



Solving Installation Problems

Chances are that your installation of Ubuntu will complete without a hitch, and you'll find yourself with a first-rate operating system up and running within just a few minutes. However, if a problem rears its ugly head, you should be able to find the solution in this chapter, which addresses the most common installation problems. These problems are organized by when they occur: before you start Ubuntu's live distro mode, while running the installation program, and after the installation when you boot for the first time. The final section of the chapter describes how to configure the graphical subsystem with the X.org configuration utility, which can be useful if graphical glitches arise.

Preinstallation Problems

Some problems might arise before you even boot Ubuntu's live distro mode in order to run the installation program. This section addresses such issues.

Problem

When I boot from the Ubuntu DVD-ROM, the drive spins up as if something is happening, but I see nothing. (Alternatively, I see on-screen graphical corruption.)

Solution

It's possible the DVD-ROM disc is either dirty or faulty. Examine its surface for scratches, or try cleaning it with a moist tissue. A typical indicator of a dirty or damaged disc is that the drive spins up and then instantly spins down several times in succession—listen to the whir of the drive's motor to tell if this is the case.

If the disc seems okay, it might be that your computer is unable to display the Ubuntu boot menu. To get around this, when you see the blank screen or graphical corruption, press the Esc key twice. Then press Enter. You'll see the word `boot:` at the top left of the screen, along with a prompt at which you can enter commands. Type `live`, and press Enter.

Problem

The computer boots from the DVD-ROM, but when the boot menu appears, pressing Enter doesn't start the installation. In fact, nothing happens at all! I'm unable to move up and down through the menu choices either—the keyboard is totally unresponsive.

Solution

If your PC uses a USB keyboard, it might be that it's not being recognized by the Ubuntu boot loader. To get around this, it's possible to make most computers pretend that USB keyboards are older PS/2 keyboards. This is done on a fundamental hardware level and is invisible to the operating system. Here are the steps:

1. Enter the BIOS setup program by pressing Delete during the initial stages of your computer's boot routine (while memory testing and drive identification are still taking place). Some computers might use a different key combination to enter BIOS setup, such as Ctrl+Insert, but this information will be displayed on your screen.
2. Use the cursor keys to navigate to the Integrated Peripherals section, and then look for an entry along the lines of USB Legacy Support. Set it to Enabled.
3. Press Esc to return to the main menu, and opt to save the changes.
4. Reboot the computer.

Note that you should repeat this procedure and deactivate USB Legacy Support once Ubuntu has been installed. At that stage, Ubuntu should be able to recognize the USB keyboard properly.

Problem

I'm using the same keyboard, mouse, and monitor across several computers, courtesy of a keyboard, video, and mouse (KVM) switch. When Ubuntu boots, the resolution is wrong and the graphics are corrupted. (Also, my keyboard or mouse doesn't work correctly.)

Solution

A KVM switch doesn't allow Ubuntu to correctly probe the attached hardware. Consider attaching the keyboard, monitor, and mouse directly to the computer for the duration of the installation.

Problem

After I've pressed Enter at the boot menu to start booting Ubuntu, the computer freezes and eventually displays a message along the lines of "Kernel Panic."

Solution

Kernel Panic errors occur when Ubuntu cannot continue to load for various reasons. In this context, it's likely that either the DVD is faulty (or dirty) or that your PC has a defective item of hardware.

First, check to make sure the DVD is clean and not scratched. If possible, try it on a different computer. If it works, then it's clearly not at fault, and your computer most likely has a hardware issue. In particular, bad memory can cause problems. Does the computer already have an operating system installed? Does this run without problems? If not, consider replacing your memory modules.

To thoroughly test your computer's memory, boot from the Ubuntu DVD and select the Test Memory option on the menu (use the arrow keys to move up or down in the list, and press Enter to make a selection). This will run the Memtest86 program, and any problems with your memory will be reported in the Errors column on the right side of the program screen. For more details about how to use Memtest86, see www.memtest86.com.

Problem

Immediately after I press Enter at the boot menu to start Ubuntu's live distro mode, the computer looks like it has crashed—the graphics are corrupted!

Solution

Your graphics card may be incompatible with the framebuffer graphical mode used by Ubuntu's boot routine. You can overcome this problem by following these steps:

1. Reboot the computer, press Escape, and then press F6.
2. You should see a line of text appear below the menu that begins `Boot Options`. Using the Backspace key, delete `quiet splash --` from the end of the line. Then press Enter.

If you continue to see graphical corruption, try using the solution to the next problem.

Problem

When I select the Install Ubuntu option and press Enter, I see a status bar, but when the Ubuntu desktop should appear, it looks like my computer has crashed—all I see is graphical corruption.

Solution

Reboot the computer, and when the Ubuntu boot menu appears, select Ubuntu and press F4. Select Safe Graphics Mode, and then press Enter. This will start Ubuntu using VESA graphics drivers, which are compatible with practically every graphics card made within the last ten years.

If you're trying this solution after trying the solution to the previous problem, edit the `Boot Options` line first, as stated in the previous solution, and then press F4 and select `Safe Graphics Mode`.

If, after installing Ubuntu onto your computer's hard disk, you find that there's still graphical corruption when you boot Ubuntu, see the instructions under the "Graphical Problems" heading toward the end of this chapter.

Problem

After I've selected the `Install Ubuntu` option on the menu, the status bar appears, but then the computer freezes.

Solution

It's possible the power-saving feature or the advanced programmable interrupt controller (APIC) in your computer is causing problems. Press the F6 key, and after selecting the `live` or `install` option, type the following at the end of the `Boot Options` line that appears:

```
acpi=off noapic nolapic
```

Press Enter when you've finished to boot Ubuntu.

Problem

I'm attempting to install Ubuntu onto a notebook computer. After I select the `Install Ubuntu` option and press Enter, the screen is filled with graphical corruption, and it looks like Ubuntu has crashed. (Alternatively, the screen looks squashed, or some elements are off-center or off the edge of the screen.)

Solution

When the Ubuntu boot menu appears, press the Esc key twice and then press Enter. At the `boot:` prompt, type `live vga=771`. Then press Enter.

Problem

During booting, my computer hangs. On screen I see a lot of output, but at the bottom of it are the words `aec671x-detect....`

Solution

When the Ubuntu boot menu appears, press the Esc key twice and press Enter. At the `boot:` prompt, type `live gdtb=disable:y`. Then press Enter.

Problem

The Ubuntu DVD-ROM seems to boot into the Ubuntu installer program, but then the screen goes blank, and my monitor flashes an error along the lines of “Cannot display this mode” or “Out of mode.” (This problem might affect users of widescreen monitors in particular.)

Solution

It sounds like the graphical configuration Ubuntu automatically generates for your computer isn't correct. Reboot the computer, and when the Ubuntu boot menu appears, select Install Ubuntu, press F4, and then select Safe Graphics Mode. Then press Enter. This will start Ubuntu using VESA graphics drivers, which are compatible with practically every graphics card made within the last ten years.

Alternatively, it's possible that, although the screen is blank, the Ubuntu login screen is running in the background. You can, therefore, try logging in “blind” (that is, without any visual feedback on screen). Type your username, press Enter, type your password, and press Enter again. At this point, you may find that the desktop appears as it should. Then use the Screen Resolution program (System ► Preferences) to set the correct resolution and refresh rate.

NONE OF THESE SOLUTIONS WORK!

If you run into installation problems for which you can't find a solution here, you can try using the text-mode based installation option on the DVD-ROM boot menu. Simply select Install Ubuntu in Text Mode.

This is often referred to as the “alternate install” because it doesn't boot into the graphical installer; instead, it boots to an older but reliable text-mode installation program. From there, you can follow the prompts to install Ubuntu. Unfortunately, there isn't space to provide a full installation guide here, although most installation options should correspond loosely to those discussed in Chapter 5.

We've also provided an .ISO image of a CD version of Ubuntu that uses the alternate installer. This can be found on Side B of the DVD-ROM. You can learn more about it in Appendix D.

Installation Problems

Once the DVD-ROM has booted in live distro mode, and you've run the installation program, you may get error messages or experience other difficulties. This section offers some solutions to common installation problems.

Problem

I've partitioned my disk and clicked to start the installation, after which the Installing System progress bar appears. However, it stops at a certain percentage with an error message.

If I click the Continue button, everything continues, and at the end, I'm offered the chance to reboot into the new installation. However, when I reboot, the Ubuntu desktop doesn't appear. Instead, all I see is a black screen with a text-mode login prompt.

Solution

For some reason, vital Ubuntu software hasn't been correctly copied to the machine. At the login prompt, type your username, and type your password when it's requested. Then, at the command prompt, type the following:

```
sudo apt-get update
[At this point you'll need to type your password; do so]
sudo apt-get -f install
sudo apt-get install ubuntu-desktop
```

You should ensure the DVD-ROM is inserted. If you find this doesn't work, follow the instructions in the "None of These Solutions Work!" sidebar, and install Ubuntu using the alternate installer.

Problem

When the Ubuntu installation program gets to the Starting Up the Partitioner stage, it reports that it can't find any hard disk in my computer.

Solution

There are many possible reasons for this, but here are three potential solutions that you might try in sequence:

1. Select Manual and click the Forward button. You should see a list of hard disks with each of its partitions displayed, and you should then be able to follow the instructions under the "Manually Edit the Partition Table" heading in Chapter 5.
2. Ensure the jumpers are set correctly on the hard disk (consult the hard disk's documentation if necessary). This is particularly worth checking if you have more than one hard disk. If this doesn't solve the problem, and your second hard disk is non-bootable (that is, it's used only for data storage), try temporarily removing it, and then install Ubuntu. Reconnect it after installation has completed.
3. See the "None of These Solutions Work!" sidebar to learn how to use the alternate installer. This contains an older installation program that many consider more reliable on some problematic computers.

Problem

When I try to install Ubuntu, the Prepare Disk Space screen shows one (or several) additional small hard disks, usually identified as `/dev/sda` followed by a number.

Solution

If you have a USB memory stick inserted, or a photographic card reader, it will be identified by the Ubuntu installer in this way. You can ignore this or, if you want to avoid confusion, quit the installer, remove the memory stick or card reader, and restart the installer program.

Problem

When manually partitioning, I see an error message to the effect that I can't have more than four primary partitions.

Solution

This is a limitation in how hard disks work and not an issue with Ubuntu. You will need to create logical partitions instead of primary partitions to have more than four partitions in a hard disk. On a technical level, Ubuntu creates an extended partition to contain your new logical Ubuntu partitions. To resolve the problem, when creating a new partition, select Logical as the type of partition.

For more details about primary and extended hard disk partitioning, see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disk_partitioning.

Postinstallation Problems

Problems might also occur after you install Ubuntu. This section addresses several possible postinstallation problems. This section covers only problems that appear immediately after installation—those that prevent Ubuntu from working correctly immediately after its first boot. Issues surrounding the configuration of hardware or software are dealt with in Chapter 8 of this book.

Problem

I use a widescreen monitor (or a widescreen notebook). When I boot to the desktop, the resolution is set too low. When I try to switch resolutions (by clicking System ► Preferences ► Screen Resolution), the resolution my monitor usually runs at isn't available in the list.

Solution

In a minority of cases, the open source drivers for ATI and NVIDIA cards can't support certain resolutions on particular monitors. One solution is to install proprietary graphics

drivers, as discussed in Chapter 8, although you should also update your system online as soon as possible (see Chapter 9) to see if the open source graphics drivers have been updated and improved. In both cases, you'll need to configure your computer to go online, which is also explained in Chapter 8.

Problem

After booting up, my USB mouse and/or USB keyboard are not recognized.

Solution

Try unplugging the keyboard and/or mouse, and then reattaching them. If you find they now work, log in to Ubuntu, and perform an online system upgrade. See Chapter 9 for more information about this task.

If this fails to solve the problem, you can configure your BIOS to pretend your mouse and keyboard are traditional PS/2-style devices, as follows:

1. Enter the BIOS setup program by pressing Delete during the initial stages of your computer boot routine (while memory testing and drive identification are still taking place). Some computers might use a different key combination to enter BIOS setup, such as Ctrl+Insert, but this information will be displayed on your screen.
2. Use the cursor keys to navigate to the Integrated Peripherals section, and then look for an entry along the lines of USB Legacy Support. Set it to Enabled.
3. Press Esc to return to the main menu, and opt to save the changes.
4. Reboot the computer.

Problem

When I boot for the first time, I see an error message along the lines of “No operating system could be found on the hard disk.”

Solution

It seems that, for whatever reason, the GRUB boot loader wasn't installed correctly. Boot from the DVD-ROM, and select Try Ubuntu Without Any Change to Your Computer when prompted. When the Ubuntu desktop appears, click Applications ► Accessories ► Terminal. This will open a command-prompt window. Type the following commands in sequence:

```
sudo grub
root (hd0,1)
setup (hd0)
quit
```


Then restart Ubuntu (click System ► Quit). Ensure you remove the DVD-ROM when prompted. You should find that the Ubuntu boot menu now appears when you boot.

Problem

After I've installed Ubuntu, Windows will no longer boot, although Ubuntu works fine. After I select Windows from the boot menu, the Windows boot procedure either freezes when "Starting Windows . . ." appears or the boot status bar is shown, but the desktop never appears.

Solution

Try repairing your Windows disk using the Windows command-line tool `chkdsk`. This can be done from the recovery mode of the Windows installation CD/DVD, but the instructions for how to do this vary depending on if you're running Windows Vista or XP.

Windows Vista

If you're running Windows Vista, follow these steps to run `chkdsk`:

1. Insert the Windows Vista installation DVD and select to boot from it. For details on how to configure your computer to boot from the DVD, see stage 2 of the Ubuntu installation guide in Chapter 5.
2. You'll see the message "Windows is Loading Files," along with a progress bar. Once this has cleared, select your language/locale settings from the Install Windows dialog box, and then click Next.
3. On the next screen, don't click the Install Now button. Instead, click the Repair Your Computer link at the bottom-left corner of the window.
4. In the System Recovery Options dialog box, select your Windows Vista partition, and then click Next.
5. On the next screen, select Command Prompt.
6. In the command-prompt window that appears, type the following (this assumes Vista is installed on drive C:):


```
chkdsk c: /R
```
7. Wait until the check has completed, and then type `exit` at the prompt.
8. Back in the System Recovery Options dialog box, click Restart. This will reboot your computer. Be sure to eject the Windows Vista DVD before doing so.

Windows XP

If you're running Windows XP, follow these steps to run `chkdsk`:

1. Insert the Windows XP installation CD, and select to boot from it. For details of how to configure your computer to boot from the CD, see stage 2 of the Ubuntu installation guide in Chapter 5.
2. You'll see status messages that Windows is loading driver files. Eventually, the Windows Setup menu will appear. Press `R` to start the Recovery Console.
3. You'll be asked to confirm which Windows installation you would like to boot into; do so.
4. You'll then be prompted for the administrator's password. If you don't have one, simply press `Enter`.
5. At the command prompt, type the following:

```
chkdsk c: /R
```

6. Wait until the check has completed, and then type `exit` at the prompt. This will reboot your computer. Be sure to eject the Windows XP CD before rebooting.

Problem

When I boot for the first time, all I see is a black screen with some text at the top saying "Ubuntu hardy ubuntu tty1" and beneath that "ubuntu login:."

Solution

For some reason, the automatic configuration of your graphics card failed during installation. See the following section for instructions on configuring your GUI manually.

Graphical Problems

Although Ubuntu is extremely adept at automatically detecting and configuring your PC's graphics hardware, it sometimes gets things wrong. Such problems are characterized by one of the following:

- Ubuntu freezes when the desktop would normally appear.
- You see on-screen graphical corruption of either text or graphics.
- The resolution is set too low or too high, and you can't change it to the correct resolution because it isn't offered.
- You see a black screen with only a text login prompt.

Troubleshooting graphical problems has never been as easy as in the latest versions of Ubuntu. Starting with Ubuntu 7.10, code-named Gusty Gibbon, Ubuntu has added a system component called BulletProofX. This is a kind of rescue program that ensures that X.org (Ubuntu's graphical subsystem, often referred to simply as X), will run in low-graphics mode should X.org fail to start with the current display settings. In other words, it's a lot like Safe Mode that you might be used to with Microsoft Windows.

Low-graphics mode uses 640×480 or 800×600 resolution, 16 or 256 colors, and a VESA driver to operate the graphics card. Obviously, these are not optimal settings for using the desktop, but they're chosen for their wide compatibility with most graphics hardware. Upon reaching low-graphics mode, you are given an option to run the Screens and Graphics utility. You can use this tool to customize and test display settings until you find the one that works for you.

Note On a technical level, Hardy Heron now uses the latest version of X.org, 7.3. This version of X.org is able to autodetect and autoconfigure monitors, graphic cards, and mice, which means manual customization of display settings—long the bane of Linux users around the world—is rarely necessary. Because of this, the command-line reconfiguration utility `dpkg-reconfigure xorg-xserver`, which was previously used to set the monitor, graphics card, and keyboard settings, has been stripped down to customizing the framebuffer (a method of accessing the graphics card memory) and the keyboard settings. It's unlikely you'll ever need to use it.

Additionally, if your computer utilizes a recent NVIDIA or ATI 3D graphics card, you can try installing the proprietary drivers. This is best done when the system is up and running, so follow the instructions here to get a workable graphical system and then follow the instructions in the “Installing 3D Drivers and Activating Desktop Visual Effects” section of Chapter 8. Installing a proprietary driver might be the only way to get visual desktop effects working and utilize the full resolution of a widescreen monitor.

Using the Screens and Graphics Utility

As we mentioned, if X.org fails to start based on the current graphical settings, the low-graphics mode of X.org will run with minimal display settings, as shown in Figure 6-1. In low-graphics mode, you have an option to launch the manual graphical configuration tool, the Screens and Graphics utility. Technically, this utility is made possible through the `displayconfig-gtk` package. The program can also be run while Ubuntu is up and running by opening a terminal window (Applications ► Accessories ► Terminal) and typing `gksu displayconfig-gtk`. This can be useful if your graphical subsystem works okay but not optimally and you wish to tweak the settings.

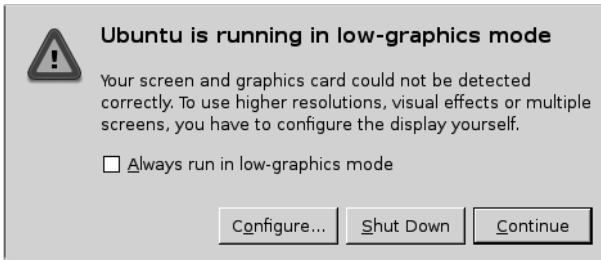


Figure 6-1. X.org runs in low-graphics mode when the current graphical settings are not compatible with the hardware of the computer

You have three options at this point: configure the display settings, shut down the computer, or continue loading the Ubuntu desktop in low-graphics mode. While continuing to load the desktop can be useful if you want to grab some files, in order to properly configure your computer, you should click the Configure button to run the Screens and Graphics utility.

An Overview of the Screen and Graphics Card Settings

The Screens and Graphics utility allows you to configure the screen and graphics card settings. The Screen tab, shown in Figure 6-2, contains the following settings:

Screen: This option allows you to select the display monitor that you would like to configure. If you have only one monitor, then you will see only one entry in this list.

Monitor model: This option allows you to provide the technical characteristics of your monitor such as horizontal range, vertical refresh rate, and widescreen-capable. You can also select from a list of branded and generic monitors, plug-and-play, and autodetection.

Resolution and refresh rate: These options allow you to set the default resolution and corresponding refresh rate. Both should match the technical capabilities of your monitor or you risk damaging your monitor. Aside from checking the manual or specification list of your model, you can peruse Table 6-1 for typical resolutions for cathode ray tube (CRT) and thin film transistor (TFT) screens. For the refresh rate, the safest option is 60Hz.

Screen arrangement: You have options to set the primary monitor, mirror the displays, extend the area of the monitor to another monitor, or disable using the monitor altogether. These options are useful if you have multiple monitors and your graphics card can support them.

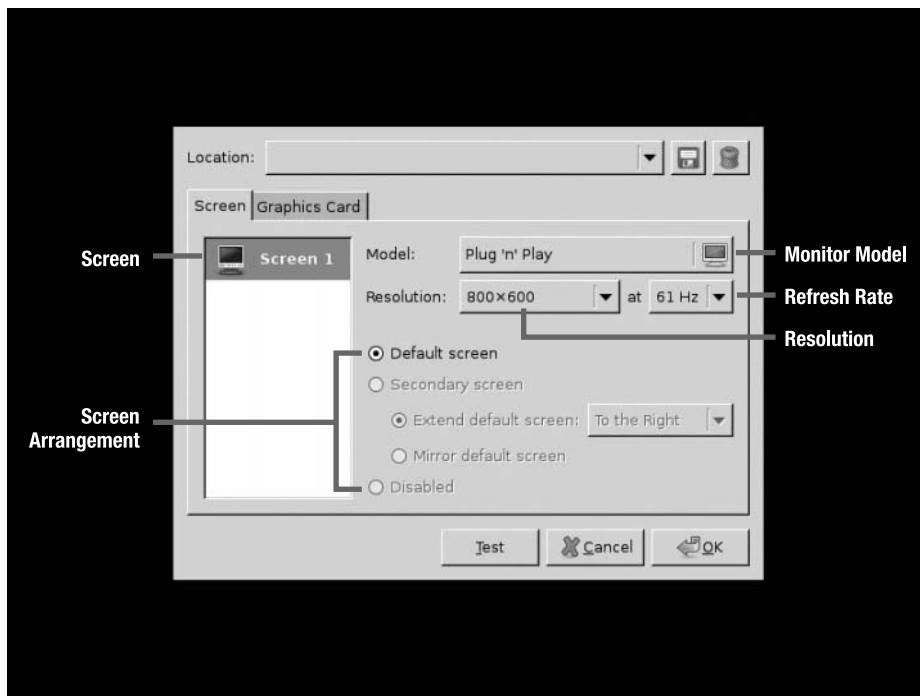


Figure 6-2. The Screen tab lets you customize the monitor's model and arrangement, refresh rate, and resolution.

The Graphics Card tab allows you to set the technical characteristics of your graphics card, such as the graphics card driver and its video memory, as shown in Figure 6-3. Though it's safe to leave the video memory for autodetection, if you encounter problems, you can set this information manually. You can determine the video memory size from the manual or from the graphics card information that pops up on your monitor when your computer starts up.

After you make any changes, you can test the settings by clicking the Test button. This is advisable, especially before you select to permanently save your new configuration.

Table 6-1. *Typical Monitor Resolutions*

| Monitor Size | Typical Resolutions |
|---------------------|--|
| CRT Monitors | |
| 14 inches | 800×600, 640×480 |
| 15 inches | 800×600, 640×480 |
| 17 inches | 1024×768, 800×600, 640×480 |
| 19 inches | 1280×1024, 1024×768, 800×600, 640×480 |
| 20 inches | 1600×1200, 1280×1024, 1024×768, 800×600, 640×480 |
| TFT Screens | |
| 14 inches | 1024×768 |
| 15 inches | 1024×768 |
| 17 inches | 1280×1024 |
| 19 inches | 1280×1024, 1440×900 (widescreen) |
| 20 inches | 1680×1050 (widescreen) |
| 21 inches | 1600×1200 |
| 22 inches | 1680×1050 (widescreen) |
| 23 inches | 1920×1200 (widescreen) |
| 24 inches | 1920×1200 (widescreen) |
| 26 inches | 1920×1200 (widescreen) |
| 27 inches | 1920×1200 (widescreen) |
| 28 inches | 1920×1200 (widescreen) |
| 30 inches | 2560×1600 (widescreen) |
| 40 inches | 1366×768 (widescreen) |

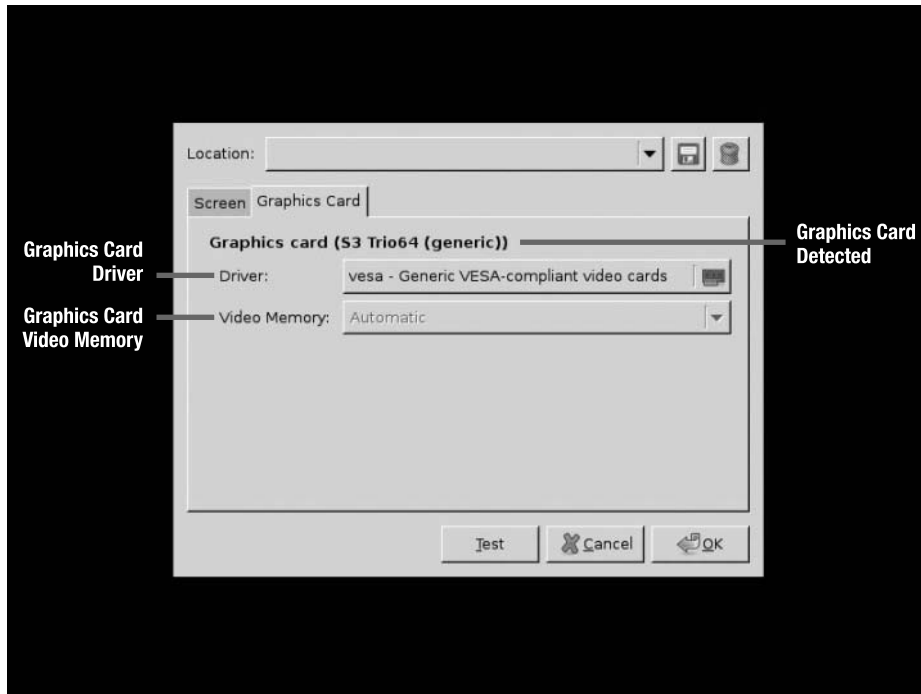


Figure 6-3. On the *Graphics Card* tab, you can set the appropriate video card driver and video memory.

Configuring Your Display

Let's go through the steps for configuring your display.

1. From the menu shown in Figure 6-1, click the *Configure* button to run the *Screens and Graphics* utility. You will see the screen shown in Figure 6-2.
2. Click the drop-down list next to the *Model* heading.
3. You will see the dialog box shown in Figure 6-4. The default selection is *plug-and-play*, where X detects monitor settings when Ubuntu is booting up. If you've encountered problems with the display, you can make the following adjustments. Click *OK* when you're finished making changes.
 - Select a manufacturer in the left list box and the appropriate model in the right list box. If your monitor is not listed, you can select the "Generic" manufacturer from the left list box (it's at the top of the list, rather than alphabetical) and choose the appropriate model in the right list box based on monitor type (TFT or CRT) and resolution. This type of setting is normally used for laptops, since the manufacturer and model of the liquid crystal display (LCD) screen is not available to you.

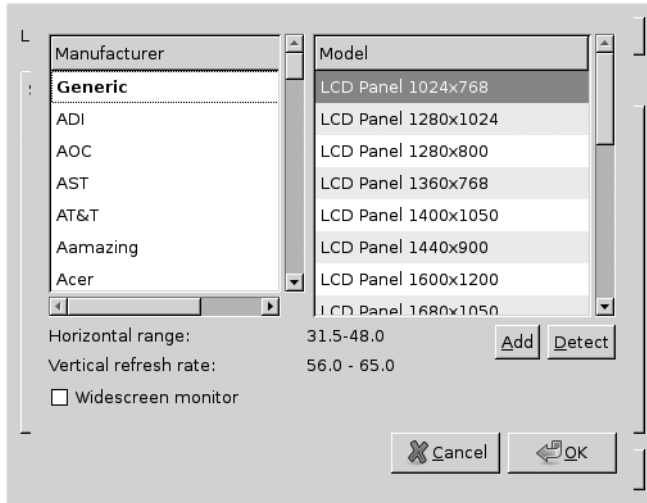


Figure 6-4. *Ubuntu allows you to set the technical characteristics of your monitor in several ways.*

- Add monitor settings by importing the configuration from your monitor driver CD. This is useful if your monitor is relatively new and features a resolution higher than the resolutions in the generic manufacturer list. To use the import feature, insert the driver CD and click the Add button. The import window will be displayed, as shown in Figure 6-5. Click File System on the left pane and in the right pane, double-click media. Then double-click cdrom to be able to view the contents of your CD. Browse the CD until you find the .inf file of your monitor, and then click Import. At this point, you should be able to select the exact model from the monitor model list.
 - Click the Detect button to let the Screens and Graphics utility detect the horizontal range and vertical refresh rate. However, this just reverts the setting back to plug-and-play detection, which obviously hasn't worked on your particular system because you were unable to boot up.
 - Fine-tune the settings by specifying whether the monitor is the widescreen type. See Table 6-1 for guidance on typical resolutions for monitors, although you should refer to your monitor documentation as well, especially if you're using a wide-screen monitor (or a notebook with a widescreen display).
4. Select the desired screen resolution by clicking the Resolution combo box, as shown in Figure 6-6. The list of available resolutions is based on the monitor settings you provided in step 3.

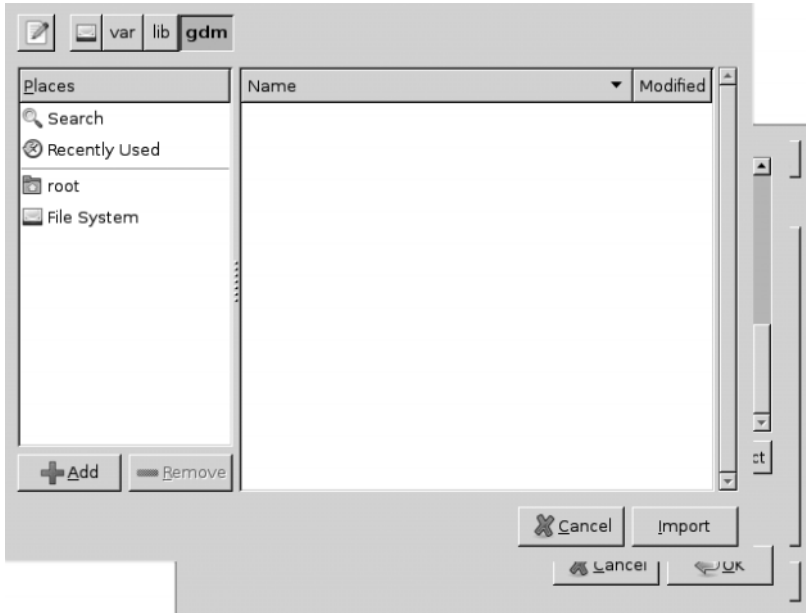


Figure 6-5. You can import monitor settings from the driver CD that came with your monitor.

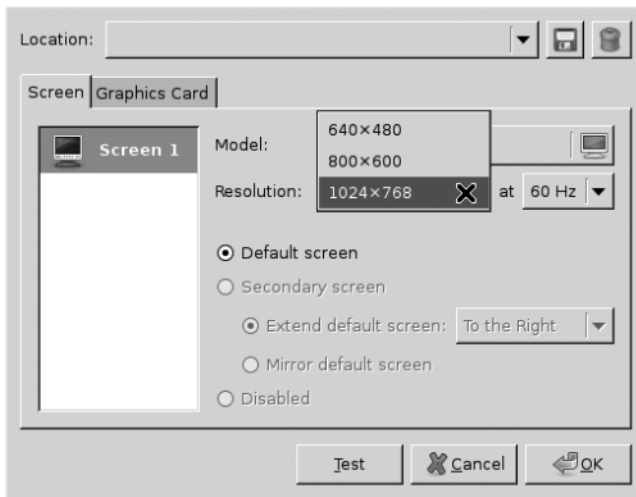


Figure 6-6. The list of resolutions to choose from is based on the monitor settings you provided.

5. Select the refresh rate by clicking the Refresh Rate combo box, as shown in Figure 6-7. The safest setting is to use the refresh rate of 60Hz. The refresh rate list is based on your monitor settings (step 3) and resolution settings (step 4). As another precaution, check your monitor documentation for the appropriate refresh rate for your monitor.

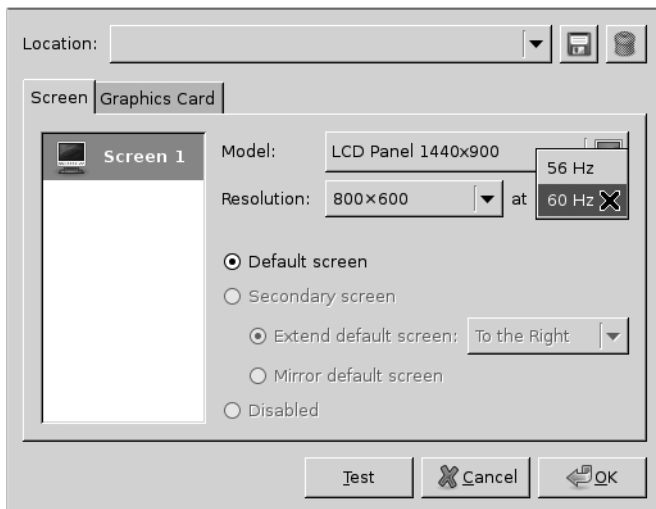


Figure 6-7. The list of available refresh rates is based on your monitor settings and resolution settings.

6. Click the Graphics Card tab. You have the option to specify the driver and video memory of your graphics card. The detected card is displayed to aid you in selecting the appropriate graphics driver (see Figure 6-3). You can safely leave the setting for the video memory as automatic, unless you encounter problems with your graphics card.
7. Click the Driver drop-down list to select a graphics driver. You can select a driver based on its name by clicking the drop-down list next to the Choose Driver By Name heading. The names of the drivers are typically the product names, model, or codes of the graphics cards. If selecting by driver name is not intuitive, you can choose the driver by clicking Choose Driver By Model and selecting the manufacturer in the left list box and the model in the right list box, as shown in Figure 6-8. The safest choice is to choose the VESA option. This driver works on virtually every graphics card. Click the OK button when you're finished.

Note Using the VESA driver entails a slight performance penalty, particularly when it comes to video playback. Therefore, you might choose to reconfigure X.org again in the future when your knowledge of Linux improves.

8. At this point, you can click the OK button to save and use the new settings or click the Test button to check if the desired settings are compatible with your hardware.

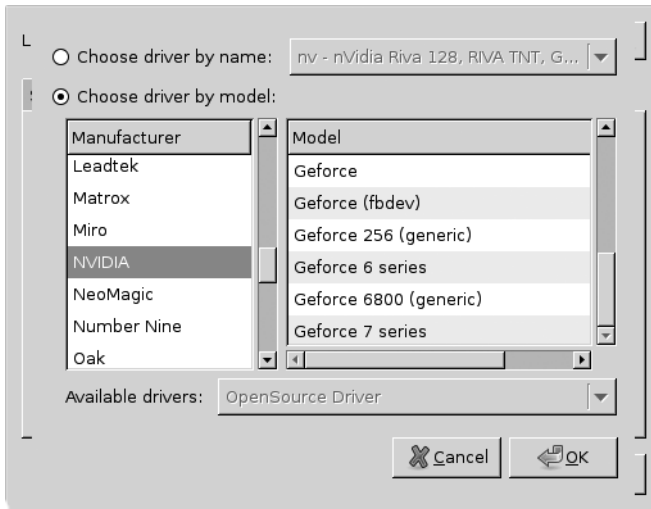


Figure 6-8. You can specify the driver of your video card by name or model.

Summary

This chapter's goal was to address problems that might occur during the installation of Ubuntu. It discussed preinstallation, installation, and postinstallation issues. It also covered how to use the Screens and Graphics utility to configure the graphics subsystem, which may be necessary if the installation program failed to properly recognize your graphics card or monitor.

You should now have Ubuntu installed. The next part of this book focuses on helping you get everything up and running. You'll learn essential skills and become a confident Linux user.