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Super boot manager ubuntu

This article has not been updated for more than a year. The information below may be out of date. Tweaking your GRUB bootloader to look beautiful can often not only be confusing, but leaving you with a broken system should you get it wrong! The recently launched 'Super Boot Manager' application, created by the developers behind graphic boot menu BURG, aims to streamline and simplify the process of tweaking boot 'options'. Super Boot manager consists of three modules. Each one deals with a specific 'boot' function. You don't have to use them all; if you want to adjust Plymouth alone simply use the 'Plymouth' module. As with anything boot-loader-related you are not advised to mess with GRUB unless you are sure what you are doing and able to return any changes. The GRUB Module GRUB module is able to handle the most frequently used tasks, such as: - A click to re/install GRUB Easy way to set the default boot OS Shift GRUB screen resolution and menu time out Remove old kernel/menu entries Tweak text colors and set a background image Start-up a .iso Plymouth manager Plymouth module comes with some super useful options. There is a one click enable/debilitating of Plymouth itself, a gallery of alternative animated boot themes ready for easy download and, perhaps the jewel in the octopus-shaped crown, a one click 'proprietary driver' fix that can help turn a garbled Plymouth boot under official drivers into something worth looking at. BURG manager Finally the setting set many of you will download the app to: the graphic boot-loader BURG. The BURG module in SBM comes with options that are not so different from GRUB's, albeit with some extra 'visual' goodness. With a single click, you can install BURG yourself to a hard drive of your choice. Set the default operating system to start in. set the screen resolution and timeout for the menu. easy to install and activate new themes (note that some may be considered inappropriate). And the legendary cherry-on-top comes in the form of a 'BURG Removal' button that wipes BURG away and reinstalls the traditional GRUB menu. Download Super Boot Manager is a free download and can be installed from a PPA, below, or manually downloaded and installed from sourceslist.eu. Super Boot Manager PPA contains packages for Ubuntu 10.04, 10.10 and 11.04. sudo add-apt-repository ppa:ingalex/super-boot-manager sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install buc ?super-boot-manager Once you have installed search 'super boot' in Unity Dash or look for 'Super Boot Manager' under the 'System' menu. Thanks to Jan B Apps Download burg grub superbootmanager Home » Apps » 'Super Boot Manager' facilitates BURG, GRUB, Plymouth tweaking pain Super Boot Manager Many Linux users who have a multi-boot system can complain about their basic system loader looking so plain and generic, or they want to change the OS splash screen. Whether the user is using GRUB, BURG or Plymouth, to use is Super Boot Manager (SBM). Downloading Super Boot Manager is not a one search in Synaptic. To get the program, perform the following steps: In a terminal, enter the following: 'sudo add-apt-repository ppa:ingalex/super-boot-manager'. In Synaptic came to the Settings tab, Then Select The Other Software tab. In the list, find ' saucy main' and then select it and press Edit. When the Edit Source box appears, change the distribution from saucy to raring Select OK, and then Close. A box appears notifying you that a warehouse has been changed and that the package list needs to be updated. Select Close. In Synaptic, press the Reload button in the upper-left corner of the window. The lists must be reloaded. When the package is reloaded, you can perform a search in Synaptic for super-boot manager. You can also search from a terminal by entering the following command: 'sudo apt-get install super-boot-manager'. If you are doing this from Synaptic, select the package for installation, and then click Apply. You can now select Super Boot Manager from your menu list or from a Terminal type 'super-boot manager'. When the program starts, you are prompted to enter the root password. After entering, select OK and your Super Boot Manager should start as shown in Figure 1. The first time you run SBM, you are prompted for the default language. When this option is selected, it will not reappear unless you reset SBM to the default settings. FIGURE 1 As you can see, there are five buttons to choose from on the main screen. The buttons are as follows: Burg-Manager Grub-Manager Plymouth-Manager Credits Settings SBM Of course, the Credits button shows people to whom credit has been given for help. The Options SBM button displays the window as shown in Figure 2. The Options window contains three options: Check for Update Rollup List Restore default sbm selection check settings for Update allows the program to check for updates to SBM. The update rollup list performs the same task as the Reload button in Synaptic or performs the 'sudo apt-get update' command in the terminal. If you restore the default settings, the language setting is cleared and SBM is closed. When you restart it, you'll be prompted for the language again, but only once until you restore the default settings again. FIGURE 2 The last three remaining buttons on the main screen are: Burg-Manager - configure Burg Grub-Manager - configure Grub Plymouth-Manager - configure Plymouth NOTE: Since Burg has been disconnected, I will not discuss this tab. I would mention that it works in the same way as the Grub-Manager tab. GRUB-MANAGER When you select the Grub-Manager button, you will see a windows as shown in Figure 3. There are four tabs: Grub installer parameters Style Boot ISO FIGURE 3 In Figure 3, you can see the options to install Grub. Select the device where you want grub to be installed, and then select the Install Grub button. The Grub-EMU button must run a af Grub Grub See what Grub will look like. NOTE: You may need to use Synaptic to install 'grub-emu' for this to work. The second tab, 'Parameters', allows you to set grub parameters. Figure 4 shows the first Parameters tab. The first option is to select the default operating system to load after a specified timeout. After you set this option, you can select Apply. The second option is to select the screen resolution. To properly do this, the possibilities must be found in Grub itself. To find the resolution, do the following: Save all your work, close all programs, and restart the system When the system restarts and Grub loads, press 'c', which starts a command mode At the prompt, type 'binfo' and press Enter A long list of screen resolutions should appear with one that has a star (*) next to it, which is the one you want to notice (min was 0x169 1366x788). Be sure to note the hex number and decimal values Type 'exit' to leave the command line and go back to Grub Start your favorite OS FIGURE 4 Back in SBM, open Grub-Manager and select the Parameters tab. Set the screen resolution to the value you previously found. When set, select the button to 'Set screen resolution'. The Parameters 2 tab in Figure 5 allows you to set timeout in seconds. Timeout is the time grub waits for a user to select an operating system before loading the default operating system. After you set the timeout, select the 'Set timeout' button. The second option is to 'Remove old kernel/menu'. When you click the 'Finish' button, all records in Grub that are no longer valid are removed. FIGURE 5 Figure 6 shows the Parameters 3 tab. The first option here is to manually edit the /etc/default/grub file. The settings are Grub configuration records. The other entries are for activation/disabling options for Grub as follows: Grub_Disable_Linux_Recovery - when enabled, recovery options are removed from grub menu Grub_Savedefault - When enabled, allows the default OS to be set Grub_Cmdline_Linux_Default - two options are set here as follows: splash - shows os splash screen quiet - does not show the running text as OS loads (use the ESC key to see text and messages during startup) Grub_Cmdline_Linux - Same as Grub_Cmdline_Linux_Default, but only for non-recovery menu items FIGURE 6 When changes are made, select the appropriate buttons to enable/disable or 'Change'. The last Parameter tab, Parameters 4, provides four additional settings as shown in Figure 7. FIGURE 7 The ability to enable Grub_Linux16 loads the older real mode Linux loader linux16/initrd16 instead of the protected mode version. Grub_Disable_Linux_UUID allows you to enable the use of device names in the Linux kernel, such as the Grub_Fold settings show or hide the restore settings in Once enabled, recovery options would be 'folded' where the user would have to unfold or scroll down the list using a shortcut key like F7. Saved mode indicates that the previous previous of Grub_Fold is used by default. The Style tab, as shown in Figure 8, allows you to change the style on the Grub menu that appears during startup. The first option is to select the background image as well as a screen resolution. Once set, you can select 'Apply' to make the changes. The lower part sets the colors of the text and background of the text for both normal text and highlighted text. The normal text is the menu items that are not selected. The highlighted text is the single line of text marked with the keyboard. When the colors are set, you can press the 'Change Color' button. FIGURE 8 The last tab for Grub-Manager is the Boot ISO tab. Here you can select an ISO file and select its type. When you're done, you can click the 'Add' button to add ISO to the Grub Menu so you can load it as a LiveCD. If you need to remove an added record, select the menu record you want to remove, and click the Remove button. NOTE: The choice of menu entry to remove an ISO is only for Boot ISOs added at the top. FIGURE 9 At any time, there is a larger 'Apply Changes' button at the bottom of the screen that applies all changes to all tabs at once. PLYMOUTH-MANAGER Plymouth is not a boot loader but a boot splash. A boot splash is the screen that appears during an OS loading process. Some screens are animated, while others are not. The screens usually display the name of the OS and sometimes a version number of the operating system. The boot splash appears after Grub, if installed, and before the login screen. In the main Super Boot Manager menu, select Plymouth Manager to start editing Plymouth. The first screenshot shown in Figure 10 shows the ability to enable/disable Plymouth. There are also options here to find the screen resolution that I previously covered in the Grub section above. You must also use the screen resolution on the Grub-Manager Parameters tab. On the Parameters 3 tab, enter Grub_Cmdline_Linux with the screen resolution value. On the Parameters 3 tab, enable the Grub_Linux16 setting. Restart to verify that Grub and Plymouth are displayed correctly. If not, check the screen resolution again as well as these settings just made to make sure they match. If the settings are correct and Plymouth doesn't display correctly, enable the settings on the Proprietary Assets Properties tab. Here you can preview the current theme (default) and select a theme. You must click twice to install a theme. Selection of '1. Set a default theme' shows a screen that looks like Shape 11. The asterisk item, item number 3, is the current default theme. If you select a different number, you can change the default. In case you want to go back to the original theme, remember which one it was and type the appropriate number. FIGURE 11 Once a default has been changed, apply the new To do this, select the button: 'Apply changes'. Here is information is placed in the initial Ramdisk (initrd) for viewing during the boot process. The next tab under Themes is the Create Your Theme tab as shown in Figure 12. You can choose to display the theme model, which shows where each item you fill is located. The elements are the background image and logo image. You can specify the theme name to display in the list to specify the default theme. The next option is a check box that must be set to create the theme without installing it. The last box is to specify the folder that will place the theme you created. NOTE: The location of Plymouth themes is usually/libplymouth/themes/. FIGURE 12 Figure 13 displays the tab so you can publish your themes for use by others. FIGURE 13 The last tab shown in Figure 14 is used when there is a conflict with Plymouth and certain graphics cards. Here you can choose to apply or undo the fix as needed. NOTE: Use the use fix setting with extreme care. K.