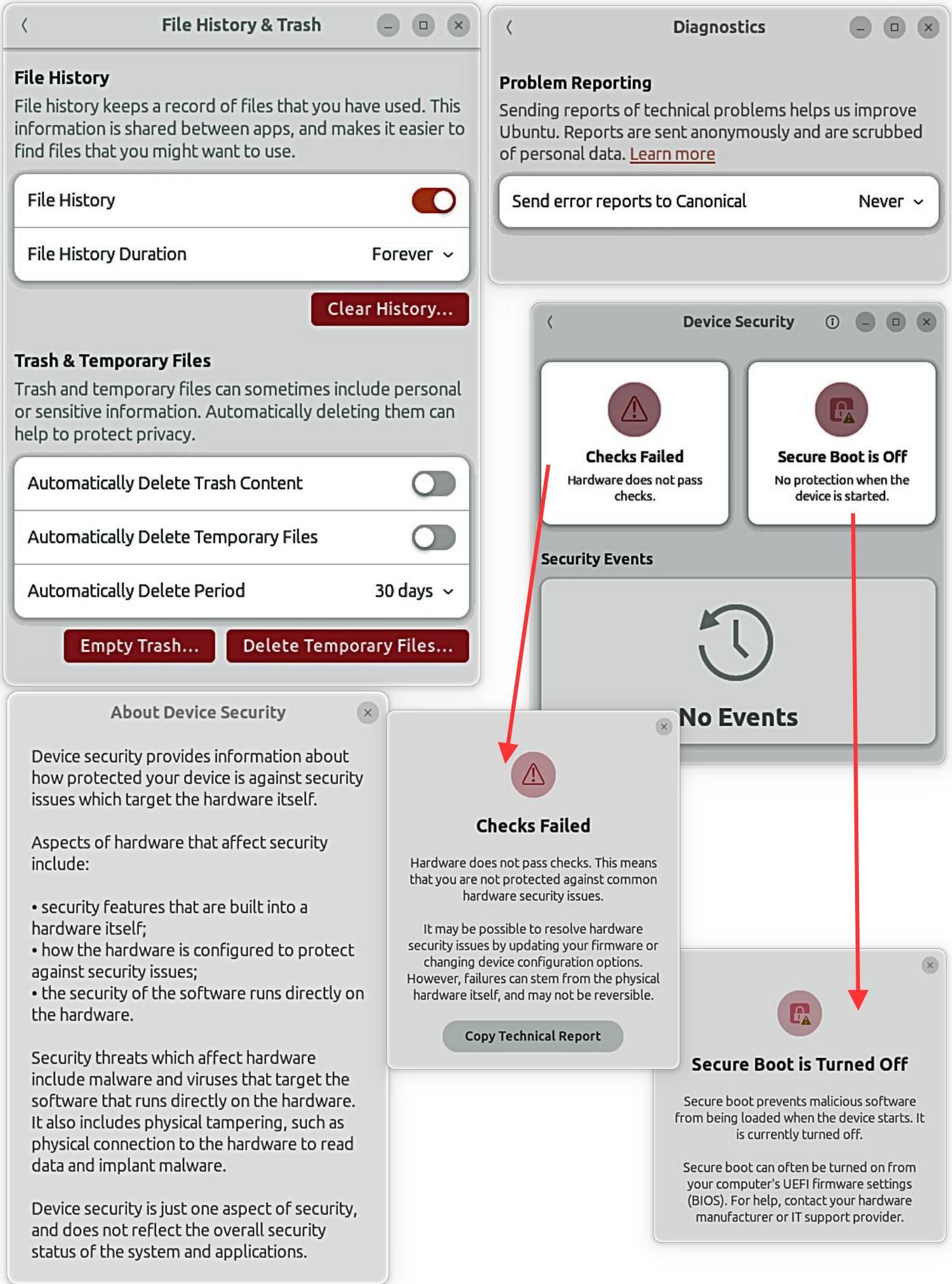




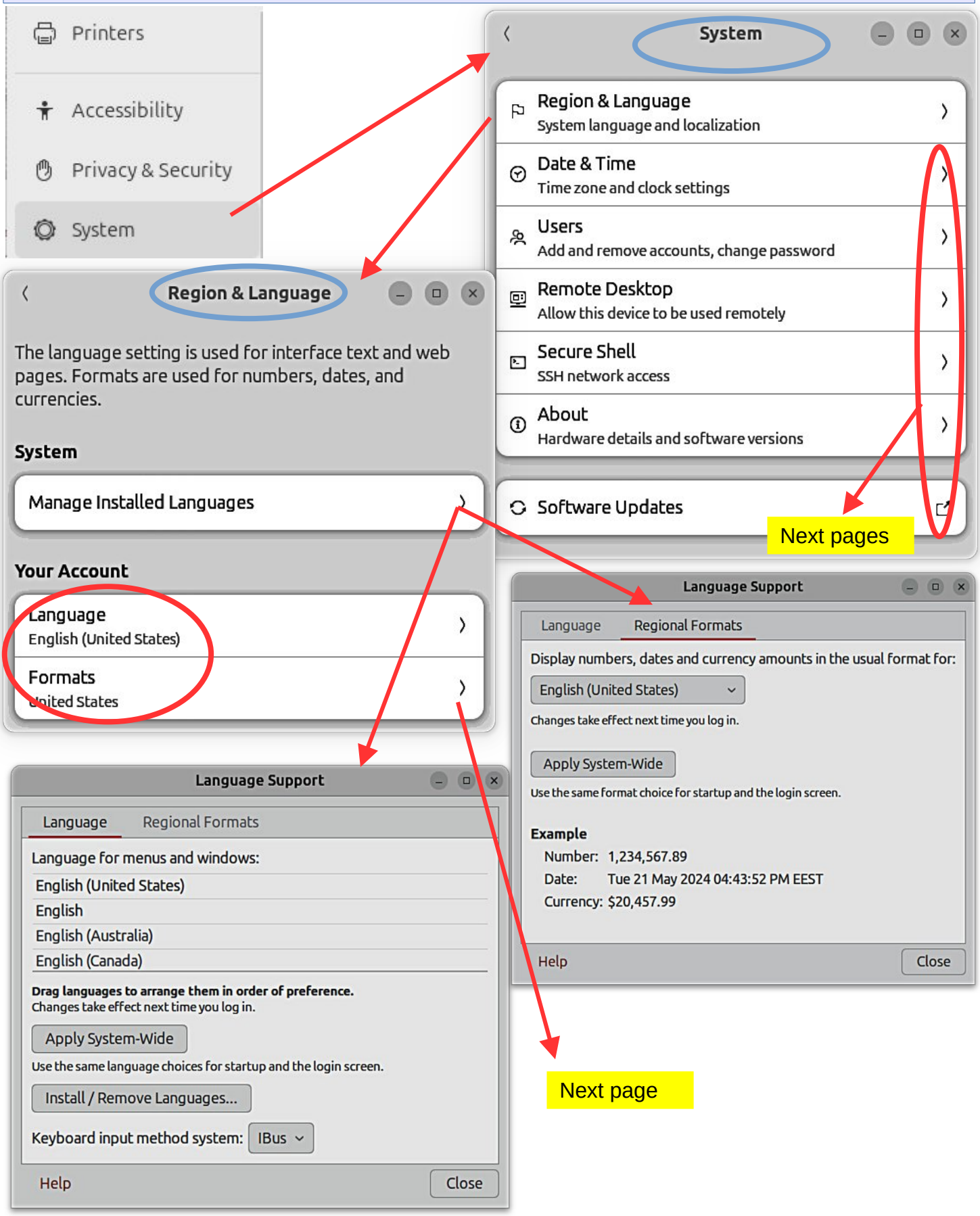
Basic settings



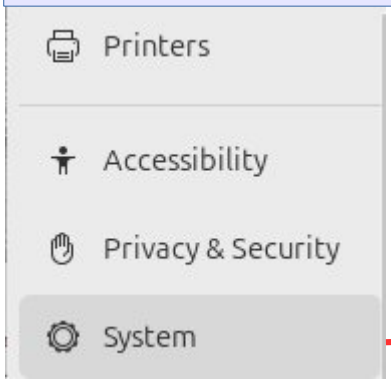
Basic settings

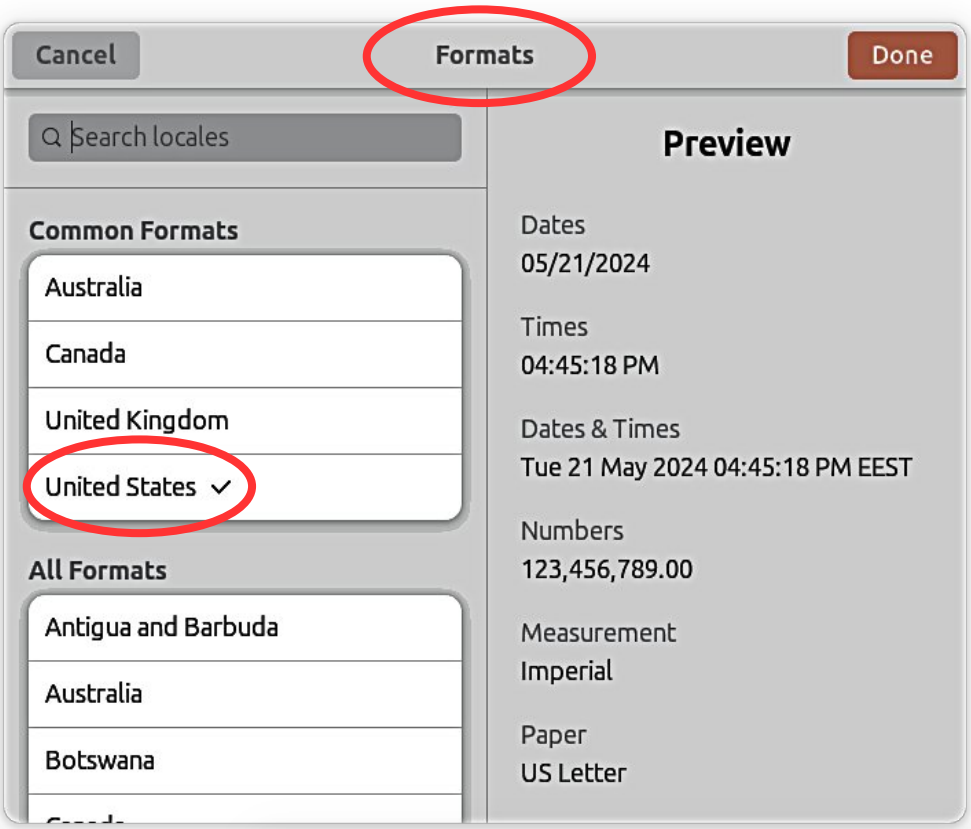


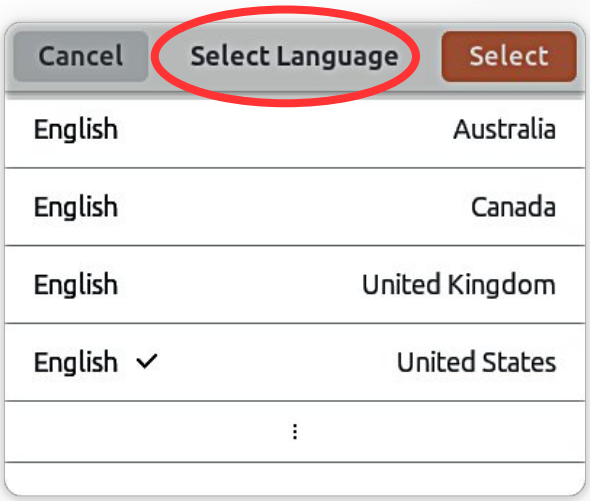
Basic settings

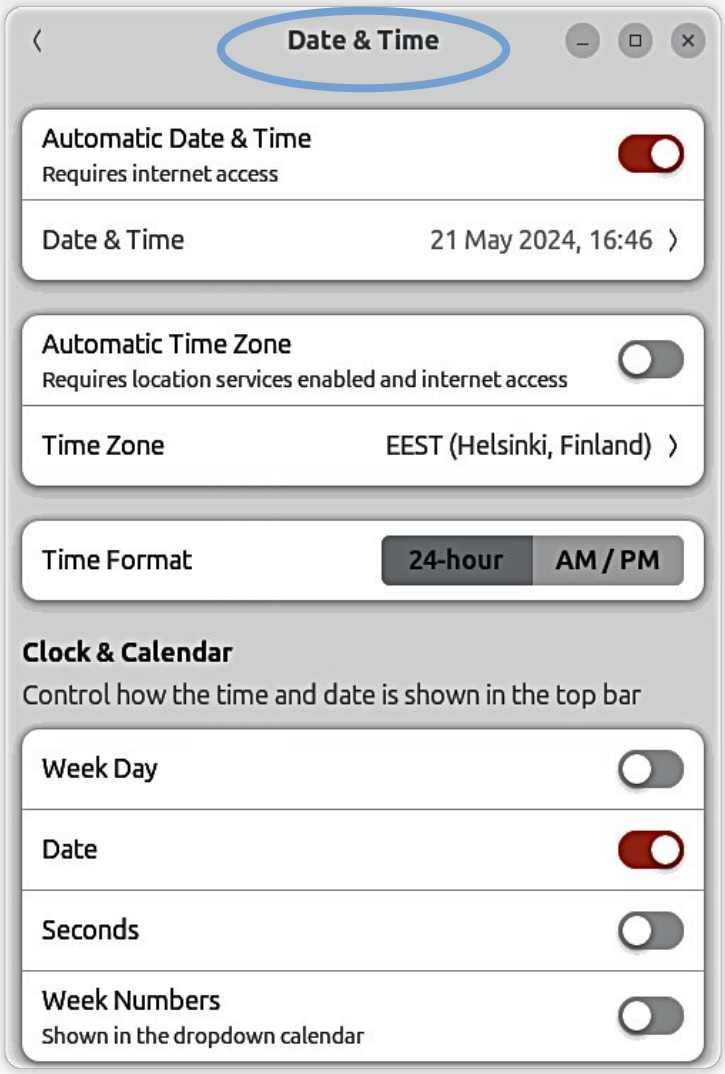


Basic settings

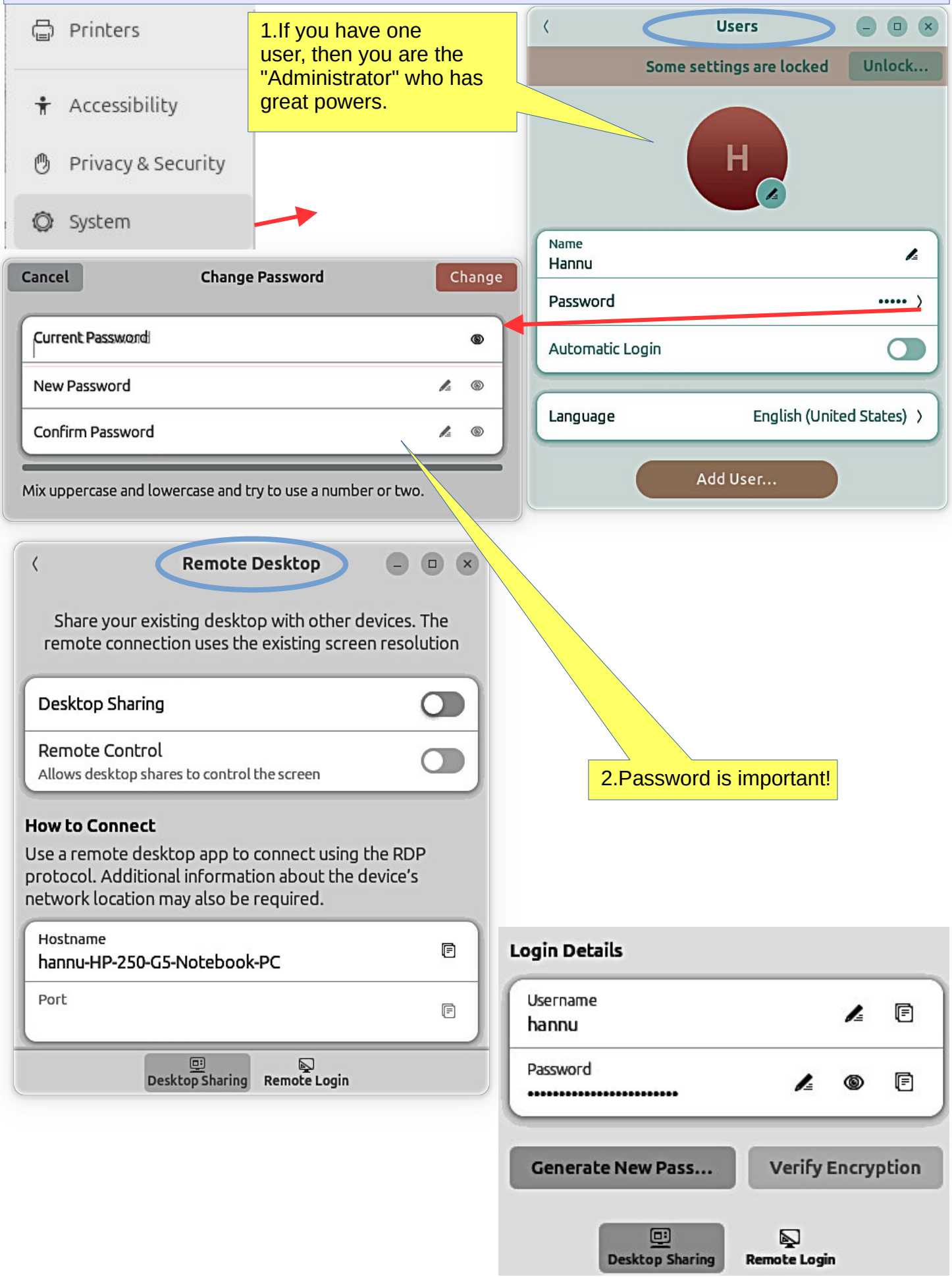






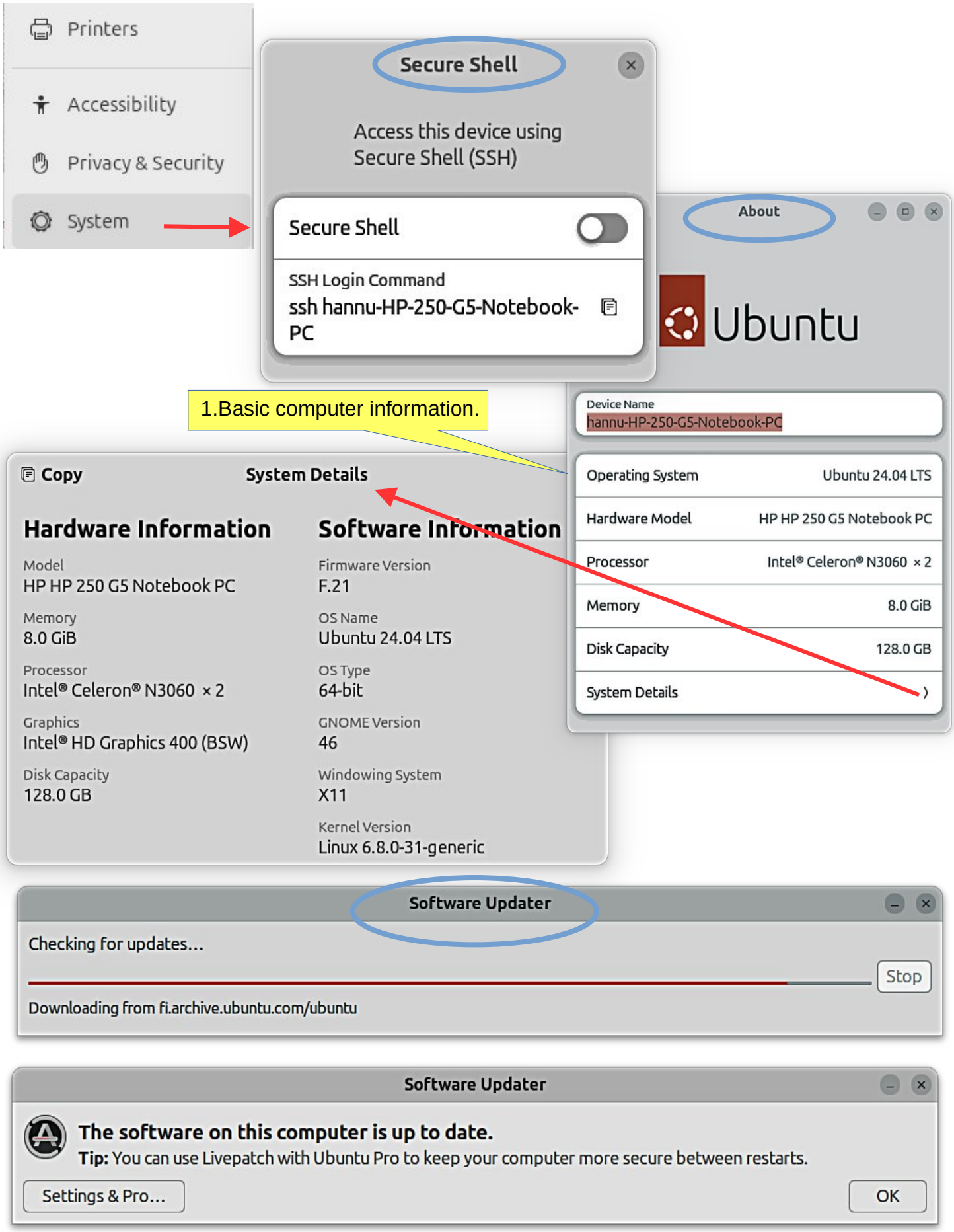


Basic settings

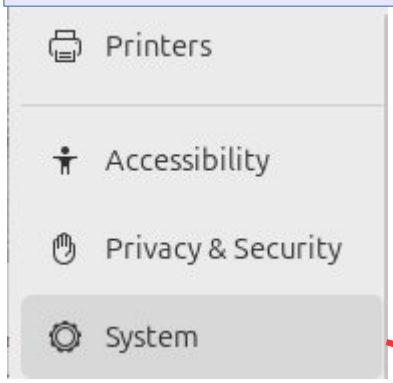


Basic settings

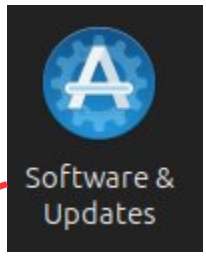
Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: Log out, power off or switch users

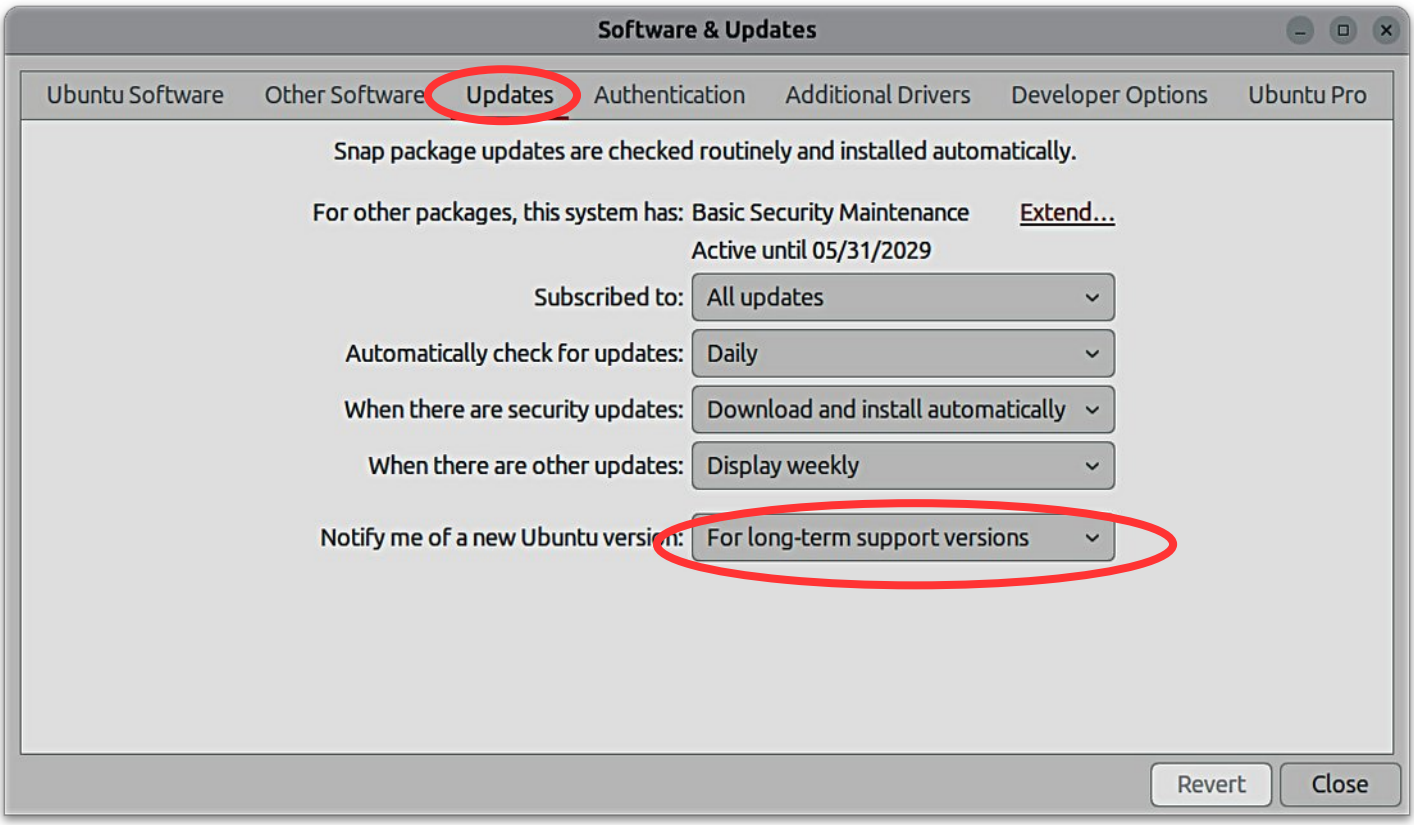


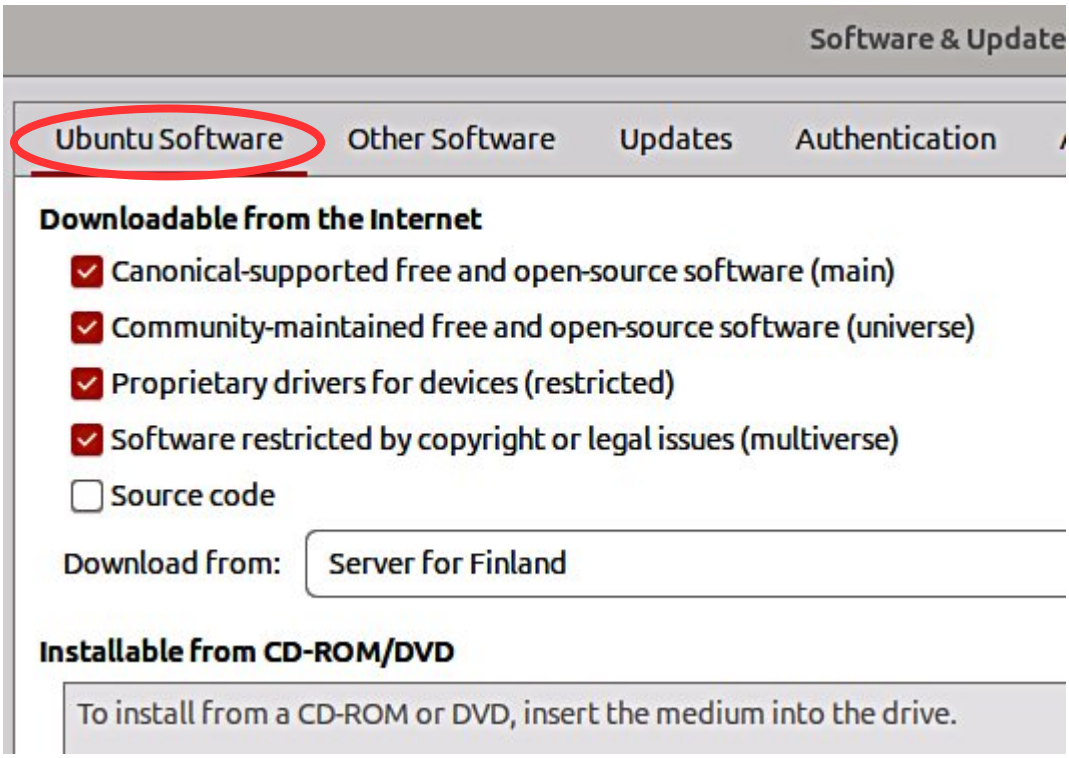
Basic settings

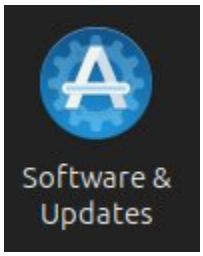


1.Do not change these settings unless you know what you are doing!

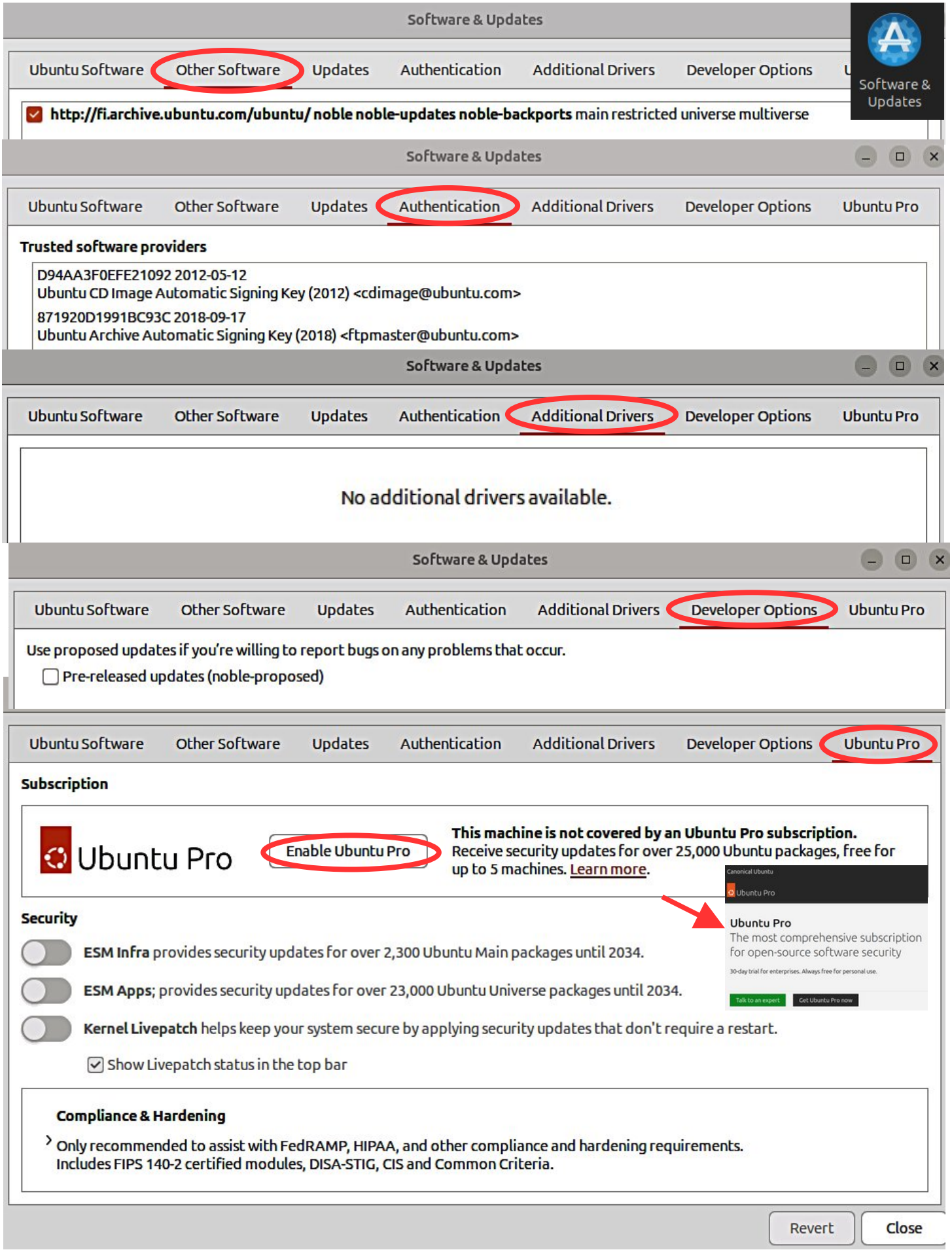




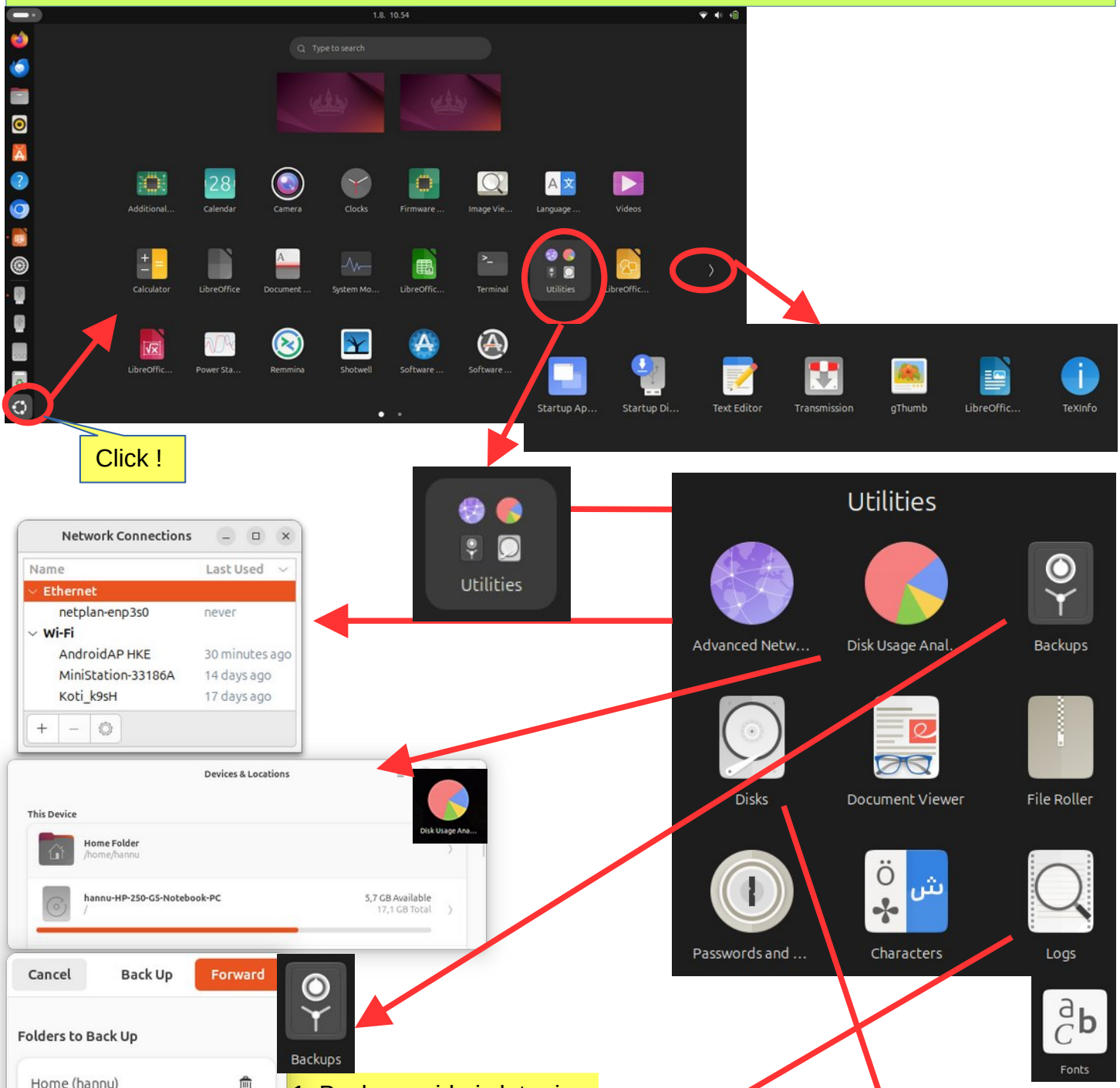




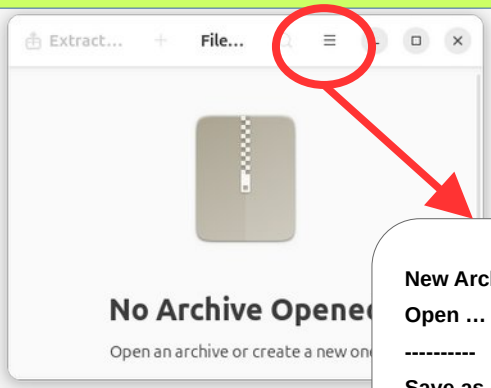
Basic settings



Introduction to installed Ubuntu apps



Introduction to installed Ubuntu apps



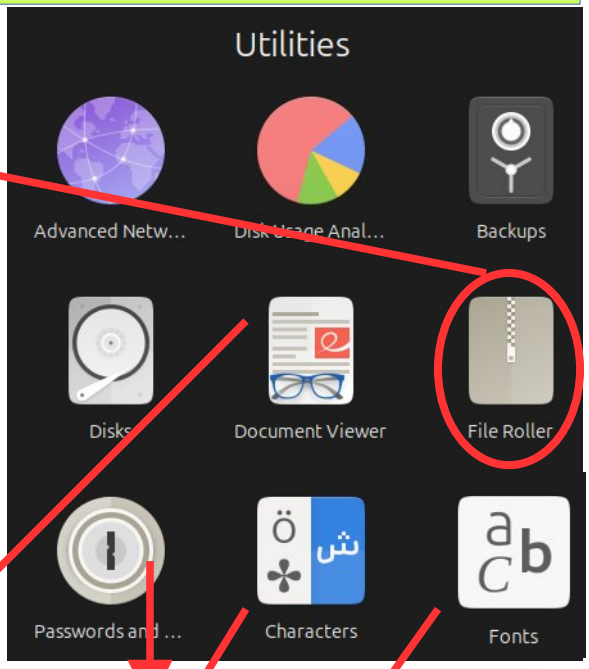
Manage archive files, for example, .zip or .tar files. F1 = Help

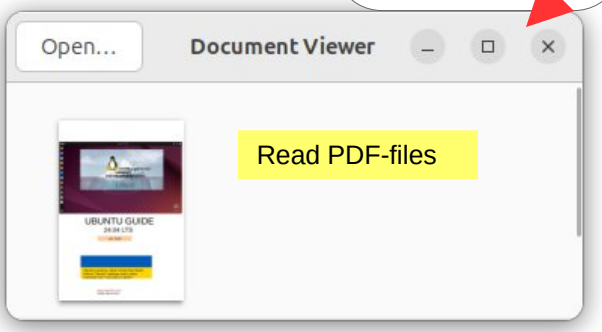
New Archive...
Open ...

Save as ...
Password ...
Text Integrity
Properties

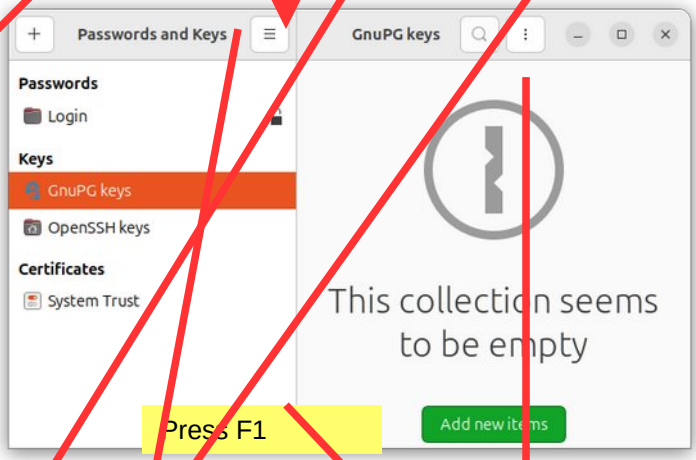
View All Files
View as a Folder
Sidebar

Keyboard Shortcuts
Help
About File Roller

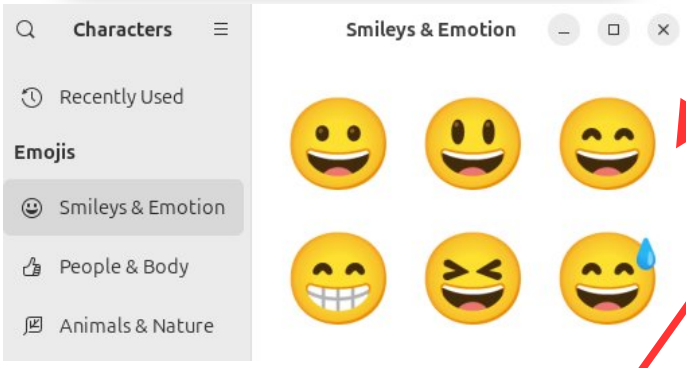


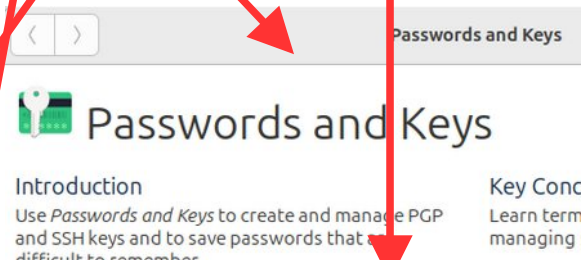


Read PDF-files



Press F1

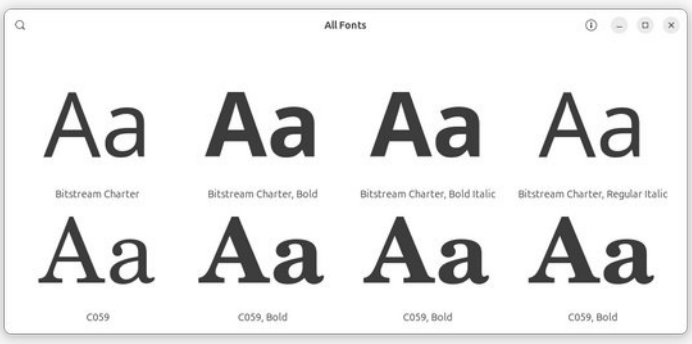




Find remote keys...
Sync and puplish keys ...

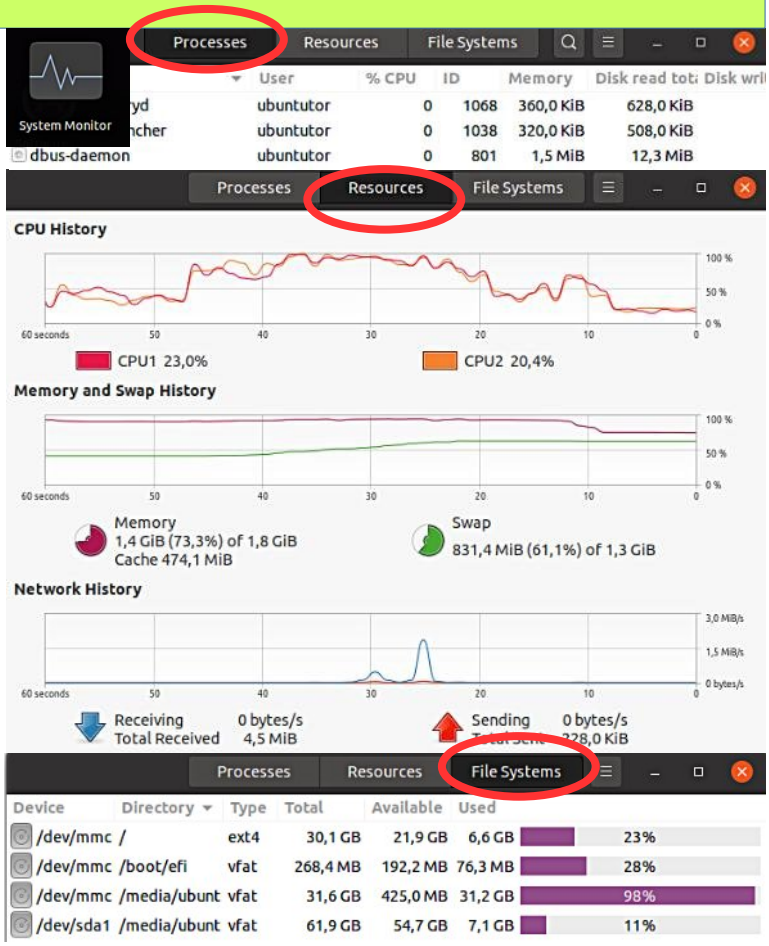
Preferences
Help
Keyboard Shortcuts
About Passwords and Keys

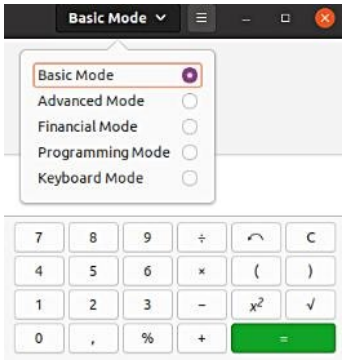
-Filter items-
Show personal
Show trusted
Show any

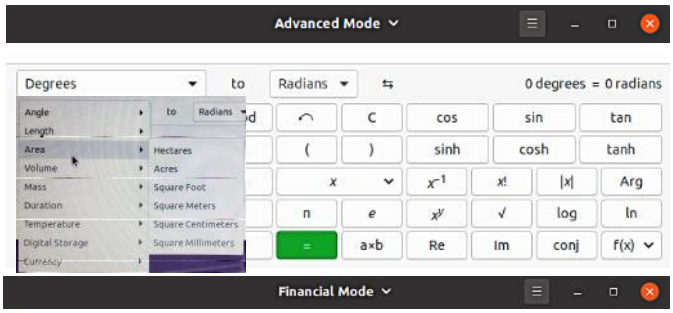


Introduction to installed Ubuntu apps

1.Press “prt sc”
This is very useful!







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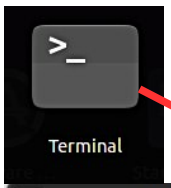
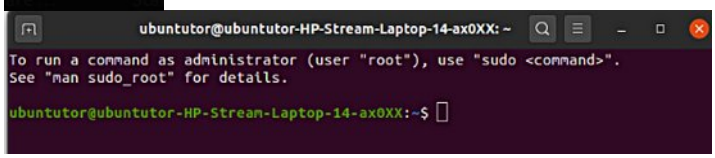
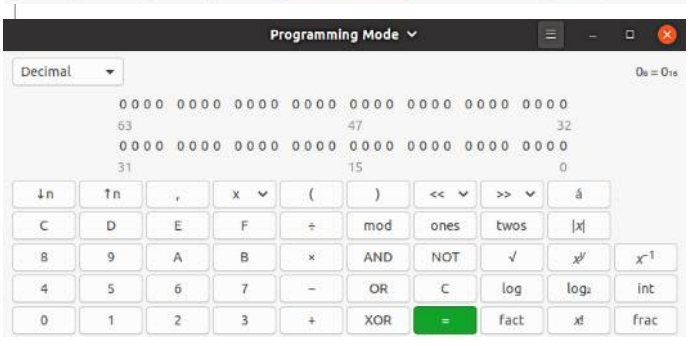
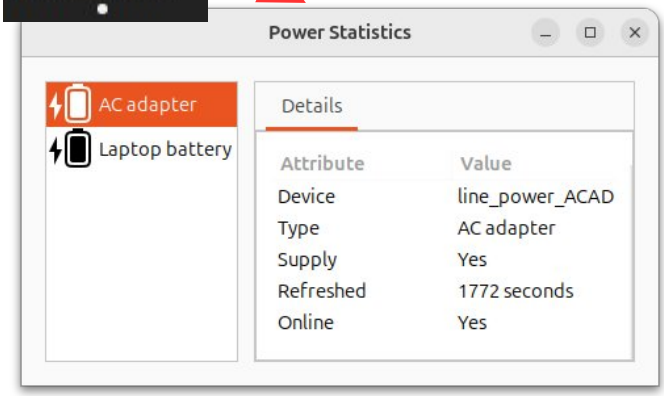
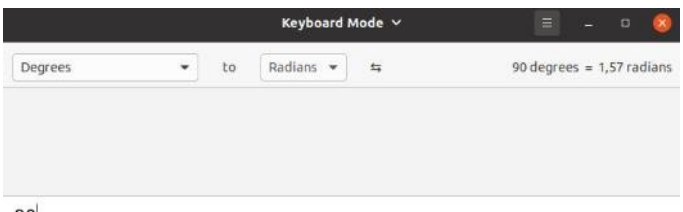




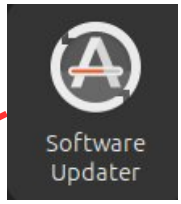




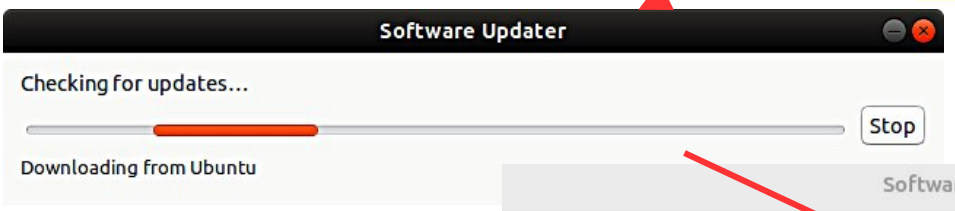


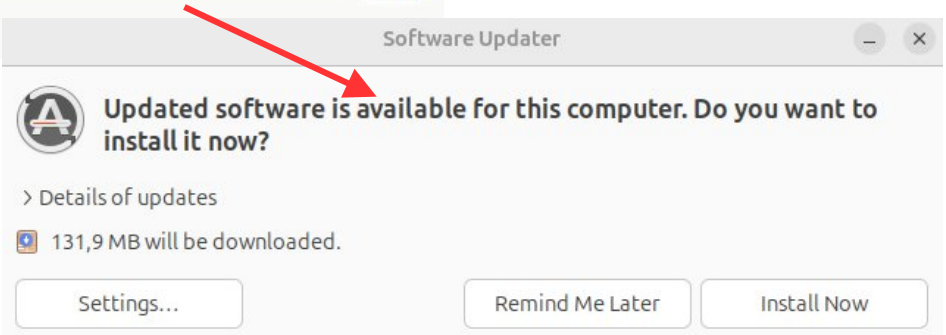
Introduction to installed Ubuntu apps

1.Ubuntu suggests updates automatically, but the user can decide on the timing of the upgrade.
For updating, Ubuntu will notify you of the Dock icon.
Click the icon to start the update

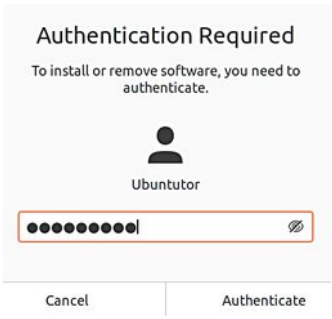


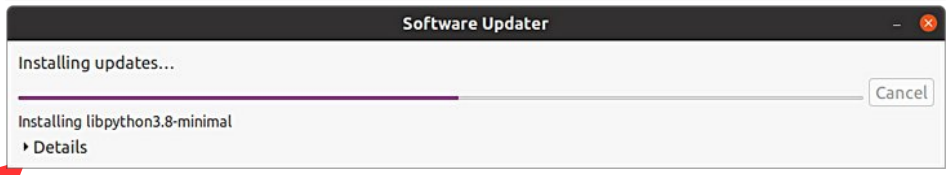
2.You can also start the update by clicking the icon

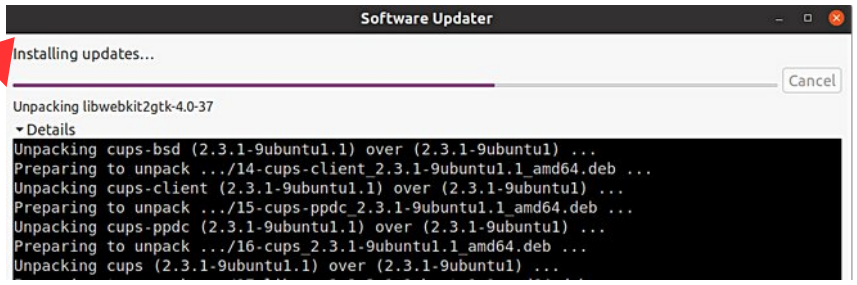




3.Updating asks for a password.
This prevents unauthorized updates and software installations!





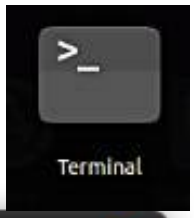


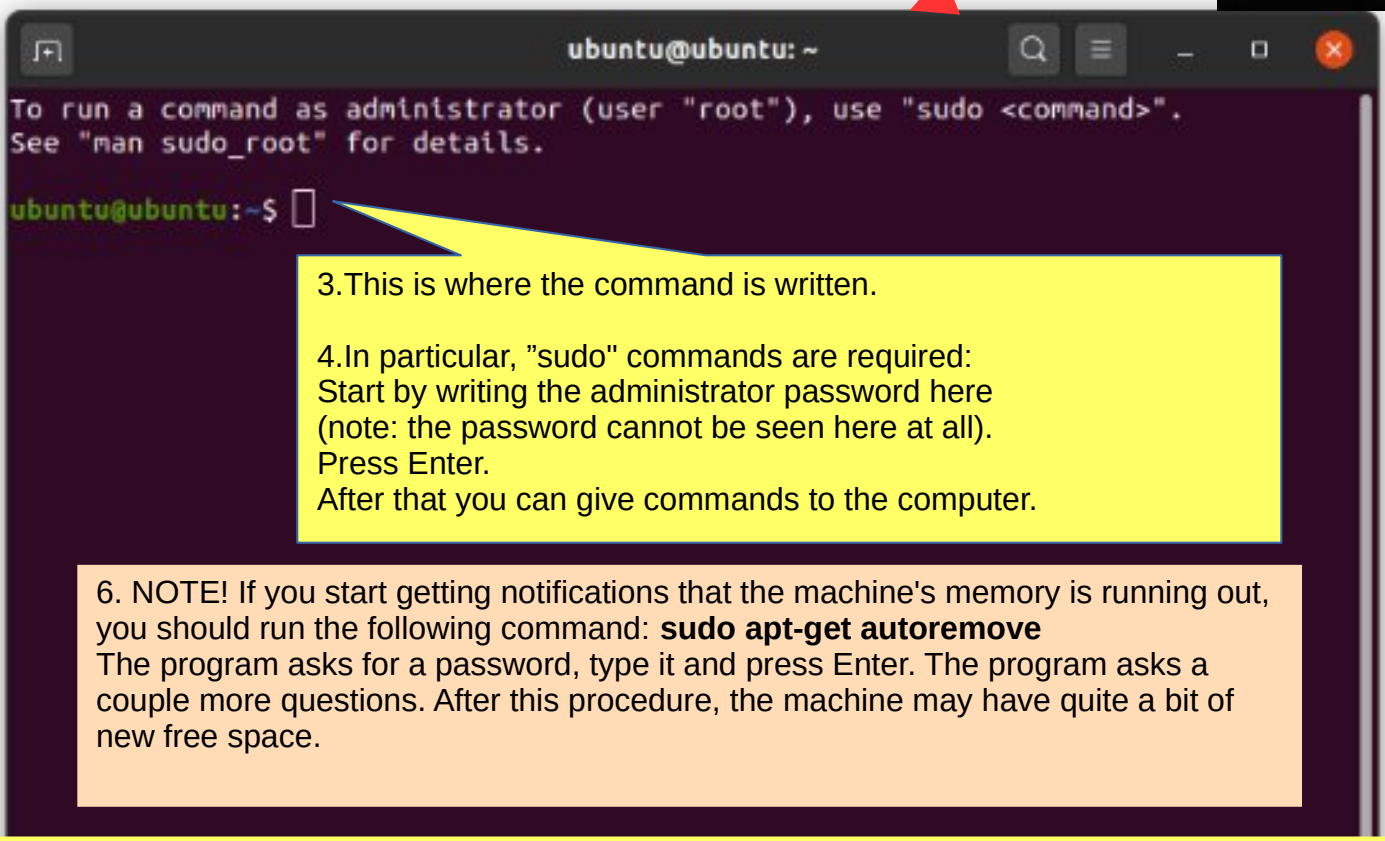
4.In the updates, you should click on Details to see it. It's easier to track the progress of the update

Command Prompt (Terminal)

1.The command line is one of the most powerful tools in the Linux system.
If you have a problem and ask a Linux specialist, he will usually start by telling you what to do in the command line.

2.In this guide, I have not referred to the command line, because it is unfamiliar to the beginner. However, it is good to understand the basics of the mysterious command line.





3.This is where the command is written.

4.In particular, ”sudo" commands are required:
Start by writing the administrator password here
(note: the password cannot be seen here at all).
Press Enter.
After that you can give commands to the computer.

6. NOTE! If you start getting notifications that the machine's memory is running out, you should run the following command: **sudo apt-get autoremove**
The program asks for a password, type it and press Enter. The program asks a couple more questions. After this procedure, the machine may have quite a bit of new free space.

5.For more information about how to use the command line,
see the Help section, a couple of links below:

https://help.ubuntu.com/community/UsingTheTerminal

https://help.ubuntu.com/community/Beginners/BashScripting

https://ubuntu.com/tutorials/command-line-for-beginners#1-overview

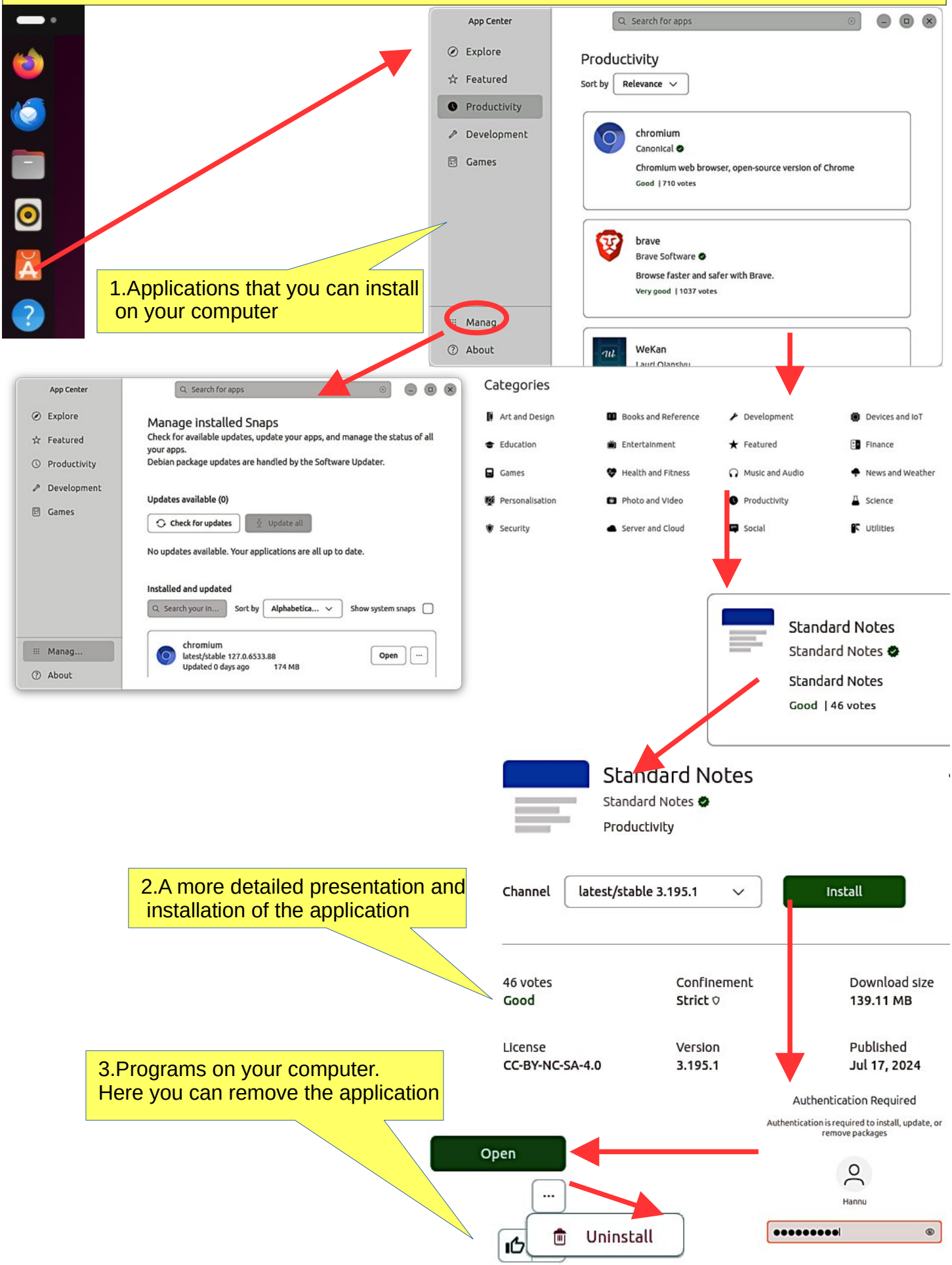
https://techlog360.com/basic-ubuntu-commands-terminal-shortcuts-linux-beginner/

https://vitux.com/40-most-used-ubuntu-commands/

https://www.howtogeek.com/140679/beginner-geek-how-to-start-using-the-linux-terminal/

Install apps

Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: Install & remove software



If you are planning to install a new app

Here are some tips when looking for a new application.

1. Compare different applications. Which would seem best suited to your needs.

2. Find comments and opinions about the app.

3. If you find the manual for the app, examine it. You can get good tips and ideas.

INSTALL ONLY RELIABLE SOFTWARE!

After installing the app.

1. Now you can properly explore the features and functions of the app

- if you collect a lot of data with the app, do you think the app will slow down?
- can you divide the data into sections if needed so that the app works smoothly and the files are not too large.
- can you transfer older data to another storage medium.

2.Can you easily backup your data to another storage medium?

3. If you are replacing a computer, whether the app and data are successfully implemented on a new machine.

4. If the app fails, for example, it will no longer work after the update, can you access your own data files with another app.

5. Practice using the app first with training material, allowing you to figure out the features of the app and learn about its details.

6. Plan the use of the application (nomenclature, folder structures, backup, etc.).

7. When the job seems to work, start the actual use of the app.

Good luck!

---

8. If you are unsatisfied with the app, you can easily delete it and look for a better app. In Ubuntu and Linux, this is easy. The apps are packages.

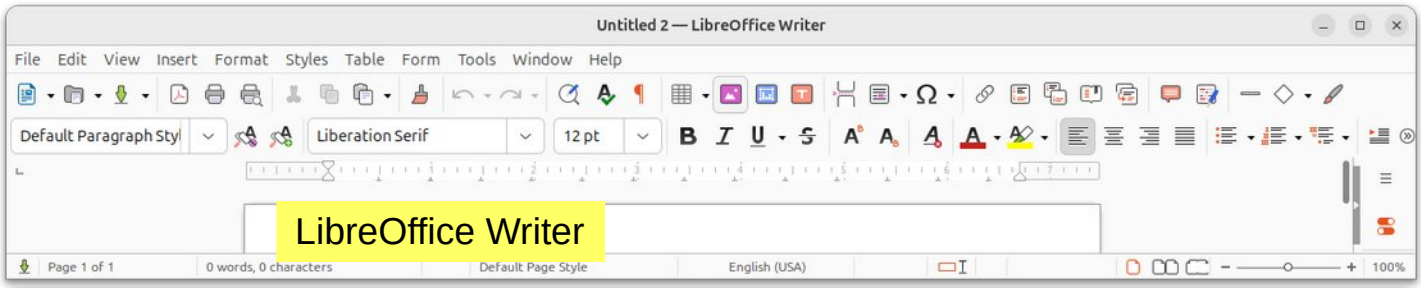
More information

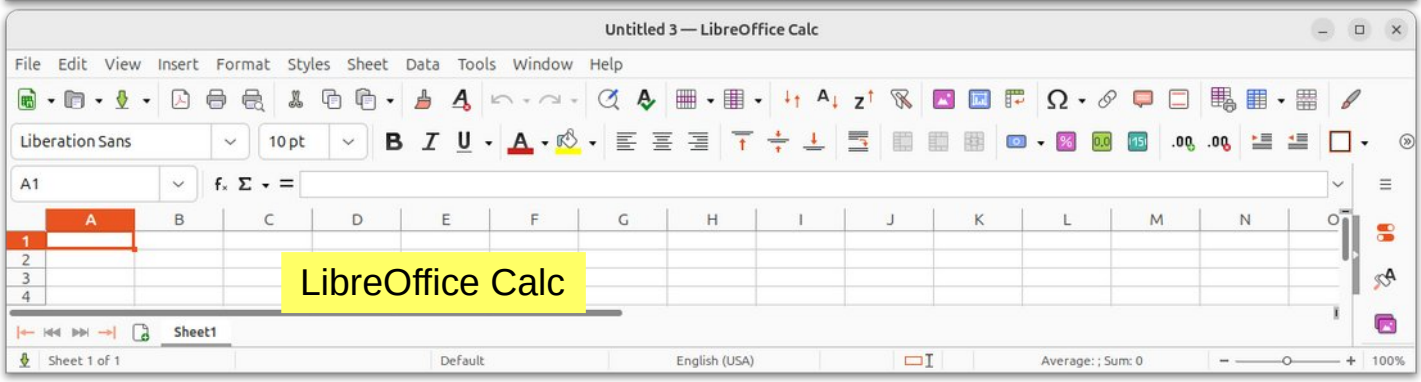
How To Install Software in Ubuntu Linux: A Complete Guide for Newbie

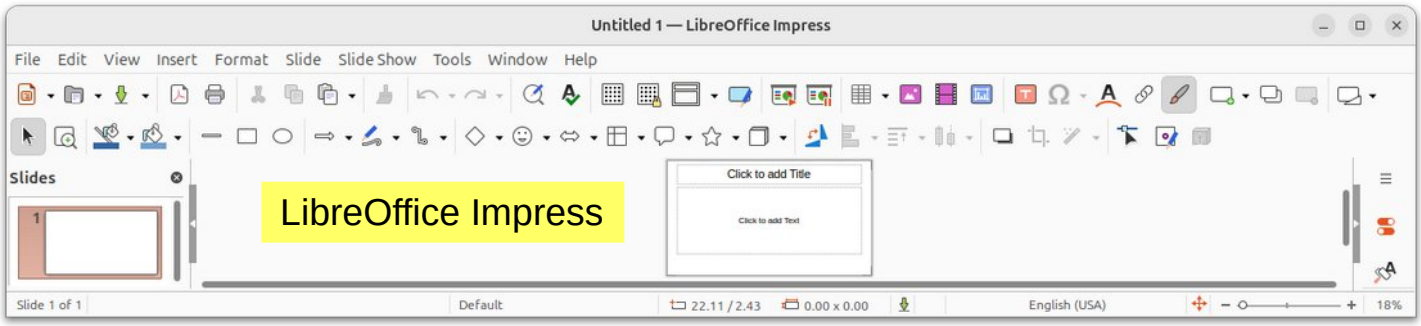
Installing software in Ubuntu using .deb files

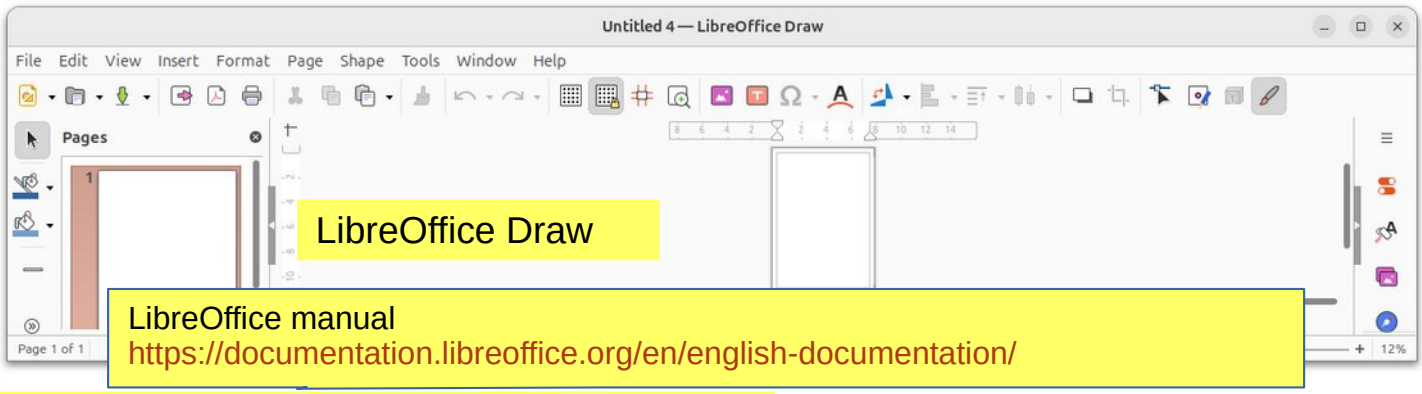
All the Possible Ways to Install deb Packages in Ubuntu Linux

Introduction to installed Ubuntu apps



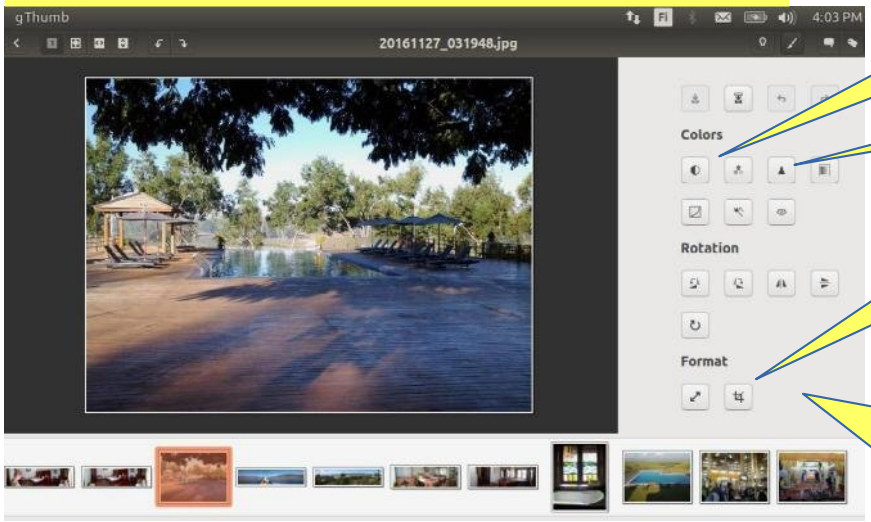






LibreOffice manual
https://documentation.libreoffice.org/en/english-documentation/

gThumb viewer (not installed, but I like it ;-)



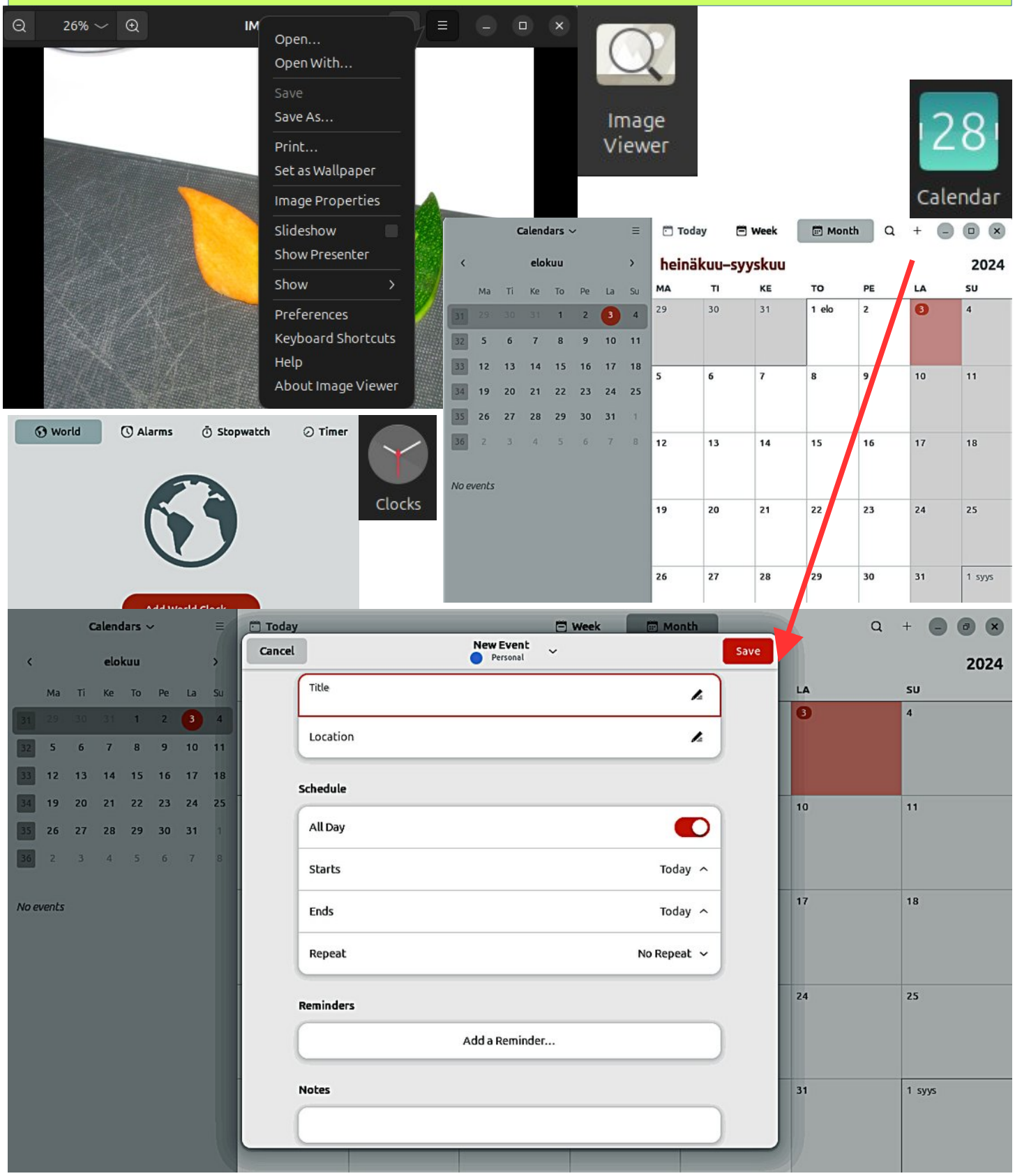
1.Automatic color correction

2.Automatic sharpening

3.Limiting the picture

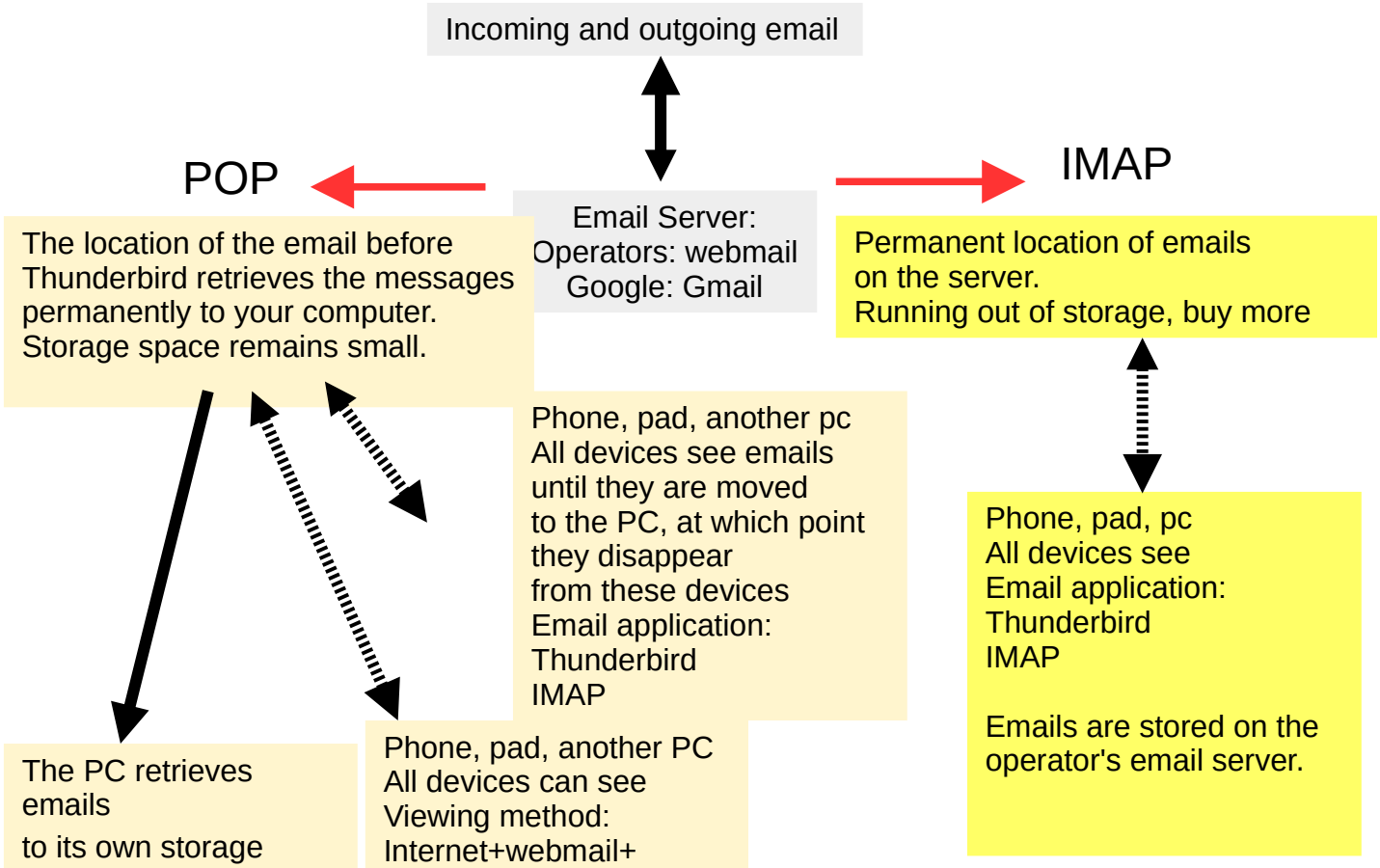
4.The program can also
- sort the picture files according to time
- rename and renumber the picture files

Introduction to installed Ubuntu apps



A bit about email

Ubuntu's email client is Thunderbird. When configuring your email settings, you should pay attention to the following things.
1. Do you want to keep your sent and received emails for a long time and process them easily?
2. Is it important for you to be able to read your emails easily on many different devices (phone, tablet, computer)
If point 1 is important, your choice is probably POP protocol
If point 2 is important, your choice is probably IMAP protocol.



IMAP lets you access your email anywhere, on any device. When you read an email message using IMAP, the message is not downloaded or stored on your computer, but is read directly from your email service. This means you can check your email on different devices, anywhere in the world: on your phone, your computer, or a friend's computer.

The POP setting connects to your email service and downloads all new messages from there. Once they are downloaded to your computer, they are deleted from the email service. Once an email message is downloaded, it can only be read on the same computer. If you log in to your email on another device, messages previously downloaded on the other device will not be available.

If you use your phone to handle emails, use the IMAP setting. This way, your messages will be preserved when you change phones!

Messages are stored locally on your computer, not on the email server.

More detailed instructions can be found on the operators' websites.

REMEMBER TO MAKE A BACKUP COPY!

Links, nice reading for rainy days

Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: Get more help

Ubuntu forum
https://ubuntuforums.org/ old
https://discourse.ubuntu.com/ new

Ubuntu Desktop Guide 24.04

Linux wiki
https://www.linux.org/

Using Ubuntu Linux
https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Using_Ubuntu_Linux

Ubuntu hardware support
https://wiki.ubuntu.com/HardwareSupport

Ubuntu help
https://help.ubuntu.com/community/TroubleShootingGuide

Ubuntu: A Beginner's Guide
https://www.makeuseof.com/tag/ubuntu-an-absolute-beginners-guide/

The Complete Beginners Guide To Ubuntu
https://www.lifewire.com/beginners-guide-to-ubuntu-2205722

[PDF]Ubuntu Manual – Getting Started with Ubuntu 14.04
http://ubuntu-manual.org/

[Open Office manuaal PDF
https://documentation.libreoffice.org/en/english-documentation/getting-started-guide/

YOUTUBE VIDEOS

Learning the Linux File System
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HIXzJ3Rz9po

OMG
https://www.omgubuntu.co.uk

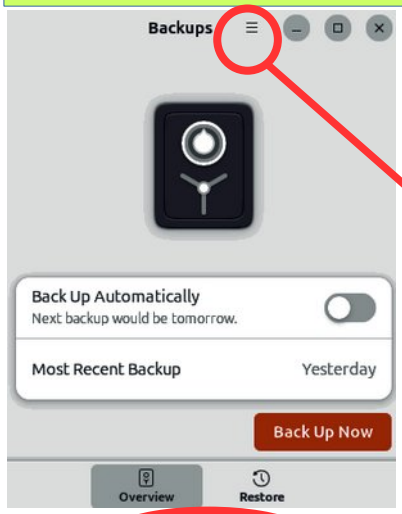
HISTORY

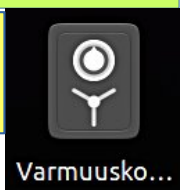
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Linux

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ubuntu

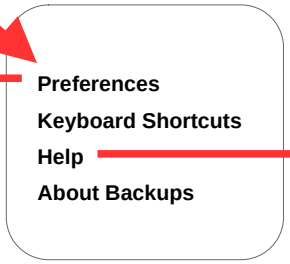
Deja Dup Backup 1

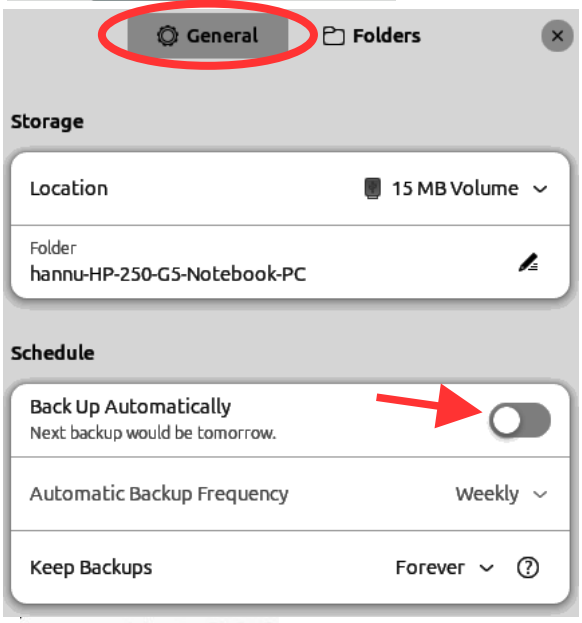
1. Deja Dup backup. The program verifies everything user files. Restore restores the selected files or all.

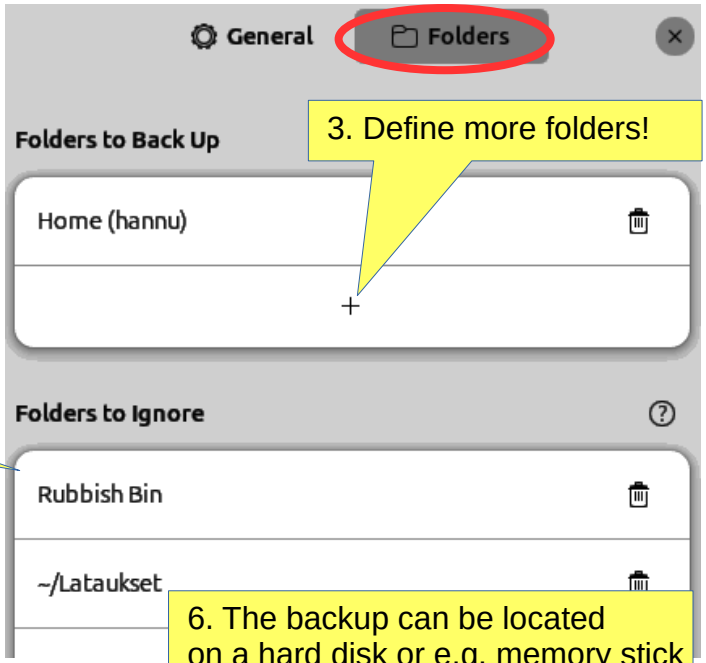




2. Define a backup of the HOME folder, which includes files saved by the user and email and browser related user data (e-mails, addresses, favorites etc) from Firefox and Thunderbird.



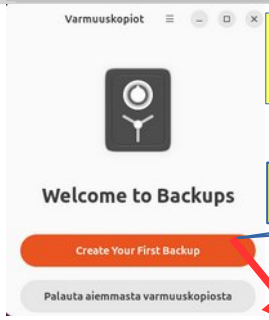


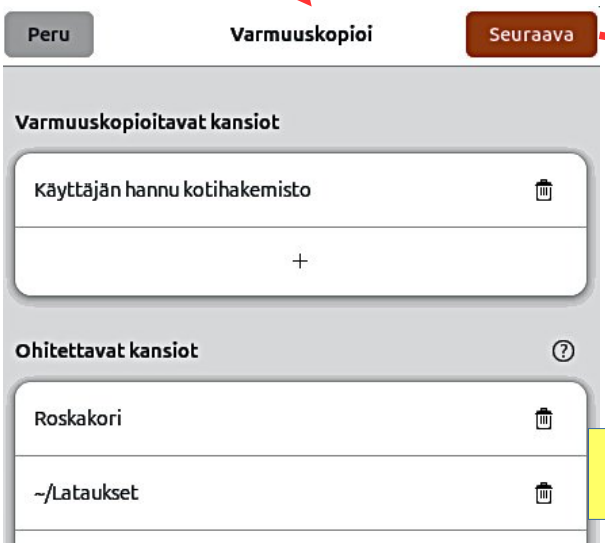


3. Define more folders!

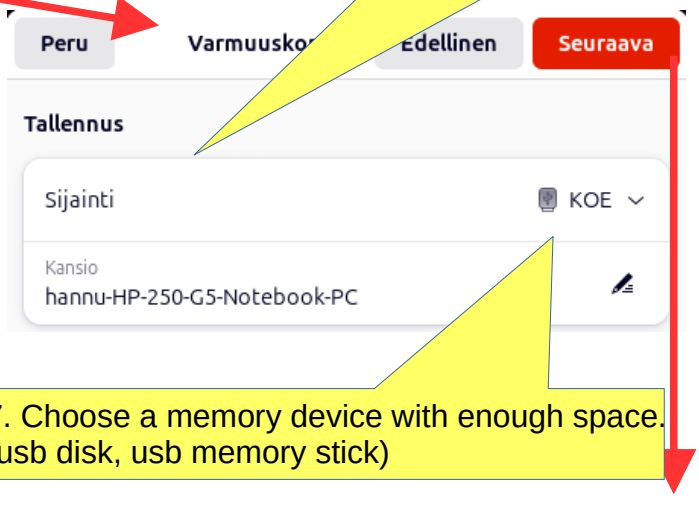
4. Define the folders you don't want to copy.

5. Start the backup.



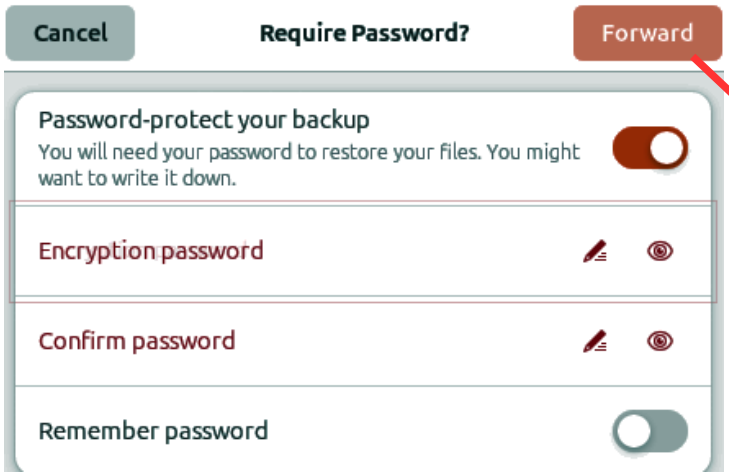


6. The backup can be located on a hard disk or e.g. memory stick

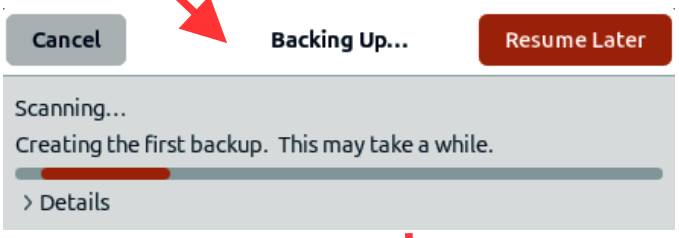


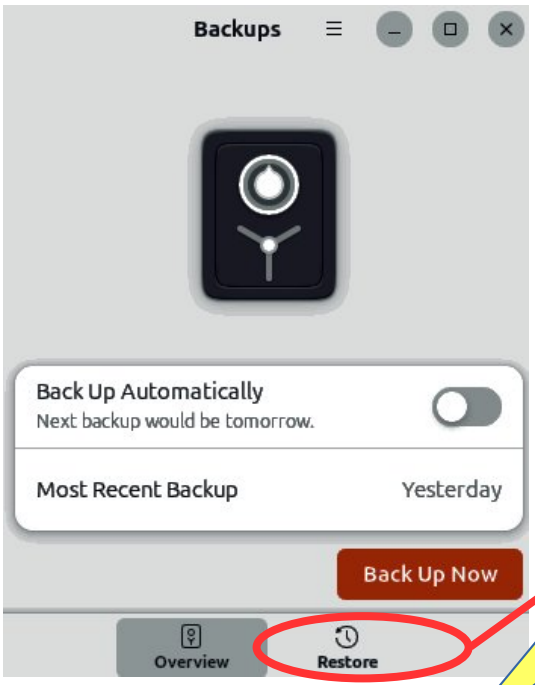
7. Choose a memory device with enough space. (usb disk, usb memory stick)

Deja Dup Backup 2

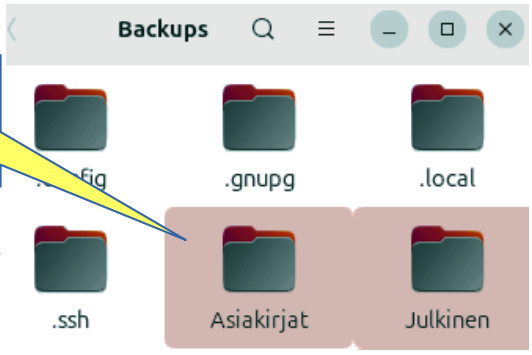


1. Automatic backup reminds of making a backup if it doesn't succeed automatically.
The first backup takes time for a long time, the next ones go quite quickly.
BACKUP NOT TO BE MISSED!

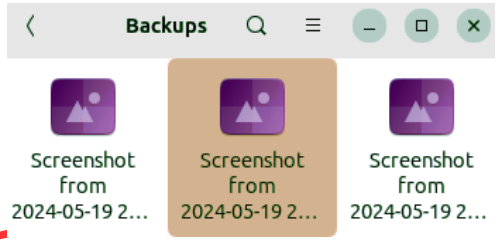


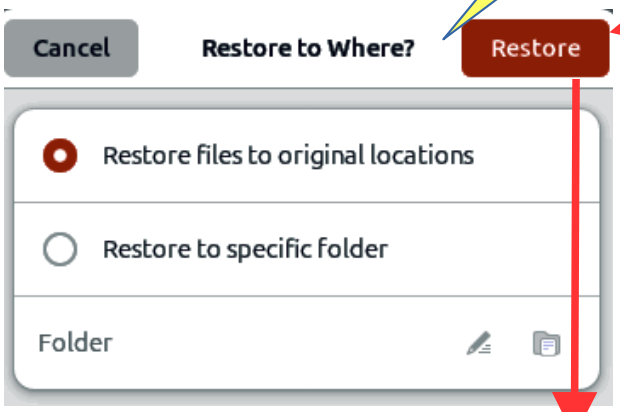


2. You can restore all or only selected folders and files

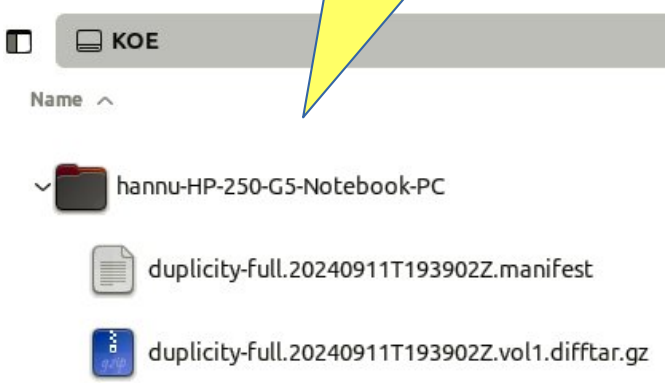


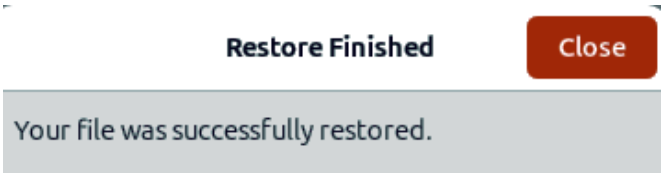
3. Select a return location





4. Backup folder





Backup strategy!

Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: Tips & tricks

0. Remember to take backups! Here are some ideas about backing up.

1. Take a copy of the HOME folder to a memory stick or USB hard drive. Before that, check the size of the HOME folder, and check the free space in the backup memory storage.

You can change the backup HOME folder name slightly by adding the backup date to the name to find the latest backup, eg, 20180305 HOME.

NOTE! The HOME folder also contains hidden files, such as Firefox bookmarks and Thunderbird emails and email addresses.

After you have backed up your files, you should make sure that the backup was successful.

2.Keep the Ubuntu installation usb stick. Then it's easy to reinstall Ubuntu.
a. Install Ubuntu first and then
b. Restore your own files with Deja Dup.

3.It is very unlikely, but … if Ubuntu will not start at all!

4.You should prepare for this by making a **Boot-Repair bootable usb stick**.

Boot-Repair automatically or semi-automatically fixes startup problems:
https://help.ubuntu.com/community/Boot-Repair

Guide:
1. Go to the link page
2. According to the instructions, copy the Boot-Repair iso file
3. Install Rufus (it's easier to do with Windows)
4. Make Boot-Repair bootable usb stick
5. Put the usb stick on the problem computer and boot
6. Boot-Repair will most likely repair the bug and Ubuntu is again available.
7. No user files in this operation will be lost.

On the following pages are new additions, I have attached to this guide.

I wish good Ubuntu moments!

A little about image processing

1. Going on a holiday trip?
Multiple cameras and phone cameras?
→ Same date and time for all cameras!

2. After the trip.
Processing and assembling images.
Two phones with the same type =>
Can have the same names with files! =>
Rename images on another phone.

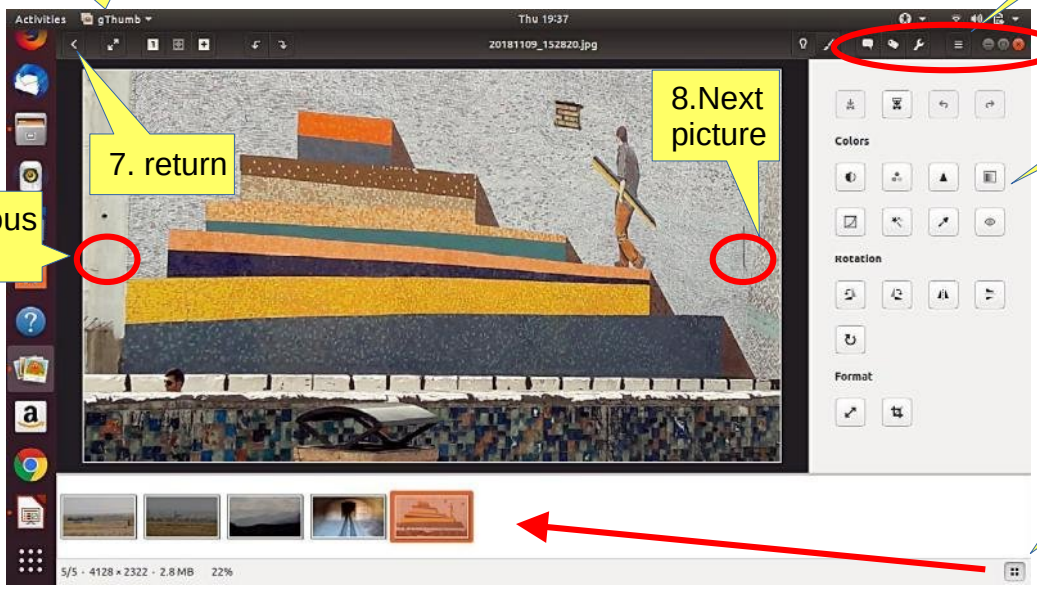
3. Image processing
1. Collect the images in the same folder, copy them, don't move, for security
2. Sort images by time of capture (metadata)
3. Rename images (Number order)
4. Select the best images for the new folder
5. Handle images (Crop, Improve)

gThumb image viewer

4. Install the gThumb.
It is a handy little program that can do important things.

5. gThumb, click left or right to get the menus

6. menus



7. return

8.Next picture

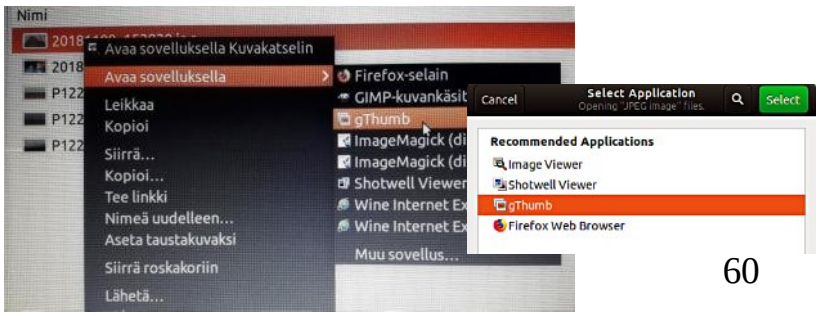
9.tools

10.Previous picture

11.the list

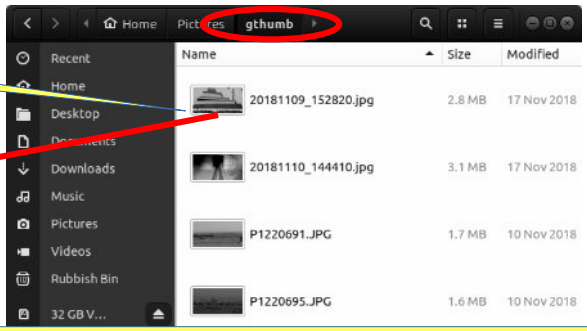
12. NB! In System Preferences, you can specify Details → Default Applications →
The image always opens in gThumb or ->

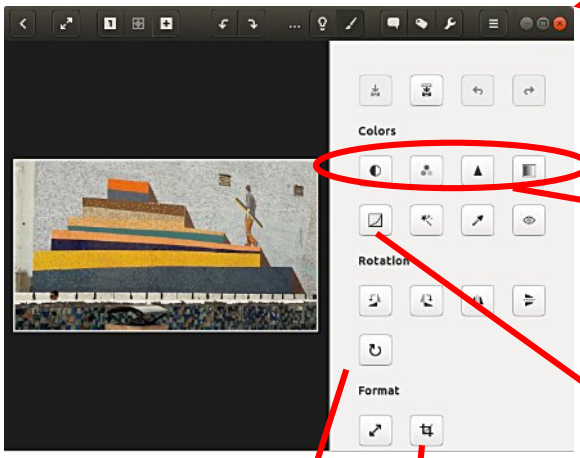
13. Click on the file on the left
Open with app
Select gThumb



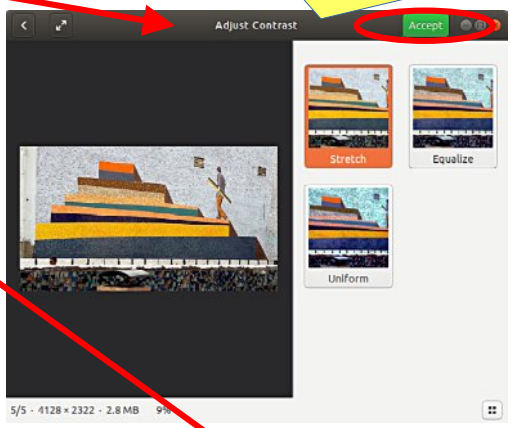
1. gThumb
First picture

2.Images to be processed

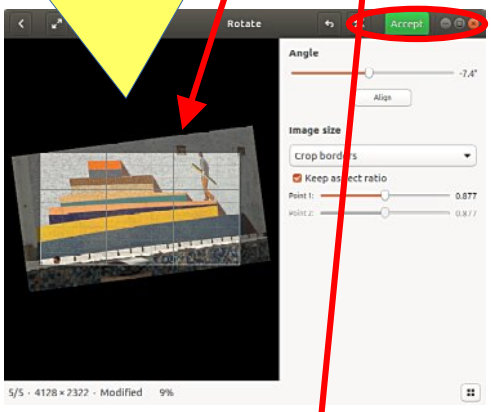


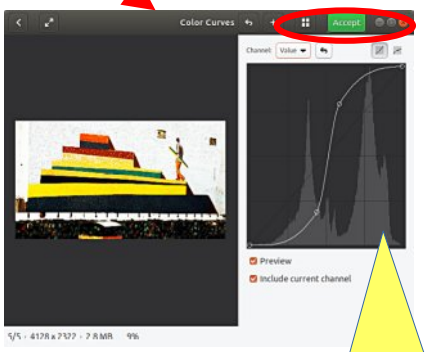


3. Adjust the contrast, colors, and sharpness. Accept



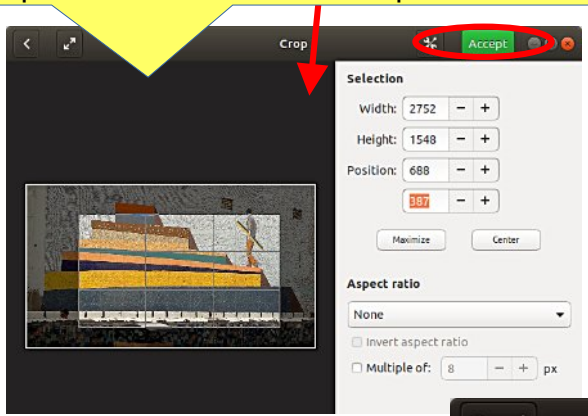
4. If necessary, straighten the image
Use the +or- buttons to adjust the slope

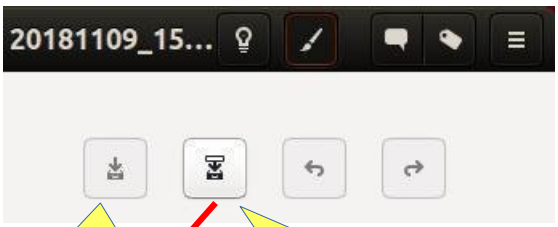




6. Try moving the curve

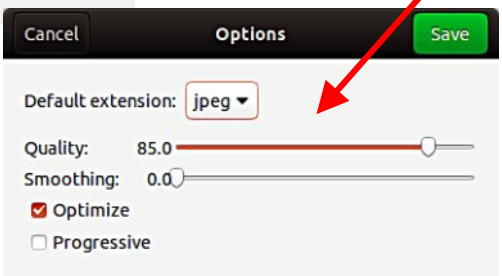
5. Crop the image area
Accept all actions with the Accept button



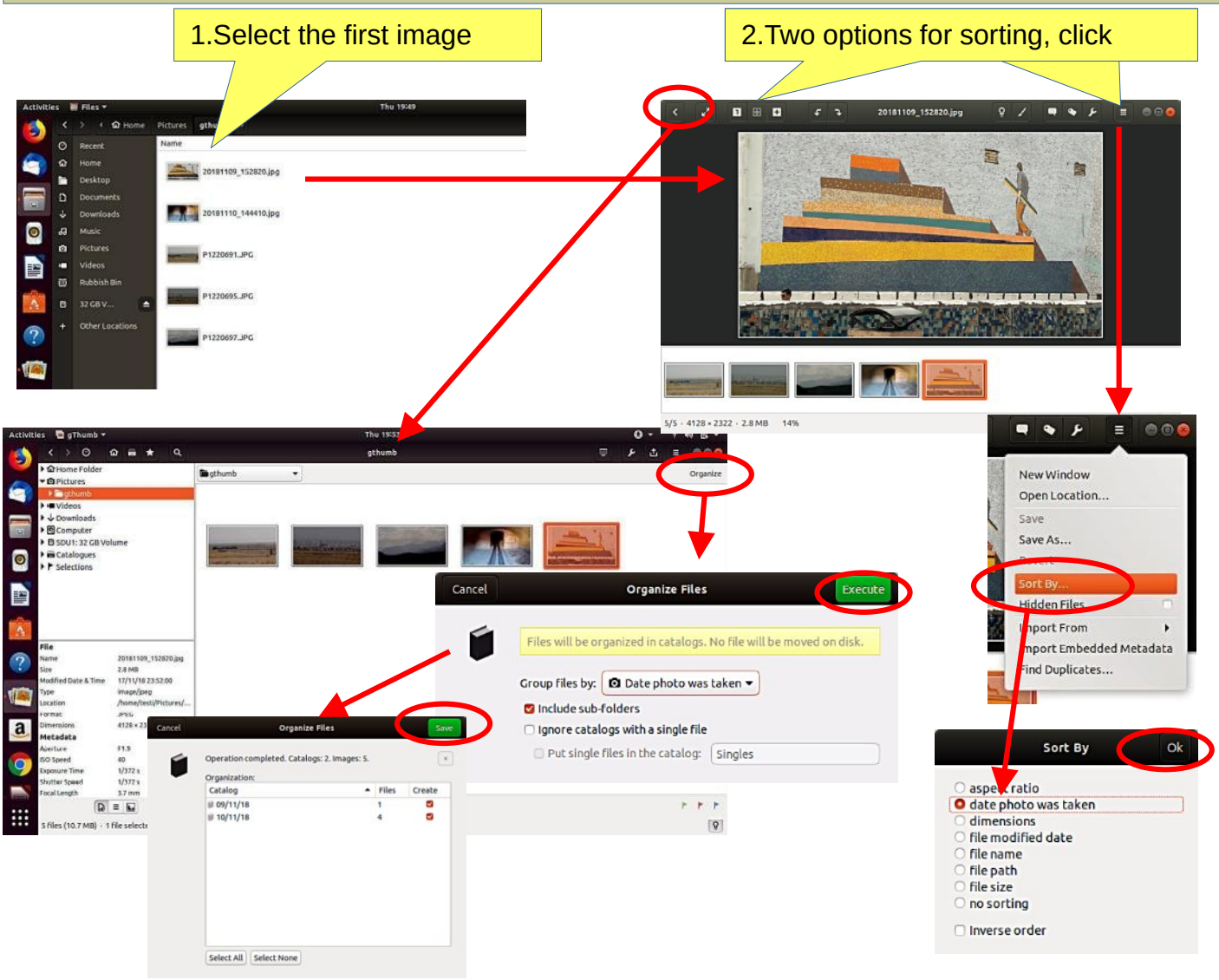


7.Save to the original

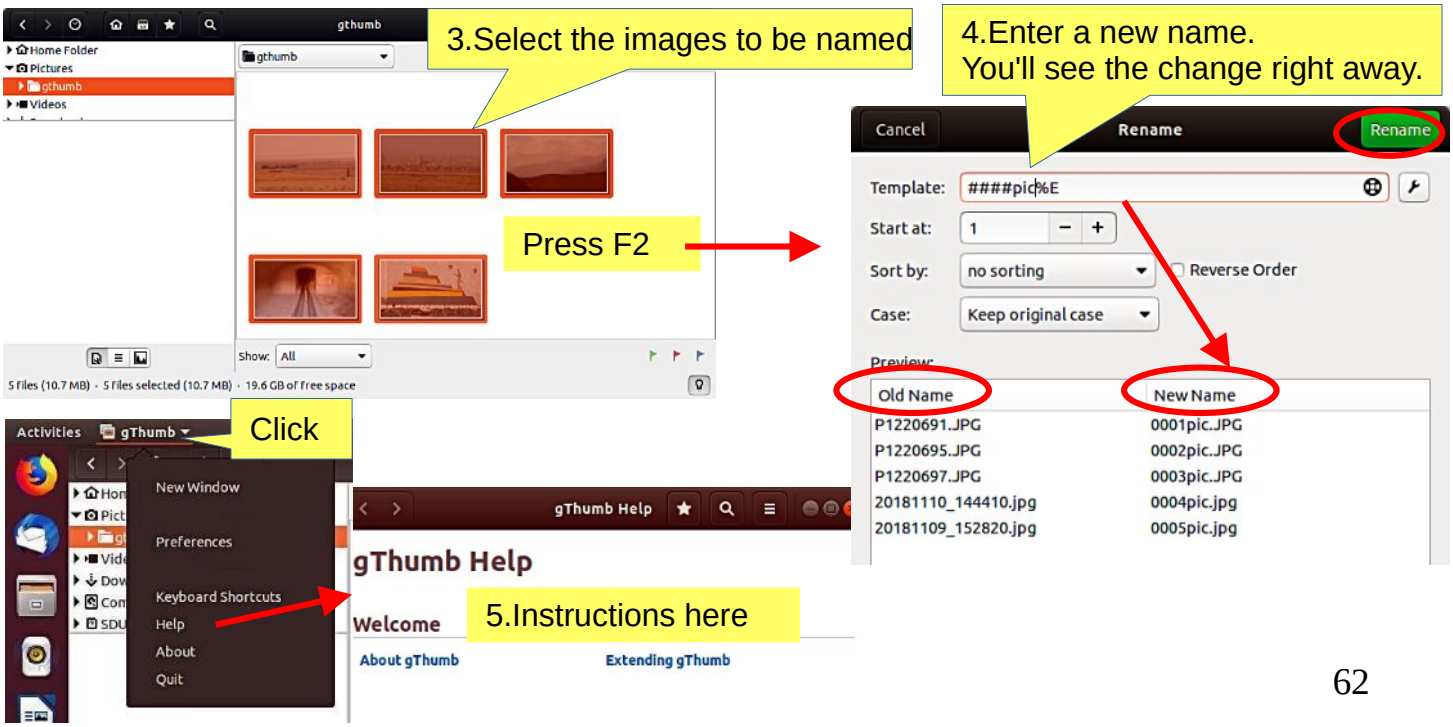
8.Save as new and
adjust the packaging



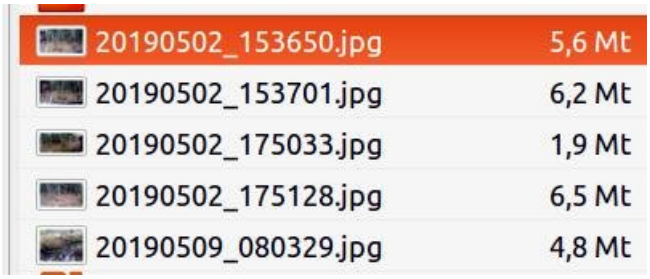
gThumb image editing software - sorting images 1.3



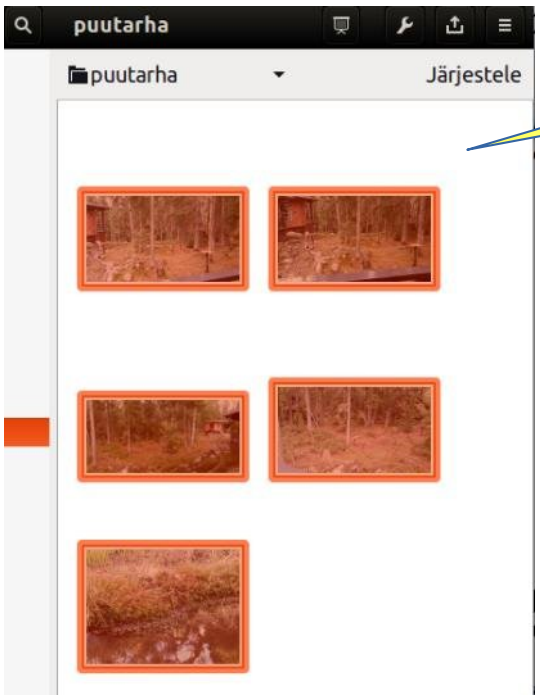
gThumb image editing software - naming images



gThumb - Reduce the size of the images 1.4

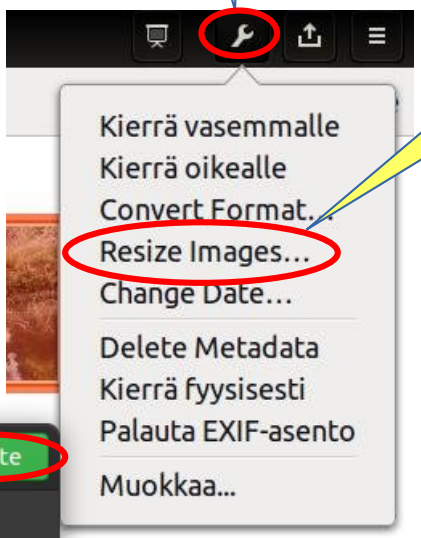


1. Pictures before reduction



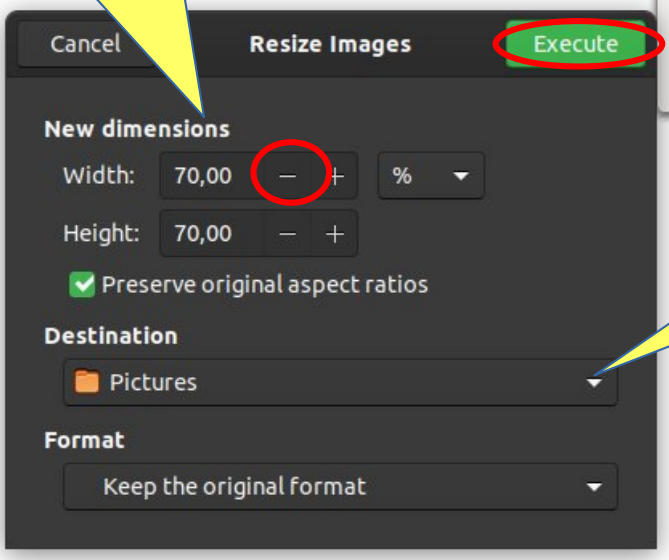
2. Open gThumb and highlight the files you want

3. Select tools



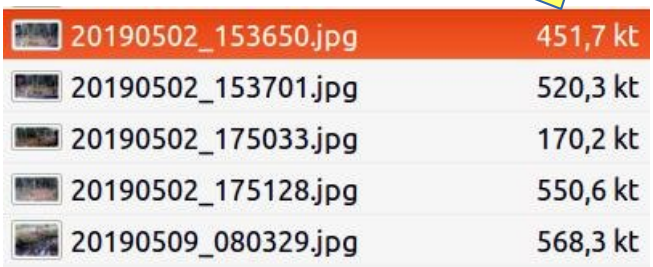
4. Select Resize Images…

5. Decrease size with - First try 70%



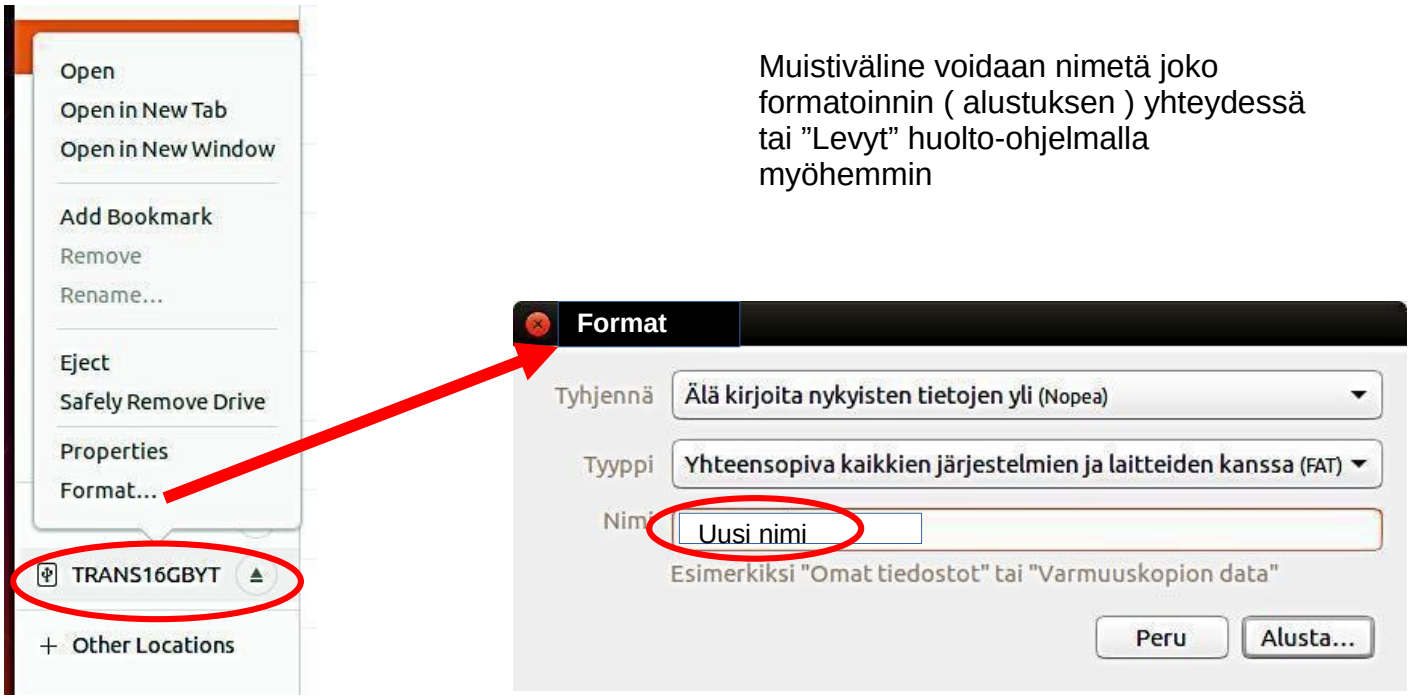
6. Select a new storage location and "Execute"

7. New file size. Compare the quality of the images with the originals.



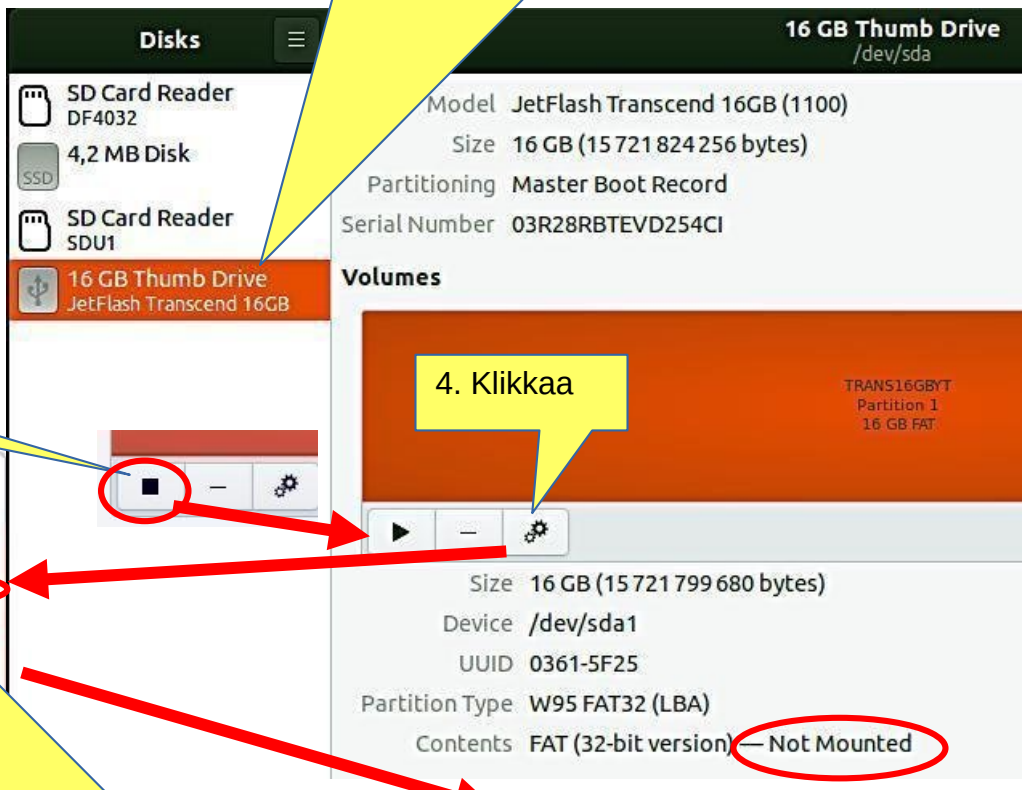
Muistivälineen (USB/Kortti) uudelleen nimeäminen

Muistiväline voidaan nimetä joko formatoinnin (alustuksen) yhteydessä tai ”Levyt” huolto-ohjelmalla myöhemmin



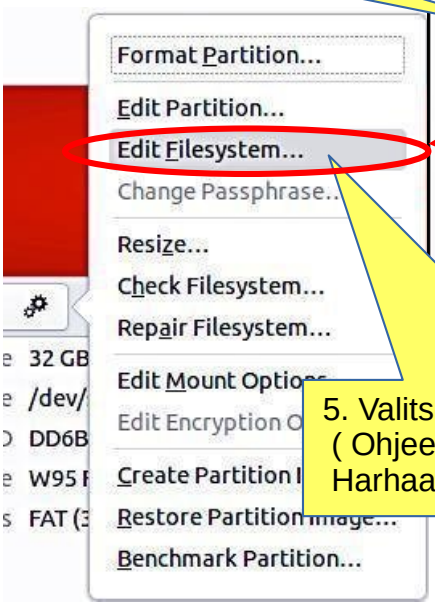
1. Käynnistä ”Levyt” ohjelma

2. Tarkista, että käsittelet oikeaa Taltiota (muistia)!

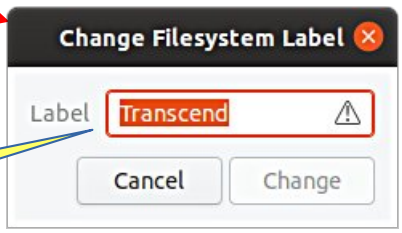


3. Pysäytä klikkaamalla

4. Klikkaa



5. Valitse ”Muuta tiedostojärjestelmää… (Ohjeen loppu puuttuu, Harhaanjohtava)



6. Kirjoita uusi nimi

Ubuntu installation 4.1

1.Interested in Linux Ubuntu?	Browse this guide
2.Prepare a USB stick for you to try Ubuntu (or CD)	See next pages for instructions
3.Try Ubuntu with a USB stick	The experiment does not permanently change anything on your machine. If the experiment fails, your machine may be too old.
4.You decide to install Ubuntu	A good decision! First, check out the Ubuntu Forums so you can ask for advice.
5.Do you also keep Windows?	When booting, you can choose either Windows or Ubuntu.
6.Back up your files and make reinstalling files!	Backup your files, emails, web links, etc! Also do a Windows Reinstall usb stick.
7.Perform the initial installation as recommended.	If you are unsure of your skills, install as recommended.
8.Explore and use Ubuntu.	Please read this guide for details.
9.Change the settings as needed, or explore new distros.	Check out the Linux distros guide and help on the web. You are becoming a Linux expert.

https://ubuntu.com/tutorials/tutorial-install-ubuntu-desktop#1-overview

https://www.linuxtechi.com/ubuntu-20-04-lts-installation-steps-screenshots/

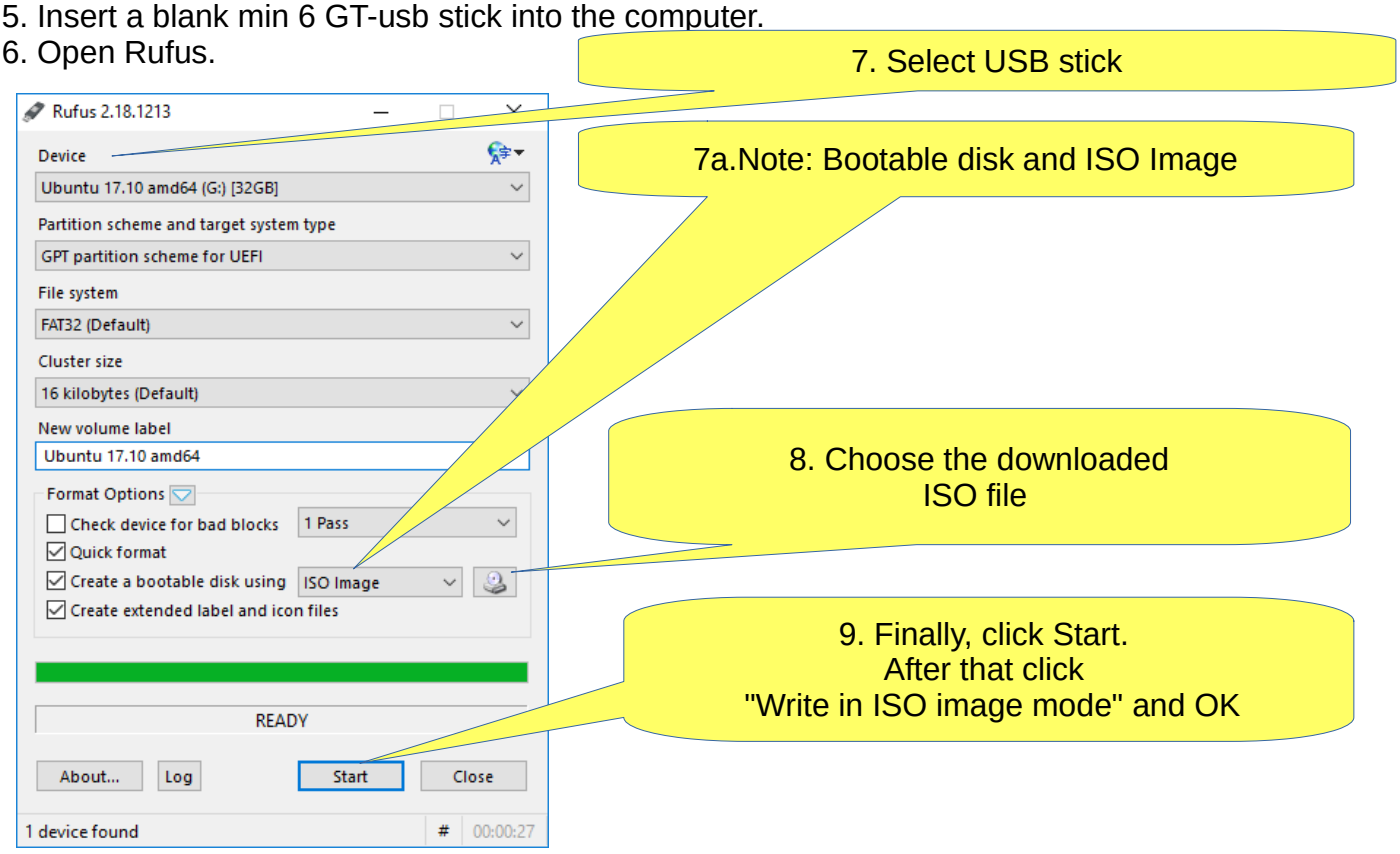
Create a bootable Ubuntu USB stick

4.2

Windows computer.

0.Work on a Windows computer!

1. Go to https://www.ubuntu.com/download/desktop.
2. Select "Download Ubuntu 24.04 LTS" .
3. When downloading a program, you get an ISO file for your computer.
4. Start downloading Rufus from its web site. Install it by double-clicking the file you downloaded. Another option is Balena Etcher.
5. Insert a blank min 6 GT-usb stick into the computer.
6. Open Rufus.



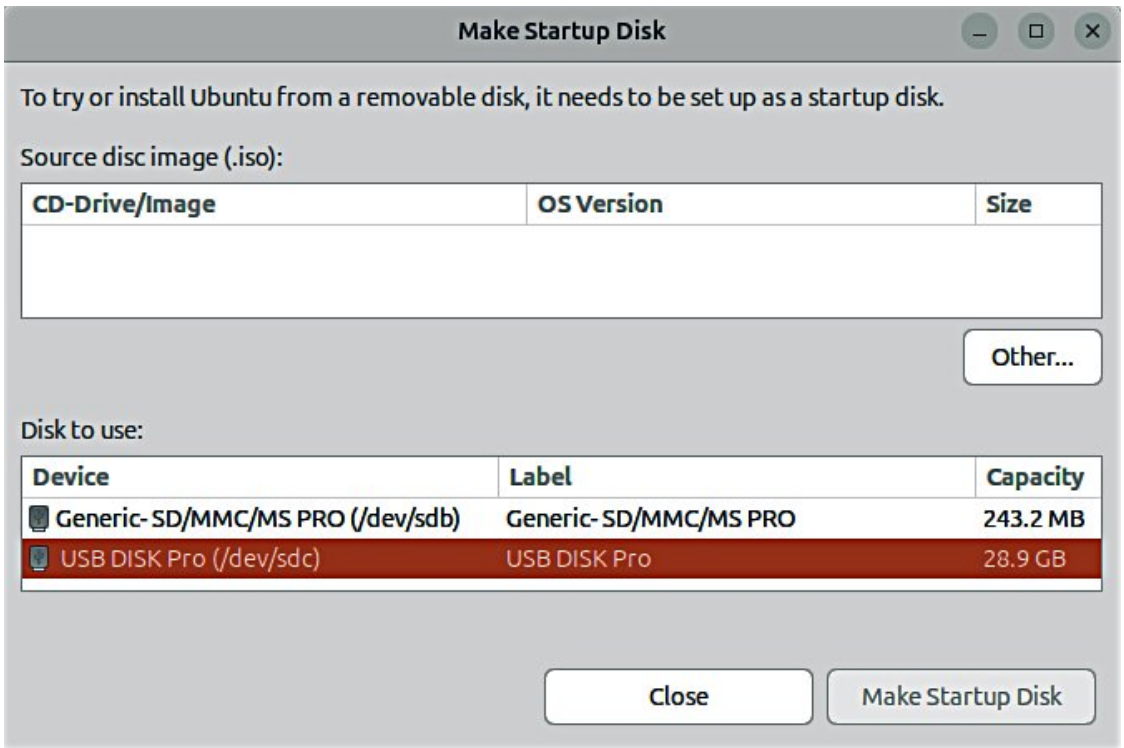
10. Now, there should be a bootable Ubuntu USB stick ready.
11. Shut down the computer.
12. Do you know how to start your computer so that your computer open the bios? When you succeed here, you will see a menu (make sure you do not mess with the bios settings) from where to select the USB stick as the startup device and start the micro.
13. After that, Ubuntu should start up (it happens slowly because all the information is downloaded from a USB stick.
14. Choose "Try Ubuntu" in the menu.
15. As a precaution, it is recommended that you keep your Ubuntu USB installer stick in storage if for some reason you will have to install Ubuntu again.

Rufus
https://www.techspot.com/downloads/6062-rufus.html

0. Instructions can be found here https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ubuntu#Installation
1. Go to 24.04
(Create a bootable USB stick on Ubuntu)
2. Select "Desktop image".
3. When downloading a program, you get an ISO file for your computer.
4. Launch the Startup Disk Creator from the Application Range.
5. Insert a blank min 6 GT-usb stick into the computer.
6. Specify a .iso file.
7. Select USB stick.
8. Finally, select "Create Startup Disk".
9. The computer creates a startup disk.
10. Now, there should be a bootable Ubuntu USB stick ready.
11. Shut down the computer.
12. Do you know how to start your machine so that your machine open the bios?

When you succeed here, you will see a menu (make sure you do not mess with the bios settings) from where to select the USB stick as the startup device and start the micro.

13. After that, Ubuntu should start up (it happens slowly because all the information is downloaded from a USB stick.
14. Choose "Try Ubuntu" in the menu.



Installing Ubuntu alongside Windows

Typical problem situations in current UEFI machines are:
When you want to leave Windows alongside Ubuntu on the machine, fast startup of Windows 8/10/11 (Fast Startup)
- prevent Ubuntu installation from starting or
- starting the previously installed Ubuntu.
The problem is fixed by turning off fast startup in the power saving settings in Windows.

Uninstalling Windows Fast Startup:
Win10->settings->system->power and sleep mode->advanced power settings->select power button behavior->shutdown settings->uncheck the option: Enable fast startup.

https://www.tecmint.com/upgrade-ubuntu-22-04-to-24-04/

https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/how-to-upgrade-from-ubuntu-22-04-lts-to-ubuntu-24-04-lts/

UPGRADING UBUNTU 1

Sometimes you will come across a situation where you need to update Ubuntu to a newer version.
- the program informs you that a new version is available, do you want to update?
- the version you are using is getting old and is no longer being updated
Here are some thoughts on changing the version.
Warning: There may be long periods during the update where nothing seems to happen. See page 10 for information on monitoring the program.

A. Do you want to update to the new version according to the program recommendation
(if you have installed and removed several different programs, there may have been user data left in the memory, these will also be transferred to the new version as a "burden")
Updates must be done in order 20.04 → 22.04 → 24.04), you cannot skip them!
or
B. Do a completely new "clean installation" with the new version.
Remember that this does not copy your own data! You will have to transfer it separately.
Before installing, make a backup of your own files!
Search online for instructions on how to update.

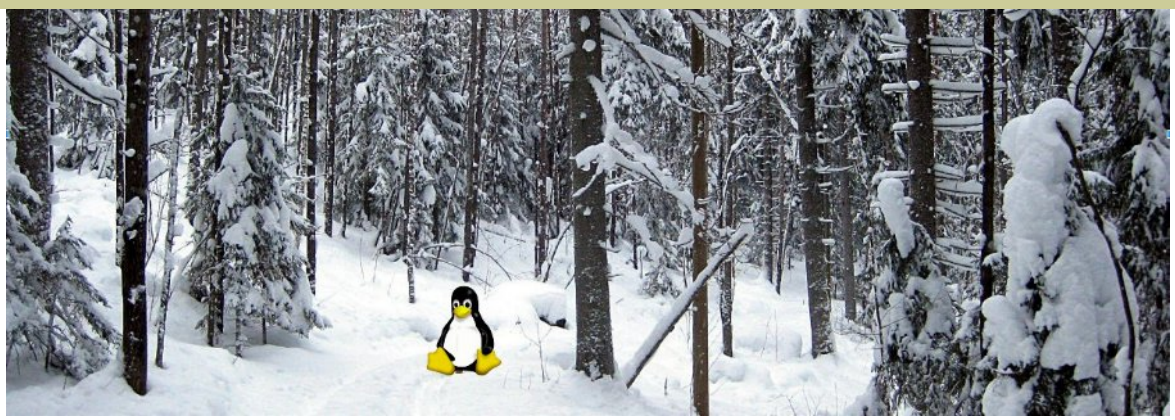
In both cases, take the following precautions:
1. Back up all your data. Use DejaDub
backup, for example. Make backups to removable storage.
(2. Make another backup directly to removable storage with the copy command).
3. Make a copy of the entire Firefox and Mozilla hidden folders (= emails and bookmarks).
Home/.thunderbird
Home/.mozilla (firefox)
Recover the Chromium characters.
(Note! These can be found in the DejaDub backup, but it is much easier to handle them separately).
4. Make a note of all the programs you installed yourself so that you can easily reinstall them.
5. Make a note of the usernames and passwords for all your programs. You will need them when you have to reinstall programs.
6. Just to be on the safe side, make a live USB stick of the Ubuntu version you want and also of the existing version.

https://www.tecmint.com/upgrade-ubuntu-22-04-to-24-04/

https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/how-to-upgrade-from-ubuntu-22-04-lts-to-ubuntu-24-04-lts/

How to Export, Save, and Import Chrome Bookmarks ...
https://www.hellotech.com/guide/for/how-to-export-save-import-bookmarks-in-chrome

Export Firefox bookmarks to an HTML file to back up or transfer bookmarks
https://support.mozilla.org/en-US/kb/export-firefox-bookmarks-to-backup-or-transfer



Ubuntu 24.04 & 22.04 guide (pdf) for beginner

www.ubuntutor.com

English 18.04 updated20201105
Ubuntu guide 16.04
Ubuntu guide 18.04
24.04
Some Linux distos

Guide 16.04 text file for Google Translator
Guide 18.04 text file for Google Translator
24.04

Suomeksi 24.04 uusittu 20200722
Ubuntu ohjevihko 16.04
Ubuntu ohjevihko 18.04
24.04

Visitors ubuntutor.com in October 2020 ;-)

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