may be ILLEGAL to RE-EXPORT it from your country.

How to make the CD

Unzipped, there should be an ISO image file (cd??????.iso). This can be burned to CD using whatever burner program you like, most support writing ISO-images. Often double-clikcing on it in explorer will pop up the program offering to write the image to CD. Once written the CD should only contain some files like "initrd.gz", "vmlinuz" and some others. If it contains the image file "cd??????.iso" you didn't burn the image but instead added the file to a CD. I cannot help with this, please consult you CD-software manual or friends.

The CD will boot with most BIOSes, see your manual on how to set it to boot from CD. Some will auto-boot when a CD is in the drive, some others will show a boot-menu when you press ESC or F10/F12 when it probes the disks, some may need to have the boot order adjusted in setup.

How to make an bootable USB drive

• Copy all the files that is inside the usbXXXXXX.zip or on the CD onto an usb drive, directly on the drive, not inside any directory/folder.
• It is OK if there are other files on the USB drive from before, they will not be removed.
• Install bootloader on the USB drive, from command prompt in windows (start the command line with "run as administrator" if possible)

  • `X:syslinux.exe -ma X:`

• Replace X: with the drive letter the USB drive shows up as (DO NOT USE C:)
• If it seems like nothing happened, it is usually done.
• However, a file named ldlinux.sys may appear on the USB drive, that is normal.
• It should now in theory be bootable.
• Please know that getting some computers to boot from USB is worse than from CD, you may have to change settings, or some will not simply work at all.

How to make the floppy

The unzipped image (bdxxxxxx.bin) is a block-to-block representation of the actual floppy, and the file cannot simply be copied to the floppy. Special tools must be used to write it block by block.

  • Unzip the bd zip file to a folder of your choice.
  • There should be 3 files: bdxxxxxx.bin (the floppy image) and rawrite2.exe (the image writing program), and **install.bat** which uses rawrite2 to write the .bin file to floppy.
  • Insert a floppy in drive A: **NOTE: It will lose all previous data!**
  • Run (doubleclick) **install.bat** and follow the on-screen instructions.
  • Thanks to Christopher Geoghegan for the install.bat file (some of it ripped from memtest86 however)

Or from unix:

```
dd if=bd??????.bin of=/dev/fd0 bs=18k
```

How to make and use the drivers floppy

- Simply copy the zip file onto an empty floppy.
- You MUST NOT UNZIP THE ZIP FILE!
- Depending on your hardware you may only need one of the driver sets or the other, or maybe both.
- To use, insert one of the driver floppies when asked for it after booting, the zip file will be unzipped to memory.
- If no drivers matched (no harddisk found), you can select 'f' from the main menu to load the other driver set.
- Then select 'd' to auto-start the new drivers (if it matches your hardware)
- Sometimes it fails detecting the floppy change and you get an error, just select 'f' again, it works the second time.
- For more advanced users that uses this often, it is possible to unzip just the drivers you need and zip them up into a new zip archive. The zip file name must start with "drivers", the rest is ignored. (it unzips drivers*.zip)

Other places to go for password and disk recovery

- Grenier's old DOS port + other recovery items
- How to fix it if you lost your admin password for your ActiveDirectory. Thanks to John Simpson.
- Other ways to recover lost password etc at MCSE World

Bootdisk credits and license

Most of the stuff on the bootdisk is either GPL, BSD or similar license, you can basically do whatever you want with all of it, the sourcecode and licenses can be found at their sites, I did not change/patch anything.

The "chntpw" program (password changer, registry editor) and "reged" is licensed under GNU GPL v2. COPYING.txt

Stuff I used, big thanks:

- Linux kernel
- NTFS-3g
- NTFS for linux project