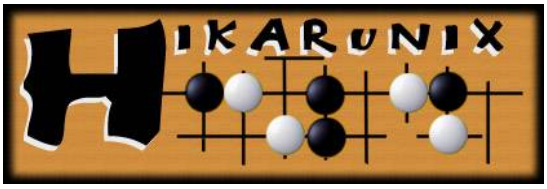

Play Go!
"It's not fun and games until you
poke somebody's eye out."

Hikarunix FAQ

General Information

O.K. I'm Booted. Now what?

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General Information

What is Hikarunix?
Hikarunix is a bootable CD packed with the Linux OS, Fluxbox Windows Manager, a standard suite of applications and all the tools a Go player could want.

What is Go?
Go is the oldest pure strategy game in the world. It is known as Baduk in Korea and WeiQi in China where the game started somewhere between 3,000 and 4,000 years ago. Today it is played in nearly every country in the world and has even been played in space.

What are the minimum requirements to run Hikarunix?
Hikarunix needs a bit of RAM and a x86 architecture (Intel, AMD, etc.). I'd recommend a pentium class machine with at least 128-256MB RAM. You will also need a SCSI or IDE CD drive (or at least SCSI or IDE emulation). USB and some PCMCIA CDROM drives won't be detected by Hikarunix. If you have 256MB or RAM or more you can also use the *toram* cheat code.

boot: *dsl toram*

This will copy Hikarunix completely to RAM and free up your CD drive. The boot process takes MUCH longer as it copies to RAM, but after it boots you won't believe the speed increase you get from access RAM vs a CDROM.

How is Hikarunix licensed?
Hikarunix is based off of the DamnSmallLinux distribution which, in turn, is based on the original Knoppix distribution and retains all of the original licenses from those distributions. They are mostly GPL with some additional freeware licenses. Any software installed specific to Hikarunix retains all of their original freeware licenses. All additions that I have personally made are covered under GPL.

In essence this means that Hikarunix is free for you to download. Make copies for friends or Go club members or for conferences, all with a clear conscience. Spread the word (and the CD) around!

What can I do with Hikarunix?
This CD was designed especially for Go players of all levels. It doesn't matter whether you've been playing for decades or have never heard of the game until now.

Beginners: Hikarunix can teach you how to play Go. After it teaches you the rules, it can get you started by playing the computer or, better yet, online on any of the available Go servers. By launching the web browser, Firefox, from your desktop, the home page will guide you through the whole process to make it as easy as possible.

More Advanced Users: Hikarunix can help you record and organize your games for study and comment. You can study from a library of nearly 7000 historical and professional games, 500 of which are reviewed and commented (courtesy of the Go Teaching Ladder). You can practice Joseki with "Guess the next move" programs. You can play online with thousands of Go players around the world. You can try to solve the nearly 5000 Go problems ranging from easy to dan level.

Check out the "Uses for Hikarunix" section on the web site for a more in-depth description of Hikarunix's uses.

In addition, Hikarunix is a full fledged operating system with regular applications like calculator (Xcalc), notepad (Scite), Instant Messenger (NAIM, IRC), spreadsheet (abs), and PDF viewer (Xpdf). You can listen to music (XMMS), browse the web (Firefox w/ Java and Flash plugins), and map to Windows shares to copy files (smbclient). It can take care of most daily tasks.

I'm a little fearful of booting to a CD. Will it wreck my computer?
Good for you. You should be cautious, but have no worries. Hikarunix has the potential for damage, but not unless you want it too. You could, for instance wipe out the hard drive if you run cfdisk or fdisk. But you'd have to know what you were doing. I have heard of instances of Hikarunix causing odd temporary problems (see NOTE below). I have never heard of a case where Knoppix has damaged an machine or existing OS. 95% of the time Hikarunix simply borrows RAM and peripherals and boots right up. The other 5% of the time you may need to use a cheat code or find another machine

NOTE TO DELL USERS: Some models of Dells attempt to guess where the bootable device is (Why, Dell? Why?). After booting to the CD once, it might "forget" about your Hard Drive. No problem. Disconnect the plug from the wall for a good 10-20 seconds, plug her back in and you should be good to go.

I have also heard of one instance where a reboot after Hikarunix caused Windows XP to start up with the wrong video settings. Resetting the resolution from Desktop > Settings was all that was needed.

Still, please be careful. I'm offering Hikarunix to the community at no charge and rely on the community to help each other. I provide no guarantees or warranties. So use at your own risk.

What tools does Hikarunix have?
GNU Go - A fantastic GPL'ed Go engine. Play against it from command line or use gGo or Jago as a GUI frontend.

gGo - An all-in-one client. Create, save and edit SGF files. All games played on IGS are automatically saved to your SGF folder.

CGoban - The java KGS client. It also allows for SGF editing, creating, and saving. Games played on KGS must be saved manually to your SGF folder (/home/dsl/sgf).

Jago - Another java client. Connects to NNGS, IGS and others. It also includes an SGF editor. It has an ugly initial interface, but a beautiful board and stones. It also allows you to set-up your own private Go server.

Kombilo - Kombilo is your main SGF management tool. You can search through your entire database for specific games, patterns, players, or time periods. You can play through them while attempting to guess the next move. You can add, create or edit your own databases.

Uligo - Uligo plays Go problems for you to solve. It contains nearly 5000 problems from easy to very hard. Some of the SGF files come up with errors. Just pick "ok" and move on to the next problem. It will also keep track of your progress and number of failed vs solved attempts. You can also use it to replay joseki problems. It will tell you whether each move is correct or wrong.

sgf2misc - converts SGF files to other file types like GIF, ASCII, TEX, etc. syntax: sgf2misc -from sgf -to gif mygame.sgf

sgfMerger - merges multiple SGF files into one. syntax: sgfMerger 1.sgf 2.sgf 3.sgf ....

sgfsummary - point this to a directory of SGF files and it will out put a summary of all the games. You can redirect this to a text file. syntax: sgfsummary usr/sgf/professional > professional-summary.txt

How do you install it?
No installation required.

1) Burn the cd image (hikarunix-XX.iso) to a CD (full sized or a 210MB miniCD). Make sure your CD burning software is set to burn an .iso image. If you look at the CD under Windows and see on file on the CD named hikarunix-XX.iso, then sorry, try again. If you see several files and a Knoppix subdirectory you're good to go.

2) Make sure that your machine can boot to CD. (hint: check the BIOS settings)

3) Reboot the machine with the CD in the CD-ROM drive.

4) Welcome to Hikarunix. Enjoy the world of Go.

Getting past Boot problems

It doesn't boot.... I see some stuff then the screen goes blank... I built my own computer out of tinfoil and can't get Hikarunix to run....

First off, let me say right off the bat, knoppix/dsl/hikarunix's autodetection of hardware is out of this world. Still, you can't expect it to have every possible driver known to man. You will run into an occasional machine that will need "coaxing" in order to get Hikarunix to run. You will even run into the occasional machine that Hikarunix will never be able to run on.

The steps below may help you get Hikarunix to run. If they don't help you might try posting a question on the forum to see if anyone else has run into similar issues. O.K.? Good.

Let's see if we can solve your problem using the cheatcodes. Cheatcodes are options you can provide Hikarunix when it first starts to boot. My primary machine is an old Toshiba laptop. When I boot Hikarunix up I have to use the following cheatcodes:

boot: *dsl screen=1024x768 restore*

This gives me proper resolution (for some reason, knoppix/dsl/hikarunix defaults to 800x600 on these machines) and restores all of my files and settings (more on that later). There're all sorts of fun to be had with cheatcodes so read up on them. You can find them over on the wonderful knoppix.net. Keep in mind that Hikarunix is based off of DamnSmallLinux and not all of the traditional Knoppix cheatcodes are supported. Cheatcodes specific to DSL can be found by hitting F2 at the boot: prompt.

Which cheatcode should I try first? Where should I start?
I'm ripping the answer for this straight from another Knoppix FAQ. This is from the Knoppix MIB website. It was worded so perfectly I didn't feel it needed any real editing. Knoppix-MIB is a great Knoppix customization with a focus on privacy. Aside from some formatting changes this is from http://www.bouissou.net/knoppix-mib/doc-html/Knoppix-Mib.html

Video and Boot Problems

At bootup, my computer displays "Loading vmlinuz....." and "Loading miniroot.gz....." then my monitor goes off...?
Your system probably doesn't support the VESA FrameBuffer 1024x768 mode that Knoppix selects at bootup. Try booting specifying one of the following options:

dsl vga=788 (To select 800x600 FrameBuffer mode)
or
dsl vga=normal (To initally start in 80x25 text mode)

The "X" graphic environment doesn't start properly on my system. My monitor goes off, or displays weird stripes...
1) If your monitor is not quite recent, it may be unable to report its supported frequencies to Knoppix, and may not support the default frequencies that Knoppix will select in such a case. If you know your monitor's characteristics (see its manual), you can specify the maximum horizontal frequency it can handle at boot time, using the boot option:

dsl maxhsync=65 for example.

If you don't know your monitor's max frequency, you can try

dsl maxhsync=54

2) Your hardware may not support the screen resolution or vertical refresh rate that Knoppix tries to use. You can try to specify a mode which you think your system will support, using boot options like:

dsl screen=800x600 (selects a 800x600 X display)
or
dsl xvrefresh=60 (selects a 60 Hz vertical refresh rate)

You can combine such options, for example:

dsl xscreen=800x600 xvrefresh=60
or even:
dsl xscreen=800x600 xvrefresh=60 maxhsync=54 vga=normal

3) The X driver may not work with your graphics board. You can try to use the generic "FrameBuffer" X driver, that simultaneously specifies the desired resolution, by booting with one of the options:

fb1024x768
or
fb800x600

NOTE: If you use one of these options, you MUST NOT combine this option with other display or graphics options, especially the "vga=" option. For example, do not try to boot with "fb1024x768 vga=normal". On the other hand, you can combine FrameBuffer options with other options that don't concern display, for example you can perfectly use something

like "fb1024x768 toram restore". In such combinations, the "fb....." option must always come first. You can also choose the Xfbdev driver and mouse settings by booting with:

dsl xsetup

I sometimes have better luck using this rather than specifying fb800x600, etc.

The graphical environment doesn't start on my system. I get messages such as:
retrying with Server Xfree86(vesa)
retrying with Server Xfree86(fbdev)
Error : no suitable X-Server found for your card.
Or the screen just goes blank
On some machines, or with some graphics boards, Knoppix cannot determine which graphics X server to use with your hardware. It is then necessary to specify it manually as a boot option, using "xmodule=". For example, some NVidia boards are not correctly detected. To use them, you must specify at the boot prompt:

dsl xmodule=nv

I have found the correct options for booting Knoppix with my graphics card and monitor. Is it possible to memorize them, so I don't need to type them at each boot?
Yes, if you back up your files your X-windows configuration can be restored on each boot. See the Mobile Go section of the web site for backing up and restoring your files.

At bootup, my computer displays "Loading vmlinuz....." and "Loading miniroot.gz....." then my monitor goes off or my system hangs...? And YES, I've gone through all of the video trouble-shooting above!
One of your peripherals, or motherboard components, may be incompatible with the drivers that Knoppix auto-loads at bootup, or with Knoppix's autodetection and autoconfiguration system.

Try booting, typing at the boot prompt:

dsl failsafe

If the system starts, there was such a problem. To isolate the problem more precisely, note that booting with: failsafe is equivalent to booting with the following combination of options:

dsl vga=normal noapic noscsi nodma noapm nousb nopcmcia nofirewire noagp nodhcp xmodule=vesa

It is quite probable that only one of these options is necessary to allow your particular system to boot, so you should try to determine which one, by trying all of them successively, for example:

dsl noapic then
dsl noscsi then
dsl noagp
...and so on, until your system boots properly.

Once you have found the "good" option. One option may not be enough, and you may need to combine 2 or 3 of them depending upon your particular system. In such a case, you can proceed in the reverse order, starting booting with the complete series of options, then removing them one by one until your system won't boot properly: Then you know you have just removed a necessary option.

At bootup, I get an error message "ERROR: Only one processor found" ...?
This message doesn't matter. Just ignore it. The Knoppix kernel can handle multi-processor systems, and can in some situations think that your system may be multi-processor when it is not (especially on AMD processor systems). Then, as it founds a single processor, it issues this message, but this is not a problem.

And that is the end of the section from Knoppix-MIB. Good stuff, eh?

I get the error *Can't find Knoppix filesystem.* then it drops me to a limited shell. What the hell?
This usually means you are not using a SCSI or IDE CDROM drive. After Syslinux starts up the first thing Knoppix wants to do is find and uncompress the filesystem (that big KNOPPIX file on the CD). Knoppix only probes for the CD on all SCSI and IDE buses. If it can't find it you'll get the error above.

For Transmeta laptops and some Sonys with PCMCIA cd drives some people have good luck using:

dsl ide2=0x180 nopcmcia

O.K. I'm Booted. Now what?

First things First
On your desktop is an icon for Firefox. This is your web browser. Double click on it and the homepage is a local introduction to all that is available on Hikarunix. At the bottom of this introduction under Acknowledgements is local link to all of the DamnSmallLinux features of Hikarunix. You'll want to read that page too.

Where's the Start Button?
The Start Button is just a way to bring up the menu. In DSL, just right click anywhere on the desktop. Then navigate the menus as usual. If you decide not to select anything and want the menu to go away, then left click on the desktop away from the menu. Enjoy exploring your new system.

How do I cut and paste?
To cut and paste in Linux one simply highlights the text with the left mouse button and then press the middle button to paste. If you have a two button mouse you would paste by pressing the left and right button together. Cutting and pasting takes a little practice, but is very efficient after one gets use to doing it. Some applications suport what you might consider "traditional" cut and paste. Just highlight the text and then press Ctrl+C to copy and then Ctrl+V to paste.

How do I connect to the Internet?
If you have broadband and have a router that assigns your IP via dhcp, then you may already be on the net without having to configure anything. If you have a dialup modem, or your ISP requires a login, PPPoE then read on. For dailup, select System->Net Setup->dial-up PPP->config. Follow the on-screen prompts and give a name to your setup. Then to dial in select System->Net Setup->dail-up PPP->dial. Enter the name you gave the setup, and the system will dial in. Select hangup when finished. If you have PPPoE, select the DSL/PPPoE menu section. Use pon and connect and poff to disconect.

How do I print?
Hikarunix may not work with every printer, but here are the steps for those printers that work. First, configure your printer by selecting System->Printing/lpd->configure a printer. Follow the on-screen prompts to test and install the printer driver. Once installed, you then must start the printing services. Select System->Printing/lpd->start

How can I connect up to Windows file shares?
DSL includes smbtree and smbclient programs. Smbclient works similar to an FTP program. Windows share name must be specified with the forward slash character "/" even though one usually uses the backslash "\" character.

Use smbtree to display which computer names are available.

Then to connect use:

smbclient //computername/sharename -U username

At the smb: prompt type help. The usual dir, get, put, mget, mput, and exit commands work like an ftp program.

I rebooted and lost all of my files!
Hikarunix boots in RAM, so when you shut the machine down or reboot you will loose any files, preferences, and bookmarks you may have set. If you'd like to save your files from boot to boot (and machine to machine) please see the Mobile Go section of the web site.

What's the root password?
There is no root password. This is built into the default Knoppix distribution that Hikarunix is based on. If you need root access, you can:

1) run the command using 'sudo' (like 'sudo ifconfig eth0 172.18.1.3')
2) double click the Xterminal icon on the desktop for a root shell

How do I install to my Hard Drive?
If you want a permanent installation of Hikarunix you also have the option of installing it on your hard drive. *dsl-hdinstall* will accomplish exactly that. Keep in mind that this will destroy all existing data on the partition you install on. To get a list of current partitions run *fdisk -l* from a root prompt (Xterminal on the desktop). If you have no partitions you can create one with *cfdisk*. Let me note again: **This will destroy all existing data on the partition you install on.** You can access the HD install wizard from your Apps menu. Right click > Apps > Tools > Install to Hard Drive

The following important information and steps come from the DamnSmallLinux getting_started guide:

Although DSL was designed to be the best LiveCD, especailly when run with the "toram" option, many users will still want to install to their hard drives. Be aware that DSL is a work-in-progress and that there are currently no plans to have updates to be applied to hard drive-installed systems. Each new version would require reinstallation.

If you are planning to install and co-exist with Microsoft Windows, then note that this version will want to write the Master Boot Record (MBR). This may not work well with newer version Microsoft Windows.

The version supports US language only; it is based on knx-hdinstall. A lot of improvements are waiting to be back-imported from knx-hdinstall when time comes....

However, the hd installation boots with lilo and feels similiar to the cd version. Meaning, hardware auto detection still runs and also pick_your_resolution_in_here pops up...

Steps needed:

1. Create a 250-300MB Linux partition with cfdisk (ec. sda2)
2. Execute sudo dsl-hdinstall and then enter the just created partition (ec. sda2). This will make a ext2 file system and copies the cd to it. A couple of specific changes are made after that.
3. You will be prompted to continue with mkliloboot - that will create an initrd with needed modules and setups lilo
4. You will be prompted to reboot the computer.

After reboot, the system comes automatically up as booted from cd. You will be prompted to enter a password for root. You must pick a password of at least 5 characters. Then enter it again to verify that it is what you want. Then you will be prompted to do the same procedure for user dsl. Pick a password and enter it then re-enter it. The system will then proceed to a regular login. **The hard drive installation scripts should be used at your own risk.**

Other miscellany

I have a question or problem not answered here. What's the best way to contact you personally so you can help me solve it?
Sorry my friend. I can't answer every technical question and e-mails asking for technical advice are likely to be ignored. This is what the forums [http://www.hikarunix.org/forum] are for. This is a community project, please use the community for help and please help others.

Who are you?
Just some guy bitten by the Go bug. I put this CD together to help my game and have a dependable Go workstation anywhere I found a computer. I thought it would be a good introduction to the game as a hand out to people who have never played. They don't have to install anything and still get an interactive learning experience and the benefit of all the wonderful Go software out there. I am much better at computers than I am at Go so if you have patience and would like to donate a lesson I can be found on most servers as *t1ckt0ck* or via email at t1ckt0ck@hikarunix.org.

Thanks for supporting the Hikarunix project and welcome to world of Go!

Sincerely,

t1ckt0ck@hikarunix.org
http://www.hikarunix.org