

Using the Asus® Eee PC



Using the Asus Eee PC

Copyright © 2009 by Que Publishing

All rights reserved. No part of this book shall be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without written permission from the publisher. No patent liability is assumed with respect to the use of the information contained herein. Although every precaution has been taken in the preparation of this book, the publisher and author assume no responsibility for errors or omissions. Nor is any liability assumed for damages resulting from the use of the information contained herein.

ISBN-13: 978-0-7897-3810-3

ISBN-10: 0-7897-3810-4

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Lawrence, Bill, 1953-

Using the Asus Eee PC / Bill Lawrence. -- 1st ed.

p. cm.

ISBN 978-0-7897-3810-3

1. Asus Eee PC (Computer) 2. Laptop computers. I. Title.

QA76.8.A757L39 2008

004.16--dc22

2008034194

Printed in the United States of America

First Printing: September 2008

Trademarks

All terms mentioned in this book that are known to be trademarks or service marks have been appropriately capitalized. Que Publishing cannot attest to the accuracy of this information. Use of a term in this book should not be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark or service mark.

Warning and Disclaimer

Every effort has been made to make this book as complete and as accurate as possible, but no warranty or fitness is implied. The information provided is on an “as is” basis. The author and the publisher shall have neither liability nor responsibility to any person or entity with respect to any loss or damages arising from the information contained in this book.

Bulk Sales

Que Publishing offers excellent discounts on this book when ordered in quantity for bulk purchases or special sales. For more information, please contact

U.S. Corporate and Government Sales

1-800-382-3419

corpsales@pearsontechgroup.com

For sales outside of the U.S., please contact

International Sales

international@pearson.com

Associate Publisher

Greg Wiegand

Acquisitions Editor

Rick Kughen

Development Editor

Kevin Howard

Managing Editor

Patrick Kanouse

Senior Project Editor

San Dee Phillips

Copy Editor

Bill McManus

Indexer

Brad Herriman

Proofreader

Sheri Cain

Technical Editors

Kenneth D. Holt

Marco Chiapetta

Publishing Coordinator

Cindy Teeters

Cover and Interior Designer

Anne Jones

Composition

TnT Design, Inc.

Introduction

The Asus Eee PC ultra-portable computer is more than just a capable little machine—it's a phenomenon. The Eee PC not only started the movement toward inexpensive, accessible computers, it spawned a cult following, similar to the Ford Model T in its day. Eee PC owners, devotees, and hackers have run practically every operating system, window manager, and software application imaginable on these little machines. Others have modified the hardware, adding components that Asus does not provide.

The Eee PC is a step toward selling the “next billion computers.” It was partly born out of the desire to create a real, tangible, commercial offering in the spirit of the One Laptop Per Child project. It was designed to be extremely easy to use and portable. Much of Asus's early focus was to make the Eee PC an ideal, inexpensive computer for schoolchildren around the world. It's wildly popular in both developed and developing countries, and has found niche markets that Asus likely never imagined.

This book is an odyssey through the possibilities of the Eee PC. It starts out with an introduction to the machine and then covers how to connect it to the Internet. Next, you'll learn how to customize Easy Mode (and why there's nothing easy about customizing it). From there, you'll discover how to access the hidden KDE desktop (Full Desktop) built into the Eee PC.

The following few chapters cover Xandros Linux in detail, including how to customize and change the window manager. You'll learn how to use the various package managers to find and install hundreds of free programs for your Eee PC. You'll also find recommendations for the best software to install on your Eee PC. Finally, this section of the book finishes with a quick-and-painless introduction to the Linux command line.

Next, you'll learn about the various operating system options for your Eee PC, including several alternative Linux distributions, Sun OpenSolaris (a true UNIX operating system), and three versions of Windows. The Windows installation chapter includes instructions for reducing the size of Windows Vista before installing it on the Eee PC. You'll also learn how to configure Windows XP to run as efficiently as possible on the Eee PC.

The tiny Eee PC benefits more than most computers from cloud computing technologies, and you'll discover how set up two cloud computing suites: Google Applications and Windows Live.

Finally, the book concludes with hardware upgrades including Bluetooth and GPS, as well as how to set up both from within Xandros Linux. You'll discover what may be the defining Windows application on the Eee PC: Microsoft Streets & Trips. You'll also learn how to disassemble your Eee PC and, if you're technically inclined, how to attach a USB hub directly to the motherboard.

If this book whets your appetite for more information, you can get involved in the Eee PC community through <http://www.eeeuser.com> and various other blogs, forums, and websites dedicated to the Eee PC.

How This Book Is Organized

This book provides the how-to knowledge to make your Eee PC do practically anything. Whether you have a Xandros Linux-equipped model or a machine running Window XP, you'll find a vast assortment of useful tips, information, and procedures that you can use to get the very most from your Eee PC. The book contains the following chapters:

- Chapter 1, "Getting to Know Your Eee PC," covers the basics of the Eee PC, its controls, and how to use the machine. This includes how to connect the Eee PC to the Internet.
- Chapter 2, "Adding Peripheral Devices," covers connecting the Eee PC to common peripherals, such as printers, keyboards, mice, and monitors. It covers basic operations such as using the webcam and working with the internal sound system.

- Chapter 3, “Configuring Internet Applications,” discusses how to set up email applications, chat (messenger) software, RSS feeds, and Skype.
- Chapter 4, “Customizing Easy Mode,” covers not only how to use Easy Mode, but how to configure it and get the most benefit from it. This is especially useful to folks who are setting up Easy Mode for one or more other people.
- Chapter 5, “Working with the (Full) KDE Desktop,” covers how to launch and use the KDE (Full) Desktop. Using the Eee PC in Easy Mode shows only a small part of what the machine can do. Working in the KDE Desktop opens up endless possibilities.
- KDE isn’t the only other desktop you can run on your Eee PC. Chapter 6, “Using Other Window Managers,” discusses how to get, load, and configure three other popular desktops: Beryl, GNOME, and Fluxbox.
- Chapter 7, “Looking at the Installed Software,” provides a tour of the wide array of installed software in the Eee PC. This includes productivity, entertainment, and educational applications.
- Chapter 8, “Getting More Linux Applications,” shows how to use the Xandros package manager, through both the Synaptic and command-line interfaces. It discusses how to access additional software repositories, set “pinning,” and download and install additional software. It also discusses how to download packages and install them with `dpkg`.
- After Chapter 8 shows you how to download additional packages, Chapter 9, “Must-Have Utilities,” discusses the very best and most useful packages to get.
- An ultra-portable machine such as the Eee PC benefits quite a lot from online applications. The Eee PC has built-in connections to the Google Apps online productivity suite, and Chapter 10, “Introducing Google Applications,” talks about how to use this online suite, including the unique Google Gears plug-in that allows you to run these applications while disconnected from the Internet.
- Chapter 11, “Introduction to the Linux Command Line,” provides a gentle introduction to the most commonly used Linux commands.
- Chapter 12, “Loading Other Linux Distributions,” discusses how to reinstall the Xandros Linux operating system and how to install three other Linux distributions that work especially well on the Eee PC: Mandriva, Puppeee, and Ubuntu (my personal favorite operating system for the Eee PC).

- Chapter 13, “Loading OpenSolaris,” takes the tiny Eee PC to a whole new level by covering how to load and configure the Sun Microsystems version of UNIX.
- Chapter 14, “Loading Windows,” covers how to load both Windows XP Home Edition and Windows XP Professional. In addition, it discusses how to “lighten up” Microsoft Windows Vista and install Vista on the Eee PC.
- Chapter 15, “Windows Configuration,” covers how to configure Windows XP to reduce its footprint on the Eee PC, and provides extremely useful Windows tips for overclocking, securing your data, and running PortableApps.com applications. It also explains how to load Microsoft Office to replace the built-in Microsoft Works.
- Windows Live is Microsoft’s foray into cloud computing, and XP-equipped Eee PCs have hooks into Windows Live. Chapter 16, “Windows Live,” explores how to use Windows Live with various versions of Microsoft Office and Internet Explorer, and the advantages and drawbacks.
- Chapter 17, “Upgrading the Hardware,” covers how to add Bluetooth and GPS to your Eee PC, and includes a survey of Linux and Windows GPS applications. This chapter gets really “hard core” by walking through a basic “hardware mod” to add an internal USB hub and Bluetooth capability to the Eee PC. This is not for the faint of heart, and includes instructions for soldering connections to the motherboard.

Conventions Used in This Book

Although this book was designed to be as simple to follow as possible, there is one convention throughout of which you should be aware.

Linux Prompts

This book talks about a number of Linux systems, some of which use the `sudo` command to run commands with administrative authority, and some of which use `su`.

For systems that use `sudo`, I simply chose the following for the prompt character, because there is no need to differentiate when you are running with root privileges:

>

For Linux system shells that do use root privileges, I use the following conventions:

If you're running as yourself (a user):

\$

If you're running with root privileges:

#

Let Me Know What You Think

I'm always interested in what my readers think. If you'd like to contact me, you can reach me at bill.lawrence@mayanscribe.com.

Customizing Easy Mode

Easy Mode is one of the attractive features of the Eee PC. I've watched a three-year-old child master it in little time. For casual users and non-geeks, Easy Mode is a wonderful thing. It's amazingly simple and intuitive, and runs nicely in the limited space of the Eee PC's onboard screen.

Easy Mode is a well-thought-out adaptation of a window manager that was optimized for the Eee screen and the default applications. Frankly, if you're not interested in the capabilities of the Eee PC beyond the set of applications exposed through Easy Mode, you can do all of your day-to-day tasks with it.

This chapter covers how to customize Easy Mode and how to liberate the underlying window manager and use it to its full potential. You can completely change the look and feel of Easy Mode, making it a much more advanced interface to the Eee PC.

IN THIS CHAPTER

- Understanding Linux configuration and file permissions. This is necessary background information for customizing Easy Mode
- Customizing the Easy Mode tabbed interface
- Enabling the Start menu in Easy Mode
- Unleashing the underlying window manager
- Loading the ROX File Manager

What Is a Window Manager?

Microsoft Windows provides a single windows manager, which is the interface that defines the look and operation of windows, the location and contents of menus, and even the “physics” of how you interact with windows via the mouse. Linux provides many, many windows managers to choose from. By the time you finish this book, you will have encountered most of the major Linux Windows managers and some of the more interesting minor ones.

In the Linux world, window managers interact with the underlying windowing system called “X-Windows.” X-Windows provides the basic framework for drawing windows, interacting with input devices (such as the mouse and keyboard), and everything else required to construct the user interface.

Easy Mode is actually based on the Ice Window Manager (IceWM), and is customized for the Eee PC. IceWM is actually not one of the two most popular Windows managers in the Linux world, and holds a position as a “minor player.” The irony is that customizing Easy Mode is much harder than customizing the Full Desktop (as covered in Chapter 5), which is based on the KDE window manager. The Easy Mode desktop provides the tools for only very minor customizations. Therefore, to customize Easy Mode requires customizing the Easy Mode configuration files.

Because Easy Mode is a specific implementation of a user interface for the Eee PC, applications do not provide ready-made icons for Easy Mode. Perhaps this will change over time as the Eee PC gains in popularity. Unfortunately, this currently means that adding icons for new applications onto specific tabs is not trivial. In fact, it requires more than a little skill with a high-end graphic package as well as modifying configuration files.

Given the difficulty of making modifications to Easy Mode, why do it at all? There are several reasons:

- You intend to use your Eee PC without an attached monitor most of the time. Easy Mode works especially well with the limited real estate on the default display.
- The primary user of the Eee PC is a young person, and you want to set it up with additional software.

- Your school, library, or other group has purchased a number of Eee PC machines for your students, and you want to customize them for your group. One of the primary goals for the Eee PC is to provide a simple and inexpensive computer for students. Therefore, you may need to make customizations to Easy Mode for a large number of machines. To do so, customize one as outlined in this chapter and copy the icons and configuration files to the other computers.

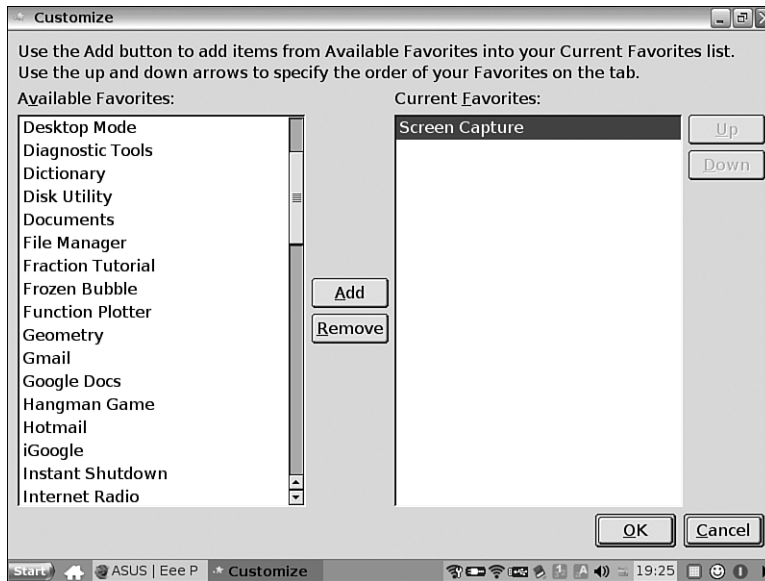
Beyond merely customizing the tabbed interface, you can augment or even abandon the tabbed interface of Easy Mode and rely instead on the IceWM window manager without the Eee PC customizations. In fact, you can customize IceWM until its capabilities rival that of the KDE desktop in Full Desktop mode. The latter portion of this chapter covers how to do this.

Even if you don't decide to do anything with Easy Mode, consider this an introduction to the fun of Linux as well. Microsoft Windows is pretty much about doing your day-to-day tasks and that's all. Linux is about exploring, pushing the limits, and seeing what happens when you "do this." It is not always necessarily about the end result, but what you learn in the journey to reach that result. That's why Linux provides so many possibilities and choices for doing practically anything.

Adding Application Icons to the Favorites Tab

Working with applications in Easy Mode is simplicity itself. You click a tab and then click an icon to launch an application. Chapter 8, "Getting More Linux Applications," discusses adding and removing applications in general to the Eee PC. The following provides the steps for adding the additional applications to Easy Mode.

The Favorites tab is the Easy Mode method of adding additional applications icons to the desktop, but its functionality is limited. You can add icons for most preinstalled programs to the Favorites tab by clicking the Customize application icon (see Figure 4.1). Simply select in the Available Favorites list the application you want to add, and click the Add button to add it to the Current Favorites list on the right. The Up and Down buttons let you move the currently selected application icon up and down the list, which sets the order in which it appears on the Favorites tab.

**FIGURE 4.1**

Adding icons to the Favorites tab.

Unfortunately, if you want to add applications that aren't listed here, you need to start editing configuration files and creating icons, covered next. You can add such icons to any tabs, you are no longer limited to Favorites.

Adding Application Icons to the Easy Mode Tabs

If you've added applications to your Eee PC (which is covered in Chapter 8), you may wish to add them to the appropriate Easy Mode tabs. For example, if you add the GIMP image editor, which in fact is a very good idea for creating new icons, its icons should be on either the Work or Play tabs. You need to do a few things to add icons to these tabs:

1. Create a local customizations directory for Easy Mode.
2. Set up a work folder for icons and load the Easy Mode icons into it.
3. Create custom icons for your applications. Each application needs five icons: one for normal display and four for the four Easy Mode themes.
4. Add the custom icons to the the appropriate tabs.

The first two tasks are pretty simple, but building icons that look good is quite a challenge. Moreover, the challenge is three-fold: you must drop out the

background (make it transparent) for the icon art, scale the icon to match the other icons, and copy the icon onto a separate layer on all four background icons (one is required for each of the Easy Mode themes).

What makes creating custom icons a little tougher is that the paint program installed with Xandros, MTPaint, really isn't up to the task. You need a more capable paint program, such as GIMP. Chapter 8 explains how to download applications such as GIMP. You could also use any other advanced paint package as well, although the instructions here are specific to GIMP.

This section covers this process in detail, from setting up the working directories to actually building the icons. At present, unfortunately, the best way to customize the tabbed Easy Mode interface is still to build the icons in a competent graphics program.

Setting Up the Work Area for Icons

First off, let's go over what you're going to do and why you're doing it that way:

1. Set up a local customizations directory for AsusLauncher, which is the proper name of the Easy Mode interface. This directory will contain the customizations to the Easy Mode user interface. Having a local customizations directory means you're free to modify files in that directory without changing the master files for the system.
2. Set up a working directory for icons. This can be anywhere under your home directory tree; however, if you have an SD card installed, you might as well put it there and save wear and tear on the solid-state drive.

This may sound a little odd, but you won't be doing these tasks in Easy Mode. You can, but you'll need to restart X Window System to test things anyway, so why not start out in Full Desktop where it's a little more convenient to work? Actually, I have my Eee PC set to boot into Full Desktop for this.

Also, although you can do all of this from the command line (and you'll mostly be using the command line throughout this chapter), you'll use the File Manager to preview the icons. This is simply for convenience, as you simply double-click a graphics file to preview it. It's a good idea to preview the icons to make sure they look right before you copy them into place and restart X Window System.

First, build the local customizations directory for AsusLauncher. Launch an xterm or console window (choose Launch, Run Command, and then enter `Konsole`) and check the current directory by looking at the shell prompt. The current directory location should be `/user/home`.

Issue the following command to build the working directory:

```
> mkdir .AsusLauncher
```

You don't need `sudo` because it's your home directory. Now copy the `simpleui.rc` file to `.AsusLauncher`:

```
> cp /opt/xandros/share/AsusLauncher/simpleui.rc .AsusLauncher
```

Next, make a pristine backup of the configuration file, just in case things go awry. Sure, you can always get another one from the `/opt` tree, but it's really good to get into the habit of backing up configuration files before you twiddle with them.

```
> cp /opt/xandros/share/AsusLauncher/simpleui.rc AsusLauncherOriginal.rc
```

Next, create a working directory for the various icon files. I'm assuming that you have an MMC-SD card installed, so the command will look something like this:

```
> mkdir /media/MMC-SD/partition1/icons
```

If you don't have an MMC-SD card, simply create the directory within `/user/home`. Now copy the icon files you need to build your new icons:

```
> cp /opt/xandros/share/AsusLauncher/*icon_background.png /media/MMC-SD/partition1/icons/
```

Adding Icons to the Easy Mode Configuration File

A bit of background first. The `simpleui.rc` file is the configuration for the Easy Mode interface. Like many newer configuration files, `simpleui.rc` is an XML file. XML is actually much easier to work with than the older formats and enables you to easily see where something begins and ends. Each element, or tag, has a clear beginning, in the format `<element>`, and ending, in the format `</element>`. As long as you maintain this balance of beginning and ending tags and carefully type in what's shown, you can't go wrong.

The tag structure in the `simpleui.rc` file mimics the structure of the Easy Mode desktop, with its tabs that contain either application icons or folders. Folders in the desktop can also contain application icons, so that structure exists in the `simpleui.rc` file as well. In general, the structure is something like this:

```
<simplecat></simplecat> defines a tab.
```

```
<folder></folder> defines a folder.
```

```
<parcel></parcel> defines an application icon and the logic to launch the application itself.
```

A `<parcel>` element contains a `simplecat` attribute, which defines the icon's location in the tab structure. In XML, an *attribute* is a way of specifying something within a tag. In this case, if the icon is on the Internet tab, the attribute value will be `simplecat="Internet"`. Pay close attention to the equals sign and make sure the value that's specified, `Internet`, is in quotes. If the icon happens to be in a folder, then you use a convention similar to a directory structure, with the tab and folder names separated by a slash. For example, to place an application icon in the Webmail folder on the Internet tab, the attribute value would be `simplecat="Internet/Webmail"`.

By the way, as I've learned from hard experience, if you make a mistake with the `simplecat="xxxx"` attribute, you'll drive yourself nuts wondering what happened to the icon or folder you've created. It simply won't appear. Therefore, double-check that your syntax and capitalization are correct.

First, change the directory to `.AsusLauncher`:

```
> cd .AsusLauncher
```

You don't need to "be" in this directory to work, but I find it more convenient.

Next, you need to edit the `simpleui.rc` file. The file was copied from the `/opt` tree, which means its permissions are such that you need root access to edit the file. You can change the file permissions if you like with `chmod` (change mode); however, it's just as easy to open the file with `sudo` prepended to the command. (For more information about the `chmod` command, see Chapter 11, "Introduction to the Linux Command Line.") If you're doing this from the File Manager, you need the Administrative File Manager (available in Full Desktop Mode) to open the file in your editor of choice and be able to save your changes. That's another good reason to do all of this from within Full Desktop: accessing the Administrative File Manager is a lot easier.

I'm an old xemacs kind of guy (I installed XEmacs via Synaptic), so I open the file with the following command. Substitute your text editor of choice for xemacs.

```
> sudo xemacs simpleui.rc &
```

For this example, I'm going to add an Opera browser icon to the Internet tab. (I've already installed Opera via the `.deb` package I downloaded, and I've made sure that it works; for instructions on installing Opera and other applications, see Chapter 8.) All I have to do is insert an entry for the Opera icon in the `simpleui.rc` file. First, I need to search for some other icons on the Internet tab. Icons are placed on the tab in the order in which they appear in the file. I want to put the Opera icon right beside the Web icon for Firefox, because they are related applications. So, I'll look for Firefox. This is a bit

tricky, because Firefox is actually used for many icons, so I need to find the correct one. To do that, I search for Firefox and look for an entry within a `<parcel>` element that has the `simplecat="Internet"` attribute. After I find that, I'll add a few extra blank lines for some working space after the `<parcel>` element. The entry for Opera looks like this:

```
<parcel extraargs="/usr/bin/opera" simplecat="Internet" selected_
icon="opera_hi.png" icon="opera_norm.png" >
<name lang="en">Opera</name>
</parcel>
```

A bit of translation is required:

- The `extraargs` attribute defines the command necessary to run the application. In this case, I just need to run the `opera` executable file. I need to provide the full path to this from the root of the file system.
- The `simplecat` attribute defines this icon as residing in the Internet tab.
- The `selected_icon` attribute points to the PNG (Portable Network Graphics) format graphics file that will be used when the icon is selected (this is the `hi`, or highlighted icon). The `selected` attribute means that either the mouse is hovering over the icon or the icon has been clicked. The `icon` attribute points to the normal (`norm`) icon PNG file. The normal icon file is the one used to simply display the icon on the tab.
- The `<name>` element defines the word used under the icon for the language (`en` for English) that I use. Check the other entries to get the right language code if your native language is something other than English.
- The end tag `</parcel>` closes the XML element. As I previously mentioned, this is very important. XML parsers do not like tags that don't end.

Note that the graphics files do not require a complete path as did the `extraargs` attribute. The Easy Mode launcher knows to look in the `/opt/xandros/share/AsusLauncher` directory for icons.

Check over your entry and then save the file.

Building the Icons

To follow the instructions in this section, you need to use the graphics program GIMP. If you haven't installed it, refer to Chapter 8 for instructions. Using GIMP to create icons is a bit tricky, because you must work with transparencies and layers. This section gives detailed instructions, so you should be fine even if you are new to GIMP.

Your first big problem is getting a suitable graphics file to use as the basis of the icon. For Opera, I simply used Google's Image Search and looked for

“Opera” and “icon.” While GIMP is perfectly capable of sizing a graphic down to the resolution you need, you may get some nasty-looking edges if you take a really big, high-resolution graphic and reduce it down to the 120×120-pixel size that’s required. I found one that was 128×128 pixels, which I was able to scale down to 120×120 pixels.

A suitable icon consists of a file that’s 120×120 pixels in PNG format and that has a transparent background. Because GIMP is a highly capable graphics editor, it’s possible to take graphics files of pretty much any format and create a suitable icon.

Assuming that you have found an image (via a search engine perhaps) for the icon that you wish to build, save the graphic to the icons directory you just created. Now you can either load the graphics file into GIMP by right-clicking it in the File Manager and choosing Open With, GIMP Image Editor or you can edit it from the command line by using the GIMP command followed by the image file on the command line.

After you load the image, you need to resize it to 120×120 pixels. To do this within the GIMP menus, choose Image, Scale Image to open the Scale Image dialog box, shown in Figure 4.2. Enter 120 in both the Width and Height fields. If the resolution for X and Y isn’t 72 dpi, set it to 72. Check that all the settings are as described and then click the Scale button to set the image at the right size and resolution. Make sure that the clarity of the scaled image is acceptable. If the image is blocky or fuzzy, find another on the web.

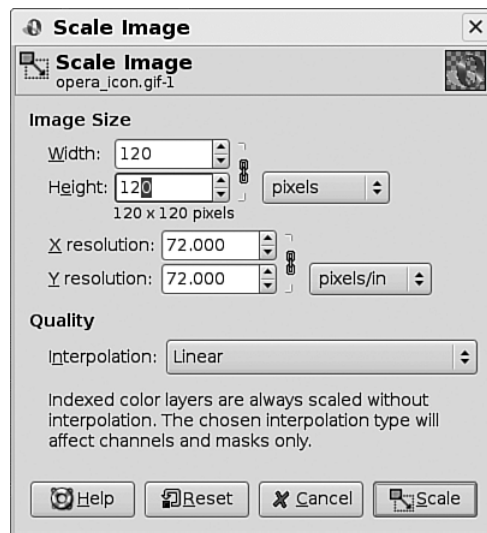


FIGURE 4.2

Sizing a graphic in GIMP.

Now you have the image at the right size. However, you need to reduce just the picture portion of the image to 80×80 pixels. The entire graphic, or graphic frame, however, must remain at 120×120 pixels. This requires cutting the icon portion of the frame, creating a new frame, and pasting it there. Next, you'll scale the frame to 80×80 pixels. This trick gets the image to the necessary 80×80 size that leaves room for the title of the icon. Then you'll extend the layer boundaries back to 120×120 pixels, centering the scaled picture in the frame. Finally, you'll select the picture portion and move it up a bit, leaving a little extra room at the bottom for text.

To put the picture on a new layer:

1. Using the square selection tool from the main GIMP tool window, drag a selection box around the icon portion of the frame.
2. Press Ctrl+X to cut the picture from the frame.
3. In the window that contains your graphic file, choose Layer, New Layer.
4. Press Ctrl+V to paste the picture into the new layer.

To resize the layer and picture:

1. Choose Layer, Scale Layer to open the Scale Layer dialog box.
2. Set the Width and Height to 80 pixels.
3. Click Scale.
4. Choose Layer, Layer Boundary Size to open the Set Layer Boundary Size dialog box, shown in Figure 4.3.
5. Set the Width and Height to 120 pixels.

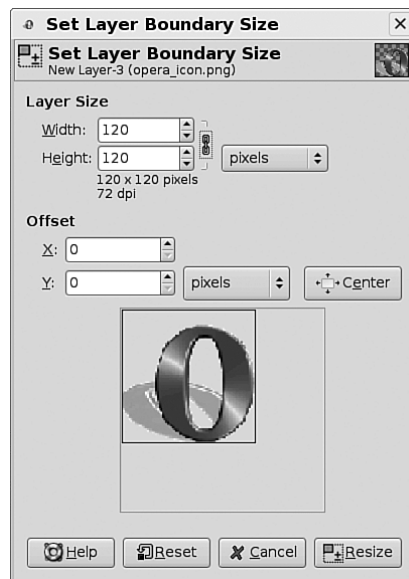


FIGURE 4.3

Setting the Width and Height to 120.

6. Click Center.
7. Click Resize.

Now you have an 80×80-pixel picture in a 120×120-pixel frame.

To move the picture up in the frame:

1. Using the square selection tool from the main GIMP tool window, drag a selection box around the picture portion of the graphic.
2. Drag the picture up, leaving the bottom fifth or quarter of the frame free for text.

The background image is ready, but you need to do a few more things before you're done. Just to make sure that image is an RGB color model (especially if you're converting from GIF, which has a fixed palette), choose Image, Mode, RGB. If RGB is grayed out, it is already using the RGB color model.

You'll want to save a copy of the file in the GIMP native XCF format first, because the format for Easy Mode icon files, PNG, doesn't support layers. This means that the image will be "flattened," and you may want to keep your layers. This might not be absolutely necessary for the plain icon, but for the "hi" (highlighted icon) versions it's essential, because the base layer of the image has the highlight fill, and you need to keep the picture portion as a separate layer so as to not disrupt the bottom layer fountain fill while sizing and moving the picture portion.

The file-naming convention is extremely important, by the way. If you don't get the file naming right, your icons won't work. For the standard icon, the filename must be *name_norm.png*. Each file of the five files must start with the *name* that you choose, and the base file must end in *_norm*. I list the highlighted icon names in a bit, so you can get them absolutely right.

Save the file first as an XCF file (to preserve the layers) by choosing File, Save As. In the Name field, enter *name_norm.xcf* and click Save.

Next, save the file as a PNG file by choosing File, Save As. This time, use *.png* as the extension, clear the Save Background Color option, and then click Save. You'll be told by GIMP that you need to export the file first (this flattens the layers) and then save. Just go ahead and do this.

One file down, four to go. Remember when you copied **icon_background.png* from the *AsusLauncher* directory to the new icons directory? This copied four files: *accessibility_icon_background.png*, *business_icon_background.png*, *home_icon_background.png*, and *student_icon_background.png*? Each of these is a building block for the highlighted icons for four desktop themes. Regardless of whether or not you ever intend to switch the Asus Eee PC built-in themes, you have to build all of these. Now that you have your base icon file, this is going to be fairly simple. You load each background icon file into GIMP

(GIMP can have multiple open files) and save it with the appropriate filename within this list of names:

```
accessibility_name_hi.xcf
business_name_hi.xcf
home_name_hi.xcf
student_name_hi.xcf
```

Again, you initially save the files as XCF files to preserve the layers. After you've created each of these files, create a new layer by choosing Layer, New Layer, just as you did with the base icon. Now each has a blank layer (above the background fill pattern) into which you can copy the picture portion of your icon.

If the *name_norm.png* file isn't open, load that into GIMP as well. You'll use the PNG file because you're only interested in copying the icon portion of the frame. Use the square selection tool again, and select the entire picture area. Press Ctrl+C to copy the picture. Click one of the background graphics and press Ctrl+V to paste the picture onto the upper layer. It should paste in exactly the correct position (if not, choose Select, None and then reselect it and drag it). Repeat this for each of the background files, saving each as you go.

Now for the last part. Save each file with precisely the same name but with a .png extension. You'll be prompted to "export" for each, which you must do, and then you're done.

Click each of the files in the File Manager and make sure that the pictures are all in the correct position in the graphics frame. For the highlighted icon (hi) files, the background should have a tint, but should also show the "checker-board" pattern that denotes that the background is transparent.

From the command line, use the `cd` command to change the directory to your icon working directory. Issue the following commands to copy the files into place:

```
>sudo cp *name_hi.png /opt/xandros/share/AsusLauncher/
>sudo cp *name.png /opt/xandros/share/AsusLauncher/
```

You're now ready to give the icon a try. Select Easy Mode from the Launch menu to switch modes. Once in Easy Mode, check that your new icon is in position on the tab you designated (see Figure 4.4). Hover the mouse pointer over it to ensure that it "highlights" like the other icons. If so, click the icon and check that it opens the application. If all works well, congratulations!

**FIGURE 4.4**

The completed Opera icon.

Common things that can go wrong include the following:

- A syntax error in the XML in the `simpleui.rc` file. If you don't see your icon at all, check this. The `simplecat` attribute must contain the tab name precisely as it appears in similar entries in the file. The end tag, `</parcel>`, must be present to properly close the `<parcel>` tag. Quotes must be on both sides of the attribute values.
- No transparency in the base icon file. This means that the base icon, and all of the "hi" versions, will look a little odd. Make sure that you save the file to .png format with the Save Background Colors option deselected.

Enabling the IceWM Start Menu

As mentioned at the beginning of the chapter, Easy Mode is a custom version of IceWM. According to the official IceWM website (<http://icewm.org>), "The goal of IceWM is speed, simplicity, and not getting in the user's way." Sounds perfect for the Eee PC, doesn't it?

In the Easy Mode Eee PC implementation, many IceWM features are turned off. One really nice feature is a Start menu (similar to the Windows Start

menu or KDE Launch menu). From within Easy Mode, you can easily turn on this menu and customize it using nothing but a text editor. You will, however, need to build another local preferences directory from your /home/user directory. Before you do that, first switch the Eee PC to Easy Mode. You can now work within Easy Mode because you don't have all the fussing around with icons to worry about.

Making a User Configuration Directory

Launch an xterm window by pressing Ctrl+Alt+T and make sure that the prompt says that you are indeed in the /home/user directory. At the command line, enter the following commands to create the directory and then switch to it:

```
> mkdir .icewm
> cd .icewm
```

Now, you need to copy some files:

```
> cp /etc/X11/icewm/preferences .
> cp /etc/X11/icewm/menu .
```

The trailing dot is shorthand for the current directory, and is required because the cp command needs a destination argument.

You'll be editing both files, so you need to either use sudo to issue the command to load the file into the editor of choice, or change the file permissions to read/write. I mentioned before that this is done through the chmod command, which is explained in Chapter 11. To change the permissions on the files, issue the following command:

```
> chmod 666 *
```

The 666 sets the permissions bits to read and write for the user/group/world permissions.

Now you can easily edit either of the files without sudo. This time, use the built-in kwrite editor:

```
> kwrite preferences &
```

The & spawns a separate process for the editor, and it's no longer tied to the terminal window. Use the Find command in the Edit menu and look for the following string: TaskBarShowStartMenu.

You should find a section that looks like this:

```
# Show 'Start' menu on task bar
# TaskBarShowStartMenu=1 # 0/1
TaskBarShowStartMenu=0
```

Change the last:

```
TaskBarShowStartMenu=0
```

to

```
TaskBarShowStartMenu=1
```

This will enable the Start menu. It's fairly anticlimactic, but that's all there is to it. Save the file, close all of your files and save any information. Restart X Window System by pressing Ctrl+Alt+Backspace.

Using the Menu

When Easy Mode is back in business, you should now have a nifty Start menu. The Start menu in its raw state has a lot of cool things on it and also a lot of nonfunctional things. The Eee PC doesn't have some of the programs that normally reside in IceWM environments, so there are a few nonfunctional items. For the most part, the menu system does actually hide things that aren't there and picks up things that are. On my Eee PC, I've added both the XEmacs graphics editor and GIMP, and they both show up. You may also find a few default entries that don't do anything on the Eee PC.

Because things are missing that you might want to use, the next task is to modify the Start menu to pick up things that you want to add and remove things that you don't want. To do that, edit the menu file:

```
> kwrite menu &
```

The structure of this file is pretty easy to follow. The pound sign # at the beginning of a line is a comment. The separator statement alone on a line creates a separator line in the menu. menu starts a menu item, which contains a folder. prog is a program. So, for example, to add the Xandros File Manager before the Applications folder, you would add something like the following:

```
separator
menu "File Manager" folder {
    prog "Xandros File Manager" /usr/bin/XandrosFileManager
XandrosFileManager
}
separator
menu Applications folder {
.
.
.
```

The menu "File Manager" folder statement adds a menu item, which is a folder (that is, it contains other items) to the menu. The item itself will show

up as File Manager. The open curly brace (`{`) is followed by the `prog` statement, which has "Xandros File Manager" as the submenu item name, and two ways to invoke the program (one if its directory is in the `PATH` environment variable and one with the full path). The closing curly brace ends the statement. Save the file and check your menu; you don't need to restart the X Window System environment. Try it out and select the Xandros File Manager to launch it. Pretty cool, eh?

If you want to remove something, you can put a comment character (`#`) at the beginning of each line in its entry. That's really all there is to this. Just make sure you put a comment before each line in a group.

IceWM has a few more goodies that you might like. On the Start menu, you can change themes by choosing Start, Settings, Themes and then selecting a theme from the menu (see Figure 4.5). The `infadel2` theme is especially nice, with its black metallic look.



FIGURE 4.5

Selecting a theme.

Also, take a look at Start, Windows. This provides a window from which you can select one of four virtual desktops. This is basically the same functionality as in the virtual desktops offered by the KDE and other Linux window managers.

Choosing IceWM as Your Window Manager

If you really like the more typical IceWM interface, other than the Easy Mode implementation, you can make that interface your default.

The whole idea, which is detailed at <http://www.ProductiveLinux.com>, is to provide the functionality of the various desktop tools using a lightweight, multipurpose file and system management tool called ROX-Filer. ROX-Filer has menu-like windows to launch applications, functions for setting the computer wallpaper, and even its own taskbar-like structure. Supposedly the combination of IceWM and ROX-Filer is as functional as the KDE but faster.

caution After you've made IceWM your default window manager, you won't be able to switch to Full Desktop (KDE) without first undoing some configuration settings.

To actually set up the ROX/IceWM environment, you need to:

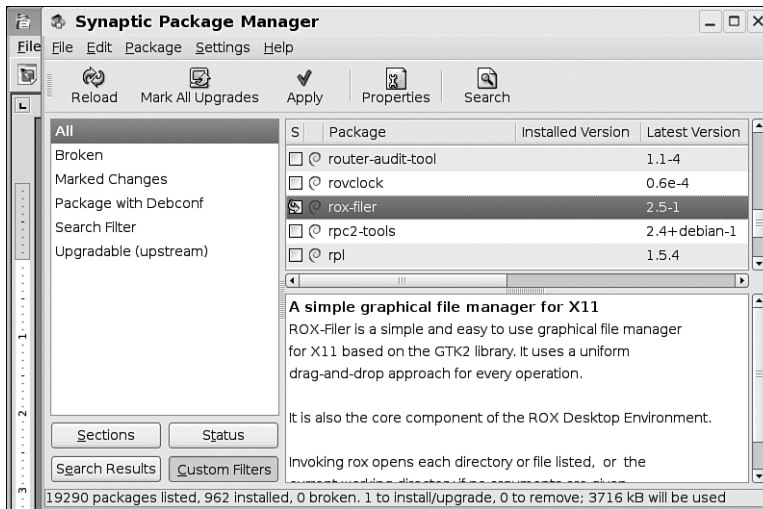
1. Install the ROX-Filer package.
2. Modify the configuration file that invokes AsusLauncher for Easy Mode.

Fortunately, you can load ROX-Filer directly from Synaptic using the repositories that Chapter 8 sets up. If you want to pursue using ROX, jump ahead to Chapter 8 and set up the repositories and learn a little about Synaptic. After you do so, you can proceed here.

Installing the ROX-Filer Package

Launch the Synaptic Package Manager from a terminal window with the `sudo synaptic` command. If you haven't reloaded the repositories in a while, click the Reload button in Synaptic.

Click one of the packages in the list, and start typing "rox." (If you use the Search function, look in Chapter 8 for instructions about clearing the error that Search causes in Synaptic.) You're looking for a package called `rox-filer`, as shown in Figure 4.6. Once you've found it, mark it for installation by checking its check box and then install it.

**FIGURE 4.6**

Loading ROX-Filer via Synaptic.

Modifying the AsusLauncher Configuration for ROX-Filer

After Easy Mode is loaded, press Ctrl+Alt+T to launch an xterm window. What you're going to do is make a copy of the `/usr/bin/startsimple.sh` shell script. This is the script that starts the desktop. If you want to return to a configuration with Easy Mode and Full Desktop, you'll want a pristine copy of this script. To copy the script, issue the following command at the prompt:

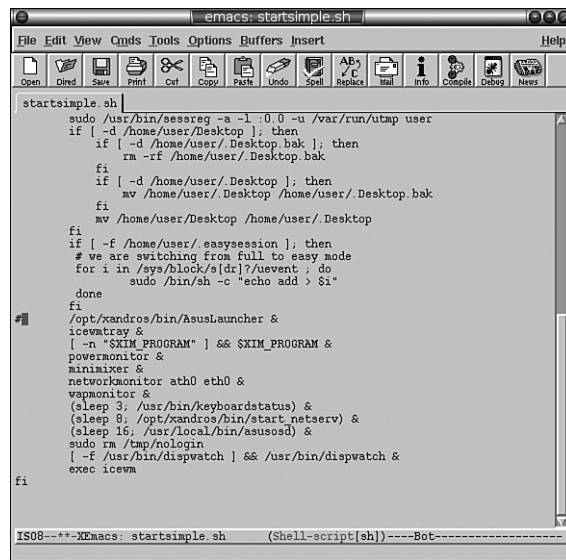
```
> sudo cp /usr/bin/startsimple.sh /usr/bin/startsimple.sh_OLD
```

Next, load the `startsimple.sh` shell (see Figure 4.7) into your favorite editor, invoking the editor with `sudo` so that you have permission to write a modified version of the file. I'll use `xemacs` and launch it this way:

```
> sudo xemacs /usr/bin/startsimple.sh &
```

Use the Search function in your editor to find the line with `/opt/xandros/bin/AsusLauncher &`. Put a comment character (`#`) as the first character in the line. This line now won't be executed. You've now disabled `AsusLauncher`, so Easy Mode and Full Desktop are no longer available. You'll need to replace that line with `ROX`. Look for a line that contains `wapmonitor &`. Insert a blank line below that and enter the following into the blank line:

```
Rox -S &
```

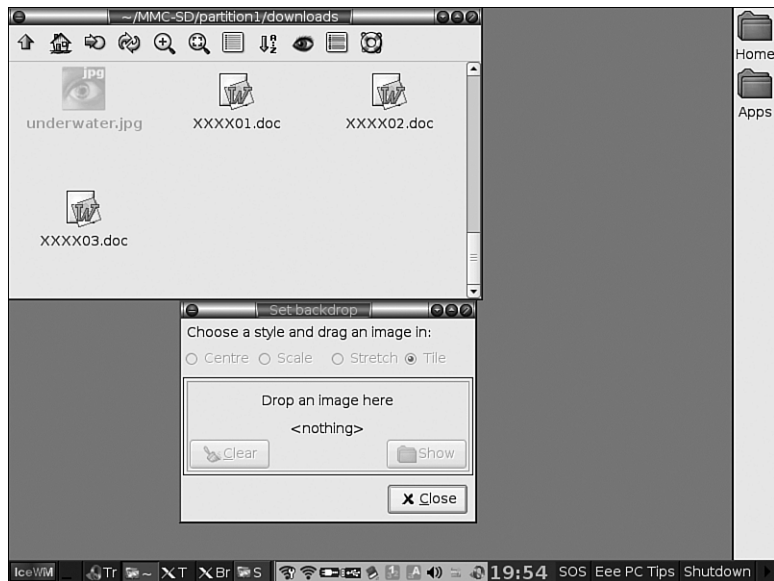
**FIGURE 4.7***Editing startsimple.sh.*

A little explanation is required. The `-s` switch invokes ROX in the ROX-Session mode, which launches the ROX Desktop. The `&` character spawns ROX as a new process and makes it independent of the script. You can now save the file, exit your editor, and reset the X Window System environment by pressing `Ctrl+Alt+Backspace`. The Eee PC will now load the IceWM and ROX-Session, and you'll be in a brave new world.

ROX takes a little getting used to, but its convention of treating everything in a drag-and-drop way is quite convenient. Actually, ROX has lots of conveniences. For example, you can load any of the Eee PC wallpapers quite easily from ROX via the Background function. This is pretty cool, as all you really need to do is drag the background graphic file icon from a ROX file manager window onto the Set Background dialog box (see Figure 4.8).

You can get Eee PC wallpapers from lots of sources. Just run a Google search for "Eee PC" and "wallpaper." Download the wallpaper file anywhere you like, and then use the Set Background dialog box to load the wallpaper. Once loaded, you can stretch it, center it, and so forth right from the Set Background dialog box.

Figure 4.9 shows the ROX Desktop with the IceWM taskbar running the Infadel2 theme. This shows the Applications window, which is really just the file manager showing the `/usr/share` directory.

**FIGURE 4.8**

Preparing to drag-and-drop the wallpaper file.

**FIGURE 4.9**

IceWM and ROX.

Although the combination of IceWM and ROX is nice, I frankly prefer the KDE desktop. If you tire of the IceWM/ROX environment, simply reinvoke the original AsusLauncher by deleting the `usr/bin/startsimple.sh` file and copying `/usr/bin/startsimple.sh_OLD` to `/usr/bin/startsimple.sh`. Remember to use `sudo` with the `cp` command if you do this.

If you want to find out more information about IceWM, check out <http://www.icewm.org>. There's documentation and themes that you can use. As for ROX, you'll find everything you need at <http://roscidus.com/desktop/>.

Summary

This chapter took a rather deep dive into Linux configuration focused on Easy Mode and its underlying window manager. If you are going to support extensions to Easy Mode, it provided the necessary instructions. If you're a fan of the IceWM window manager in general, it also provided instructions for removing the Eee PC customizations and using it in a more "default" look-and-feel.

If you wish to build custom icons for Easy Mode and find this difficult, check the various Eee PC forums and web sites and use Google to search for "easy mode editor." When this was written, the manual method of building icons described in this chapter provided the best quality icons. However, someone may have come up with an Easy Mode editor that does a good job with icons, and that will save you considerable effort.

This page intentionally left blank

Index

4G (Eee), 10
back view, 15
bottom view, 12-13
front view, 10-12
left-side view, 14-15
right-side view, 13-14
701 Series (Eee), 8-9
900 Series (Eee), 9
1000 Series (Eee), 9

A

AbiWord processor (GNOME), 119
access, remote access, VNC, 62-64
accessing
email, Thunderbird, 44-51
Full Desktop, 25-27
Usenet newsgroups, 54-57
accounts
email accounts, setting up, 44-49
iGoogle, setting up, 196-198
Windows Live, setting up, 305-307
ActiveX, bulk uploader, 312
Add Bookmark command (File Manager), 101
Add to ZIP Archive command (File Manager), 101
Administrative File Manager, 31, 97-98
AIM (AOL Instant Messenger), 57
alias command, 238
aliases, creating at command line, 232-233
alsamixer, 24-25
animation effects (Impress), 138-139
antivirus software, freeware, obtaining, 292-293
Appearance tab (KDE panel), 92
application icons
building, 72-77
Easy Mode tabs, adding to, 68-77

Favorites tab, adding to, 67-68
work areas, setting up for, 69-70
application scroller (Beryl), 113
applications, 159-160
GNOME applications, 118-120
Google applications
Gmail, 202-204
Google Docs, 195-196, 204-216
Google Gears, 213-216
Google Talk, 57
Gspace, 202-204
iGoogle, 195-201
Internet applications, 43
Firefox, 54-55
Pidgin instant messenger client, 57-60
Skype, 60-62
Thunderbird, 43-57
VNC, 62-64
learning applications
Desktop Planetarium, 155-158
Fraction Tutor, 154-155
Tux Type, 154
Media Manager, 152-153
Music Manager, 150-152
package managers, 160, 162
apt-get command-line tool, 161-162, 168-172
Easy Mode package manager, 161
Synaptic package manager, 161-168, 172-177
Photo Manager, 149-150
portable applications, installing, 297-299
productivity applications, OpenOffice.org, 128-148
Pupsee, 251
utilities, 181
BitTornado, 181, 189-190
GIMP, 181-183
Inkscape, 181-184
K3b, 181, 190-192
KompoZer, 181, 188-189

Privoxy, 181, 186-188
Scribus, 193
Tor, 181, 186-188
TrueCrypt, 192
VLC media player, 181, 185-186
apt get command, 162
apt-cache command, 238
apt-get command-line tool, 161-162, 168-172, 238
Arrangement tab (KDE panel), 90-91
Asus Eee
cleaning, 25
PC 4G, 10
back view, 15
bottom view, 12-13
front view, 10-12
left-side view, 14-15
right-side view, 13-14
PC 701 Series, 8-9
PC 900 Series, 9
PC 1000 Series, 9
AsusLauncher, configuring, 82-85
Atheros Client Utility, wireless connectivity, setting up, 282
Audacity Portable, 298
audio equalizer (VLC media player), 186
audio features, 21
microphones, 21-22
speakers, 22
Auto Control menu (eeecontrol), 319

B

back view, Eee PC 4G, 15
backgrounds, Full Desktop interface, changing, 94
backups, system backups, 102-106
basic setup, Windows XP, 279-282
batteries
installing, 13
life, extending, 17

battery light, 11
battery panel latches, 12
Beryl, 109
 application scroller, 113
 desktop cube, rotating, 114
 features, 112-114
 Fluxbox, compared, 108-109
 GNOME, compared, 108-109
 installing, 109-111
 launching, 112
 repositories, loading, 110-111
 rubbery windows, 109, 113
 task switcher, 109
 uninstalling, 114
 virtual desktop cube, 109
 X-Windows, configuring
 for, 111
Bezier Curve tool (Draw), 141
bin files, 99
BitTornado, 181, 189-190
Bluetooth
 enabling, 319-320
 modifying, 329-338
boot files, 99
bootable flash drives, creat-
 ing, 244-245
bottom view, Eee PC 4G,
 12-13
brown themes, Ubuntu, 254
bug-on-the-shield button
 (KDE panel), 89
building mods, 331-332
bulk uploader (ActiveX), 312
bzip2 command, 239

C

Calc spreadsheet package
 (OpenOffice.org), 128, 146
 Charting Wizard, 148
 Function Wizard, 147
Calendar (Windows Live),
 304, 308-310
cat command, 230, 239
CCleaner, storage space,
 cleaning up, 300
cd command, 239
CD players, connecting, 33
CD writers, K3b, 181, 190-192
CDE (Common Desktop
 Environment), 87
Charting Wizard (Calc), 148
child processes, determining,
 235-236
chmod command, 224,
 228, 239
chown command, 228, 239
cleaning, Eee PCs, 25
clear command, 239
clock, setting, 39
 Full Desktop, 22-23
Clonezilla, 105
cloud computing, Windows
 Live, 301-304
 account setup, 305-307
 Calendar, 308-310
 components, 304-305
 Hotmail, 313-315
 Messenger, 315
 Microsoft Office integration,
 307-308
 OneCare, 315
 Spaces, 309-313
 Writer, 315-316
collaborations, Google
 Docs, 213
colors, Full Desktop inter-
 face, changing, 94
combinations, key combina-
 tions, 15-16
command line, Linux,
 219-231
 changing file ownership, 228
 changing file permissions, 228
 checking free storage space,
 226-227
 command-line
 completion, 231
 completion, 231
 controlling processes, 233-236
 copying files, 225-226
 creating aliases, 232-233
 creating directories, 224-225
 creating symbolic links, 227
 creating tarballs, 227-228
 editing commands, 232
 essential commands, 238-242
 finding files, 228-230
 listing directory contents,
 222-224
 navigating directories,
 224-225
 piping, 233
 redirection, 233
 removing directories, 224-225
 scheduling tasks, 236-238
 stopping scripts, 232
 viewing text files, 230-231
commands
 alias, 238
 apt get, 161-162, 168-172
 apt-cache, 238
 apt-get, 238
 bzip2, 239
 cat, 230, 239
 cd, 239
 chmod, 224, 228, 239
 chown, 228, 239
 clear, 239
 cp, 225, 239
 crontab, 236-239
 df, 226, 240
 diff, 240
 dpkg, 240
 echo, 229
 editing, 232
 exit, 240
 File Manager right-click
 menu, 100
 find, 229, 240
 Free, 240
 grep, 229-230, 240
 gzip, 240
 help, 240
 info, 241
 key commands, 15-16
 kill, 236, 241
 less, 230, 241
 ln, 241
 ls, 241
 man, 241
 mkdir, 224, 241
 mv, 241
 printenv, 241
 pstree, 235-236, 242
 renice, 236, 242
 rm, 225-226, 242
 rmdir, 242
 sudo, 224, 242
 tar, 242
 top, 233-235, 242
 unalias, 242
 which, 229, 242
 xrandr, 37-39
Common Desktop
 Environment (CDE), 87
Compiz 3D window man-
 ager (Mandriva Linux
 One), 248
complete system backups,
 104-106
components, Windows Live,
 304-305
compression (SSD), 286
configuration
 AsusLauncher, 82-85
 clocks, Full Desktop, 22-23
 email accounts, 44-49
 Fluxbox, 123-125

Full Desktop interface, 93-96
 Gmail, 48-49
 Google Docs, 207
 graphics properties, 280
 Gspace, 202-203
 KDE panel, 90-93
 RSS (Really Simple Syndication) feeds, 51-55
 Skype, 60-61
 volume, 24-25
 Windows, optimizing, 283-287
 Windows Live accounts, 305-307
 Windows swap file, 283
 Windows XP, basic setup, 279-282
 wireless networks
 GNOME, 118
 Pupsee, 252
 X-Windows for Beryl, 111
connecting
 CD players, 33
 DVD players, 33
 external hard drives, 32
 external monitors, 35
 printers, 33-35
Connection Wizard, 41
connections
 Ethernet connections, establishing, 39-41
 wireless connections, establishing, 18-19
connectors
 left-side connectors, 15
 right-side connectors, 14
Copy command (File Manager), 100
copying files, 225-226
cp command, 225, 239
Create Symbolic Link command (File Manager), 101
Create TGZ Archive command (File Manager), 101
crontab command, 236-239
cropping photographs, GIMP, 182
Curve tool (Draw), 141
Cut command (File Manager), 100

D

Delete command (File Manager), 101
deleting
 directories, 224-225
 Internet Explorer, 275

desktop cube (Beryl), rotating, 114
Desktop Planetarium, 155-158
desktop publishing programs, Scribus, 193
dev files, 99
devices, mounting, Pupeee, 253
df command, 226, 240
dialog boxes
 Offline Access Settings, 214-215
 Removable Device, 32
diff command, 240
directories
 contents, listing, 222-224
 creating, 224-225
 deleting, 224-225
 folders, compared, 88
 navigating, 224-225
 Windows directories, moving to MMC-SD cards, 285-286
 working with, Linux, 222-228
disassembling Eee PC, 333-335
disk indicator light, 11
displays, 11
 scrolling space, expanding, 281-282
distributions, Linux, comparing, 245-246
documents, Google Docs documents, working with, 208-209
dongle assembly, motherboard, attaching to, 335-337
downloading
 free antivirus software, 292-293
 GpsDrive maps, 323
 OpenSolaris, 258-259
dpkg command, 240
Draw illustration package (OpenOffice.org), 128, 140
 freeform drawing tools, 141-146
 interface, 140-141
 launching, 140
drive letters, MMC-SD cards, assigning to, 284-285
drives
 CD drives, connecting, 33
 DVD drives, connecting, 33
 external hard drives, connecting, 32

DVD players, connecting, 33
DVD writers, K3b, 181, 190-192
DVDs, Xandros, restoring from, 245

E

E: drive, Microsoft Office, loading on, 288-289
Easy Mode, 65-67
 clock, setting, 39
 Easy Mode tabs, adding applications icons to, 68-77
 Favorites tab, adding applications icons to, 67-68
IceWM
 choosing, 81-85
 enabling, 77-80
 ROX-filer package, 81-85
 Start menu, 79-80
 user configuration directory, 78-79
 icons, setting up work areas for, 69-70
 Internet tab, 195
 Linux shell, launching in, 220
 package manager, 161
Easy Mode tabs, application icons, adding to, 68-77
echo command, 229
Edit File Type command (File Manager), 101
editing
 commands, 232
 startsimple.sh, 83
 SVG graphics XML files, Inkscape, 184
Eee PC 701, overclocking, Xandros, 318-319
Eee PCs
 cleaning, 25
 disassembling, 333-335
 PC 4G, 10
 back view, 15
 bottom view, 12-13
 front view, 10-12
 left-side view, 14-15
 right-side view, 13-14
 PC 701 Series, 8-9
 PC 900 Series, 9
 PC 1000 Series, 9
 reassembling, 339-338
eeecontrol, 318
 Auto Control menu, 319
 manual controls, 319

email

- accessing, Thunderbird, 44-51
- accounts
 - setting up*, 44-49
 - storage management*, 49-51
- encryption, 293-295
- Encryption Type in the Connection Wizard, 118
- etc files, 99
- ethernet connections, establishing, 39-41
- Ettrich, Mathias, 87
- Events tab (Windows Live), 313
- Evolution email program (GNOME), 119
- exit command, 240
- exporting Impress presentations, 140
- extending battery life, 17
- external devices
 - CD players, connecting, 33
 - DVD players, connecting, 33
 - external hard drives, connecting, 32
 - external monitors
 - adjusting screen resolution*, 35-39
 - connecting*, 35
 - rotating screen*, 37-39
 - flash memory cards, adding, 30-31
 - printers, connecting, 33-35
 - USB hubs, adding, 30
- external hard drives, connecting, 32
- external monitors
 - connecting, 35
 - screen resolution, adjusting, 35-39
 - screens, rotating, 37-39

F

- Favorites tab, application icons, adding to, 67-68
- File Manager, 30, 98-99
 - right-click menu, 100-102
- File Manager icon (KDE panel), 89
- File menu button (Synaptic package manager), 168

file systems

- Full Desktop, 96-99
- Gmail, using as, 202-204
- Google Docs, 207-208
- Gspace, 203-204
- Linux file system, 220-222
- Windows file system, 220-222

files

- backing up, 102-104
- copying, 225-226
- finding, 228-231
- ownership, changing, 228
- permissions, changing, 228
- text files, viewing, 230-231
- working with, Linux, 222-228

find command, 229, 240**Find command (File Manager), 100****finding**

- files, 228-231
- packages, Synaptic package manager, 165-167

Firefox

- RSS feeds, subscribing to, 54-55
- VLC media player, resetting audio defaults, 185

Firefox icon (KDE panel), 89**flash drives**

- bootable flash drives, creating, 244-245
- Xandros, restoring from, 244-245

flash memory cards, adding, 30-31**flavors, Linux, 243****Fluxbox, 122**

- Beryl, compared, 108-109
- configuring, 123-125
- GNOME, compared, 108-109
- installing, 122
- launching, 122-123
- uninstalling, 125

folders, directories, compared, 88**fonts, Full Desktop interface, changing, 95****Fontwork tool (Impress), 137-138****Formatting toolbar (Write), 129-130****Fraction Tutor, 154-155****free antivirus software, obtaining, 292-293****Free command, 240****free storage space, checking, 226-227****freeform drawing tools, Draw (OpenOffice.org), 141-146****Freehand Curve tool (Draw), 142****Friends tab (Windows Live), 312****front view, Eee PC 4G, 10-12****Full Desktop, 87-88**

- accessing, 25-27
- clock, setting, 22-23
- File Manager, right-click menu, 100-102
- file system, 96-99
- interface, configuring, 93-96
- KDE panel, 88-90
 - Appearance tab*, 92
 - Arrangement tab*, 90-91
 - configuring*, 90-93
 - Hiding tab*, 91-92
 - Taskbar button*, 93
- system backups, 102-106

Function Wizard (Calc), 147**G****GIMP (GNU Image and Manipulation Processor), 181-183**

- photographs, cropping, 182
- Synaptic Package Manager, selecting in, 183

GIMP Portable, 298**Gmail, 196, 217**

- file system, using as, 202-204
- setting up, 48-49

GNOME, 115

- applications, 118-120
- Beryl, compared, 108-109
- Fluxbox, compared, 108-109
- installing, 115-117
- launching, 117
- space, freeing up, 120-121
- uninstalling, 121-122
- wireless networks, setting up, 118

GNU Image and Manipulation Processor (GIMP). See GIMP (GNU Image and Manipulation Processor)**Gnumeric Spreadsheet (GNOME), 119**

Google applications

- Gmail as file system, 202-204
- Google Docs
 - collaborations, 213
 - combining with *OpenOffice.org*, 204-216
 - configuring, 207
 - documents, 208-209
 - file system, 207-208
 - presentations, 209-210
 - spreadsheets, 211-212
 - versioning, 212
- Google Gears, working offline, 213-216
- Google Talk, 57
- Gspace, 203-204
 - configuring, 202-203
 - installing, 202
- iGoogle
 - account setup, 196-198
 - home page setup, 198-201
- Google Docs, 195-196, 217
 - benefits, 196
 - collaborations, 213
 - configuring, 207
 - documents, working with, 208-209
 - file system, 207-208
 - OpenOffice.org*, combining with, 204-216
 - presentations, working with, 209-210
 - spreadsheets, working with, 211-212
 - versioning, 212
 - working offline, 213-216
- Google Gears, 217
 - working offline, 213-216
- Google Talk, 57
- GPS
 - Windows, using in, 326-329
 - Xandros, using in, 321-326
- gpsd
 - installing, 321
 - running, 322
- GpsDrive, 321-322
 - downloading maps in, 323
 - maps, displays, 323
- graphics
 - cropping, GIMP, 182
 - SVG graphics XML files, editing, 184
- graphics processors, GIMP, 181-183

- graphics properties, configuring, 280
- grep command, 229-230, 240
- Groupwise IM, 57
- Gspace, 203-204, 217
 - configuring, 202-203
 - installing, 202
- gzip command, 240

H

- hard drives (external), connecting, 32
- headphones port, 15
- help command, 240
- Hiding tab (KDE panel), 91-92
- home files, 99
- home pages, iGoogle, setting up, 198-201
- Hotmail (Windows Live), 304, 313-315
- hubs
 - motherboard, attaching to, 335-337
 - USB, adding, 30

I

IceWM

- choosing, 81-85
- enabling, 77-80
- ROX-filer package, installing, 81-85
- Start menu, 79-80
- user configuration directory, creating, 78-79

icons

- application icons
 - adding to *Easy Mode tabs*, 68-77
 - adding to *Favorites tab*, 67-68
 - work areas, 69-70
- building, 72-77
- Full Desktop interface, changing, 95
- Install *OpenSolaris* icon, 260
- ICQ (I Seek You), 57
- Identity Wizard, 45
- iGoogle, 195-196, 217
 - accounts, setting up, 196-198
 - benefits, 196
 - home page, setting up, 198-201

- illustration programs, Inkscape, 181-184
- images, cropping, GIMP, 182
- IMAP accounts, setting up, 47
- Impress presentation package (*OpenOffice.org*), 128, 133
 - animation effects, 138-139
 - Fontwork tool, 137-138
 - multimedia objects, adding, 139
 - Presentation Wizard, 133-134
 - presentations, exporting, 140
 - work area, 134-137
- indicator lights, 11
- info command, 241
- Inkscape illustration program, 181-184
 - SVG graphics XML files, editing, 184
- Install *OpenSolaris* icon, 260
- installation
 - batteries, 13
 - Beryl, 109-111
 - Fluxbox, 122, 125
 - GNOME, 115-117
 - gpsd, 321
 - Gspace, 202
 - Mandriva Linux One, 247-248
 - OpenOffice.org*, 290
 - OpenSolaris*, 259-262
 - packages, 177-179
 - portable applications, 297-299
 - ROX-filer package, 81-85
 - software, 178-179
 - Streets & Trips, 326-327
 - Synaptic packages, 167-168
 - Ubuntu, 253-256
 - Windows Vista Home Basic, 271-278
 - Windows XP Home Edition, 268-271
 - Windows XP Professional, 271
 - wireless drivers, Windows Vista Home Basic, 277-278
- installed packages, managing, 179-180
- instant messenger clients, Pidgin instant messenger client, 57-60
- interfaces
 - Draw (*OpenOffice.org*), 140-141

Full Desktop, configuring, 93-96
 Synaptic package manager, 168
internal USB hub, modifying, 329-338
Internet applications, 43
 Firefox, 54-55
 Pidgin instant messenger client, 57-60
 Skype, 60-62
 Thunderbird, 43
 accessing email via, 44-51
 accessing Usenet newsgroups, 54-57
 setting up RSS feeds, 51-55
 VNC, 62-64
Internet Explorer, uninstalling, 275
Internet Explorer Temporary Internet Files folder, MMC-SD cards, moving to, 286
Internet tab (Easy Mode), 195
IRC (Internet Relay Chat), 57

K

K3B CD/DVD writer, 181, 190-192
 files, backing up, 102-104
KDE Desktop. See Full Desktop
KDE menu, packages, adding to, 172-177
KDE panel, 88-90
 Appearance tab, 92
 Arrangement tab, 90-91
 configuring, 90-93
 Hiding tab, 91-92
 Taskbar button, 93
Kensington slots, 13-14
key combinations, 15-16
keyboard control (KDE panel), 90
keyboards, OpenSolaris, fixing issues in, 262-264
kill command, 236, 241
killing processes, 236
Kimball, Spencer, 182
KompoZer, 181, 188-189
Konqueror, 101-102
KStars Desktop Planetarium, 155-158

L

Launch button (KDE panel), 89
launching
 Beryl, 112
 Draw (OpenOffice.org), 140
 Fluxbox, 122-123
 GNOME, 117
learning applications
 Desktop Planetarium, 155-158
 Fraction Tutor, 154-155
 Tux Type, 154
left-side connectors, 15
left-side view, Eee PC 4G, 14-15
less command, 230, 241
life (battery), extending, 17
Linux
 command line, 219-231
 changing file ownership, 228
 changing file permissions, 228
 checking free storage space, 226-227
 command-line completion, 231
 controlling processes, 233-236
 copying files, 225-226
 creating aliases, 232-233
 creating directories, 224-225
 creating symbolic links, 227
 creating tarballs, 227-228
 editing commands, 232
 essential commands, 238-242
 finding files, 228-230
 listing directory contents, 222-224
 navigating directories, 224-225
 pipng, 233
 redirection, 233
 scheduling tasks, 236-238
 stopping scripts, 232
 viewing text files, 230-231
 directories, working with, 222-228
 distributions, comparing, 245-246
 files, working with, 222-228
 flavors, 243

Mandriva Linux, 243
 Mandriva Linux One, 246
 Compiz 3D window manager, 248
 installing, 247-248
 Metisse 3D window manager, 248-250
 Pupeee, 243, 250-253
 applications, 251
 configuring wireless in, 252
 mounting devices in, 253
 shell, launching in Easy Mode, 220
 Ubuntu Eee, 243
 installing, 253-256
 Xandros, restoring, 244-245
Linux file system
 symbolic links, creating, 227
 tarballs, creating, 227-228
 Windows file system, compared, 220-222
listing directory contents, 222-224
ln command, 241
loading
 Beryl repositories, 110-111
 Microsoft Office on MMC-SD cards, 287-289
 packages, Synaptic package manager, 165, 167-168
 repositories, Synaptic package manager, 163-165
 Windows Vista Home Basic, 271-278
 Windows XP Home Edition, 268-271
 Windows XP Professional, 271
Lock button (KDE panel), 90
ls command, 241

M

man command, 241
Mandriva Linux, 243
Mandriva Linux One, 246
 Compiz 3D window manager, 248
 installing, 247-248
 Metisse 3D window manager, 248-250
manual controls, eeecontrol, 319
maps, GpsDrive, downloading in, 323

Mark All Upgrades button (Synaptic package manager), 168
 Master Channel, selecting, 24
 Mattis, Peter, 182
 media files, 99
 Media Manager, 152-153
 media players, VLC media player, 181, 185-186
 memory cards (flash), adding, 30-31
 memory hatch, 13
 Messenger (Windows Live), 305, 315
 Metisse 3D window manager (Mandriva Linux One), 248-250
 microphone ports, 15
 microphones, 12, 21-22
 Microsoft Office
 MMC-SD cards, loading on, 287-289
 Windows Live, integrating, 307-308
 Microsoft Streets & Trips
 installing, 326-327
 rerouting, 328-329
 using on Eee PC, 327-328
 migration, Windows from Xandros, 267-268
 mkdir command, 224, 241
 MMC (MultiMediaCard)
 flash memory cards, adding, 30-31
 MMC-SC cards, Windows directories, moving to, 285-286
 MMC-SD cards
 drive letters, assigning to, 284-285
 Microsoft Office, loading on, 287-289
 MMC-SD storage control (KDE panel), 89
 MMC/SD slots, 14
 models
 Eee PC 4G, 10
 back view, 15
 bottom view, 12-13
 front view, 10-12
 left-side view, 14-15
 right-side view, 13-14
 Eee PC 701 Series, 8-9
 Eee PC 900 Series, 9
 Eee PC 1000 Series, 9

modem ports, 14
 modes
 building, 331-332
 Easy Mode, 65-85
 launching Linux shell, 220
 monitors
 connecting, 35
 screen resolution, adjusting, 35-39
 screens, rotating, 37-39
 scrolling space, expanding, 281-282
 motherboards
 dongle assemblies, attaching to, 335-337
 hubs, attaching to, 335-337
 Move to Trash command (File Manager), 100
 MPlayer, 185
 MSN IM, 57
 multimedia objects, Impress, adding to, 139
 MultiMediaCard (MMC)
 flash memory cards, adding, 30-31
 Music Manager, 150-152
 mv command, 241
 My Documents, MMC-SD cards, moving to, 285-286

N

navigation, directories, 224-225
 Network button (KDE panel), 90
 network connections,
 Ethernet connections, establishing, 39-41
 network ports, 14
 networking, 17
 wireless connections, establishing, 18-19
 networks, Windows networks, joining, 19-20
 niceness, processes, changing, 236
 Nvu Portable, 298

O

Office (Microsoft)
 MMC-SD cards, loading on, 287-289
 Windows Live, integrating, 307-308

Offline, working, Google Gears, 213-216
 Offline Access Settings dialog box (Google Gears), 214-215
 On/Off/Wake Up switches, 11
 OneCare (Windows Live), 305, 315
 Open command (File Manager), 100
 Open With command (File Manager), 100
 OpenOffice.org, 128-148
 Calc, 128, 146
 Charting Wizard, 148
 Function Wizard, 147
 Draw, 128, 140
 freeform drawing tools, 141-146
 interface, 140-141
 launching, 140
 Google Docs, combining with, 204-216
 Impress, 128, 133
 adding multimedia objects, 139
 animation effects, 138-139
 exporting presentations, 140
 Fontwork tool, 137-138
 Presentation Wizard, 133-134
 work area, 134-137
 OpenSolaris, obtaining for, 265
 Windows, installing on, 290
 Writer, 128-129, 132-133
 Formatting toolbar, 129-130
 Styles and Formatting palette, 129-130
 Table Editor, 130-131
 OpenSolaris, 257-258
 downloading, 258-259
 installing, 259-262
 keyboard issues, fixing, 262-264
 OpenOffice.org, obtaining, 265
 running, challenges to, 258
 wireless issues, fixing, 264
 operating systems. *See also* Xandros
 Linux
 command line, 219-238
 Mandriva Linux One, 246-250
 Pupsee, 250-253
 Ubuntu, 253-256

- UNIX, OpenSolaris, 257-265
- Windows
 - increasing screen resolution, 295-297
 - installing OpenOffice.org on, 290
 - migrating to, 267-268
 - optimizing settings, 283-287
 - overclocking, 291-292
 - portable application installation, 297-299
 - storage space cleanup, 300
 - using GPS in, 326-329
- Windows Vista Home Basic, installing, 271-278
- Windows XP, basic setup, 279-282
- Windows XP Home Edition, installing, 268-271
- Windows XP Professional, installing, 271
- OperaTor, 299
- opt files, 99
- optimization, Windows settings, 283-287
- overclocking
 - Eee PC 701
 - Xandros, 318-319
 - Windows, 291-292
- ownership, files, changing, 228

P

- package managers, 160-162
 - apt-get command-line tool, 161-162, 168-172
 - Easy Mode package manager, 161
 - Synaptic package manager, 161-163
 - adding packages to KDE menu, 172-177
 - finding packages, 165-167
 - interface, 168
 - loading packages, 165, 167-168
 - loading repositories, 163-165
- packages
 - finding, Synaptic package manager, 165-167
 - installed packages, managing, 179-180
 - installing, 177-179
 - loading, Synaptic package manager, 165, 167-168
- parent processes, determining, 235-236
- Paste command (File Manager), 100
- PC 4G (Eee), 10
 - back view, 15
 - bottom view, 12-13
 - front view, 10-12
 - left-side view, 14-15
 - right-side view, 13-14
- PC 701 Series (Eee), 8-9
- PC 900 Series (Eee), 9
- PC 1000 Series (Eee), 9
- peripheral devices
 - CD players, connecting, 33
 - DVD players, connecting, 33
 - external hard drives, connecting, 32
 - external monitors
 - adjusting screen resolution, 35-39
 - connecting, 35
 - rotating screen, 37-39
 - flash memory cards, adding, 30-31
 - printers, connecting, 33-35
 - USB hubs, adding, 30
- permissions, files, changing, 228
- Photo Manager, 149-150
- photographs, cropping, GIMP, 182
- Photos tab (Windows Live), 312
- Pidgin instant messenger client, 57-60
- Pidgin Portable, 298
- PING (Partimage Is Not Ghost), 105
- pinning, 162
- pipng, command line, 233
- Polygon tool (Draw), 141
- POP3 accounts, setting up, 44-47
- portable applications, installing, 297-299
- PortableApps.com, 298
- ports
 - headphones port, 15
 - microphone ports, 15
 - modem ports, 14
 - network ports, 14
 - USB ports, 14-15, 29
 - VGA ports, 14
- power icon (KDE panel), 89

- power light, 11
- Presentation Wizard (Impress), 133-134
- presentations
 - Google Docs presentations, working with, 209-210
 - Impress presentations, exporting, 140
- printenv command, 241
- printers, connecting, 33-35
- Privoxy, 181, 186-188, 299
- processes
 - child processes, determining, 235-236
 - controlling, command line, 233-236
 - killing, 236
 - niceness, changing, 236
 - parent processes, determining, 235-236
 - top command, 233-235
- productivity applications, OpenOffice.org, 128-148
 - Calc, 128, 146-148
 - Draw, 128, 140-146
 - Impress, 128, 133-140
 - Writer, 128-133
- Project Management planner (GNOME), 119
- Properties button (Synaptic package manager), 168
- Properties command (File Manager), 101
- protected access, wireless networks, 18
- pstree command, 235-236, 242
- Pupee, 243, 250-253
 - applications, 251
 - devices, mounting in, 253
 - wireless, configuring in, 252

Q-R

- QQ IM, 57
- reassembling Eee PC, 338
- Recycle Bin (Windows XP), reducing size of, 286-287
- redirection, command line, 233
- Reload button (Synaptic package manager), 168
- remote access, VNC, 62-64

Removable Device dialog box, 32

Rename command (File Manager), 101

renice command, 236, 242

repositories
choosing, 162
loading
 Beryl, 110-111
 Synaptic package manager, 163-165

rerouting, Streets & Trips, 328-329

reset button, 13

resolution
external monitors, adjusting, 35-39
screen resolution, increasing, 295-297

restoring Xandros, 244
from flash drives, 244-245
from the DVD, 245

right-click menus, File Manager, 100-102

right-side connectors, 14

right-side view, Eee PC 4G, 13-14

rm command, 225-226, 242

rmdir command, 242

Roadnav, 324-326

rotating
 Beryl desktop cube, 114
 screens, *xrandr* command-line video-control tool, 37-39

ROX-filer package
AsusLauncher, configuring, 82-85
installing, 81-85

RSS (Really Simple Syndication) feeds, setting up, 51-55

rubbery windows, *Beryl*, 109, 113

running
 gpsd, 322
 OpenSolaris, 258

S

Sametime IM, 57

sbin files, 99

Scan with Anti-Virus command (File Manager), 101

scheduling tasks, 236-238

screen resolution
external monitors, adjusting, 35-37, 39
Windows, increasing, 295-297

screen savers, changing, 95

screens, external monitors, rotating, 37-39

Scribus desktop publishing program, 193

scripts, stopping, 232

scrolling space, displays, expanding, 281-282

SD (Secure Digital) flash memory cards
adding, 30-31
email, storing on, 50

SD/MMC slot, 14

SDHC (Secure Digital High Capacity) flash memory cards, adding, 30-31

Sections button (*Synaptic package manager*), 168

Secure Digital (SD) flash memory cards. *See* SD (Secure Digital) flash memory cards

Secure Digital High Capacity (SDHC) flash memory cards, adding, 30-31

security
encryption, 293-295
free antivirus software, obtaining, 292-293
TrueCrypt, 192

setting
clock, 39
 Full Desktop, 22-23
volume, 24-25

shell, Linux, launching in Easy Mode, 220

Show Desktop button (KDE panel), 89

Simple IM, 57

Skydrive (Windows Live), 304, 312

Skype, 21, 60-62

SMPlayer, 152-153, 185

software
free antivirus software, obtaining, 292-293
installing, 177-179

sound features, 21
microphones, 21-22
speakers, 22

Sound Recorder, 22

space, GNOME, freeing up, 120-121

Spaces (Windows Live), 304, 309-313
Events tab, 313
Friends tab, 312
Photos tab, 312
SkyDrive tab, 312
Your Space tab, 311

speakers, 12, 22

special keyboard functions, 15-16

spreadsheets, Google Docs spreadsheets, working with, 211-212

SSD, compressing, 286

Start menu, IceWM, 79-80

startsimple.sh, editing, 83

Status button (*Synaptic package manager*), 168

stopping scripts, 232

storage
email accounts, managing, 49-51
external hard drives, connecting, 32
flash memory cards, adding, 30-31

storage space
cleaning up, 300
free storage space, checking, 226-227

Streets & Trips
installing, 326-327
rerouting, 328-329
using on Eee PC, 327-328

Style controls, 96

Styles and Formatting palette (Write), 129-130

stylesheet editors, *KompoZer*, 181, 188-189

subscriptions, RSS feeds, 52-55

sudo command, 224, 242

SVG graphics XML files, editing, *Inkscape*, 184

swap file (Windows), configuring, 283

symbolic links, Linux file system, creating, 227

Synaptic Package Manager, 88, 161-163
finding packages, 165-167
GIMP, selecting in, 183

interface, 168
 packages
 adding to KDE menu,
 172-177
 loading, 163-168
 repositories, loading, 163-165
 ROX-filer package,
 installing, 81-85
System Restore (Windows),
 allocated size, reducing size
 of, 287

T

Table Editor (Write), 130-131
tar command, 242
tarballs, Linux file system,
 creating, 227-228
task switcher (Beryl), 109
Taskbar (KDE panel), 89
Taskbar button (KDE
 panel), 93
tasks, scheduling, command
 line, 236-238
text files, viewing, 230-231
TFT (thin-film transistor)
 displays, 11
Theora Sea, 21
thin-film transistor (TFT)
 displays, 11
Thunderbird, 43
 email
 accessing via, 44-51
 accounts, setting up, 44-49
 RSS (Really Simple
 Syndication) feeds, setting
 up, 51-55
 storage, managing, 49-51
 Usenet newsgroups, access-
 ing, 54, 56-57
Thunderbird icon (KDE
 panel), 89
tmp files, 99
top command, 233-235, 242
Tor (The Onion Router), 181,
 186-188, 299
TrueCrypt, 192, 293-295
Tux Type, 154

U

U3 smart drives, problems
 with, 32
Ubuntu
 brown themes, 254
 installing, 253-256

Ubuntu Eee Linux, 243
ucview, 21
unalias command, 242
uninstalling
 Beryl, 114
 GNOME, 121-122
 Internet Explorer, 275
UNIX, OpenSolaris, 257-258
 challenges to running, 258
 downloading, 258-259
 fixing keyboard issues,
 262-264
 fixing wireless issues, 264
 installing, 259-262
 obtaining
 OpenOffice.org, 265
USB devices, battery drain, 14
USB hubs, adding, 30
USB pinout, 332
USB ports, 14-15, 29
Usenet newsgroups, access-
 ing, Thunderbird, 54, 56-57
user configuration directo-
 ries, IceWM, creating, 78-79
usr files, 99
utilities, 181
 BitTornado, 181, 189-190
 GIMP, 181-183
 Inkscape, 181-184
 K3b, 181, 190-192
 KompoZer, 181, 188-189
 Privoxy, 181, 186-188
 Scribus, 193
 Tor, 181, 186-188
 TrueCrypt, 192
 VLC media player, 181,
 185-186

V

var files, 99
vector-based illustration pro-
 grams, Inkscape, 181-184
versioning, Google Docs, 212
VGA ports, 14
VGP ports, 14
video features, 21
viewing text files, 230-231
virtual desktop buttons (KDE
 panel), 89
virtual desktop cube
 (Beryl), 109
VirtualDub Portable, 298
VLC Media Player
 Portable, 298
 audio equalizer, 186

vLite utility
 prefab configurations, 276
 Windows Vista Home Basic,
 installing, 271-278
VNC (virtual network
 computing), 62-64
volume, setting, 24-25

W

W-Windows, Beryl,
 configuring for, 111
wallpaper, Full Desktop,
 changing, 94
web, surfing
 anonymously, 299
web browsers
 Privoxy, 181, 186-188
 Tor, 181, 186-188
web page editors, KompoZer,
 181, 188-189
webcams, 10, 21
WEP (Wired Equivalent
 Privacy), 18
which command, 229, 242
Wi-Fi Protected Access
 (WPA), 18
Window Decorations
 controls, 96
Windows
 directories, moving to MMC-
 SD card, 285-286
 GPS, using in, 326-329
 Microsoft Office, loading on
 MMC-SD cards, 287-289
 migrating to, 267-268
 MMC-SD cards, assigning
 drive letters to, 284-285
 OpenOffice.org, installing
 on, 290
 overclocking, 291-292
 portable applications,
 installing, 297-299
 screen resolution, increasing,
 295-297
 settings, optimizing, 283-287
 storage space, cleaning
 up, 300
 swap file, configuring, 283
 System Restore, reducing
 allocated size of, 287
Windows file system, Linux
 file system, compared,
 220-222
Windows Live, 301-304
 accounts, setting up, 305-307
 Calendar, 304, 308-310

- components, 304-305
- Hotmail, 304, 313-315
- Messenger, 305, 315
- Microsoft Office, integrating, 307-308
- OneCare, 305, 315
- Skydrive, 304
- Spaces, 304, 309-313
 - Events tab*, 313
 - Friends tab*, 312
 - Photos tab*, 312
 - SkyDrive tab*, 312
 - Your Space tab*, 311
- Writer, 305, 315-316
- windows manager**, 66-67
 - Beryl, 108-109
 - Fluxbox, 108-109
 - GNOME, 108-109, 115
 - installing*, 115-117
 - launching*, 117
- windows managers**
 - Beryl, 109
 - features*, 112-114
 - installing*, 109-111
 - launching*, 112
 - uninstalling*, 114
 - Fluxbox, 122
 - configuring*, 123-125
 - installing*, 122
 - launching*, 122-123
 - uninstalling*, 125
 - GNOME
 - applications*, 118-120
 - freeing up space on*, 120-121
 - launching*, 117
 - uninstalling*, 121-122
 - wireless network setup*, 118
 - IceWM
 - choosing*, 81-85
 - enabling*, 77-80
 - ROX-filer package*, 81-85
 - Start menu*, 79-80
 - user configuration directory*, 78-79
- Windows networks**, joining, 19-20
- Windows Vista Home Basic**
 - installing, 271-278
 - wireless drivers, installing for, 277-278

- Windows workgroup**, printers, browsing, 34
- Windows XP**
 - configuring, basic setup, 279-282
 - Microsoft Office, loading, 288
 - Recycle Bin, reducing size of, 286-287
- Windows XP Home Edition**, installing, 268-271
- Windows XP Professional**, installing, 271
- Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP)**, 18
- wireless connections**
 - establishing, 18-19
 - OpenSolaris, fixing issues in, 264
 - Windows XP, setting up, 282
- wireless drivers**, Windows Vista Home Basic, installing for, 277-278
- wireless light**, 11
- wireless networks**, GNOME, setting up, 118
- wizards**
 - Charting Wizard, 148
 - Connection Wizard, 41
 - Encryption Type in the Connection Wizard, 118
 - Function Wizard (Calc), 147
 - Identity Wizard, 45
 - Presentation Wizard, 133-134
- work area (Impress)**, 134-137
- work areas**, application icons, setting up for, 69-70
- working offline**, Google Gears, 213-216
- WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access)**, 18
- Writer (Windows Live)**, 305, 315-316
- Writer word processor (OpenOffice.org)**, 128-129, 132-133
 - Formatting toolbar, 129-130
 - Styles and Formatting palette, 129-130
 - Table Editor, 130-131

X-Y-Z

- XAMPP portable application**, 298
- Xandros**
 - Eee PC 701, overclocking, 318-319
 - GPS, using in, 321-326
 - restoring, 244
 - from flash drives*, 244-245
 - from the DVD*, 245
 - Windows, migrating to, 267-268
- XMPP IM**, 58
- xrandr command-line video-control tool**, 37-39
- Yahoo! instant messenger**, 58
- Your Space tab (Windows Live)**, 311
- YouTube**, 21