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Manufacturer: (Standard keyboards)
Description      Service DeviceID
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HID Keyboard Device kbdhid HID\VID_046D&PID_C52B&MI_00\7&278BCD2F&0&0&000

Manufacturer: (Standard system devices)
Description      Service DeviceID
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HID-compliant vendor-defined device HID\VID_046D&PID_C52B&MI_01&COL04\7&FF540EA&0&0&0003
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HID-compliant vendor-defined device HID\VID_0765&PID_5010\6&23D11C&E&0&0&0000
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USB Input Device HidUsb USB\VID_046D&PID_C52B&MI_02\6&2D71D&BCE&0&0&0002
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Manufacturer: (Standard USB Host Controller)
Description      Service DeviceID
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USB Composite Device usbccgp USB\VID_5986&PID_111C\200901010001

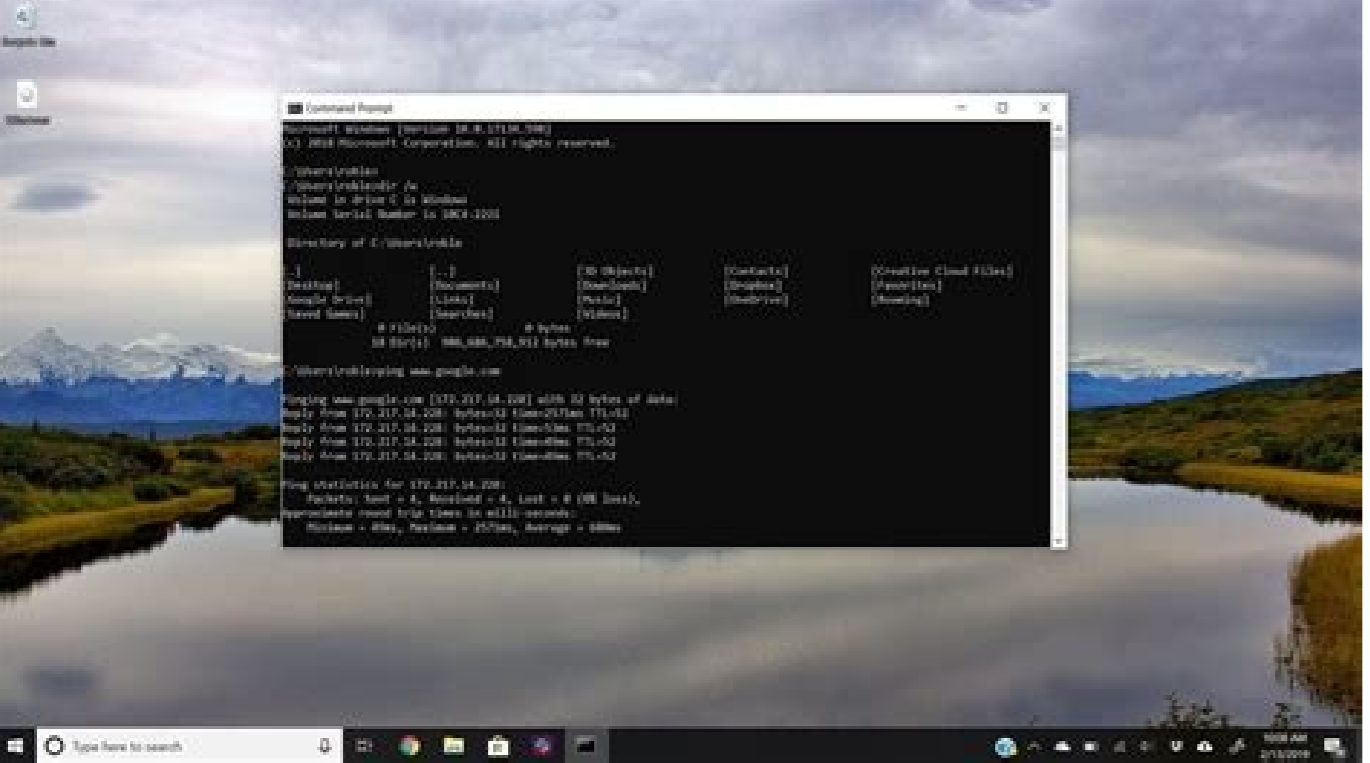
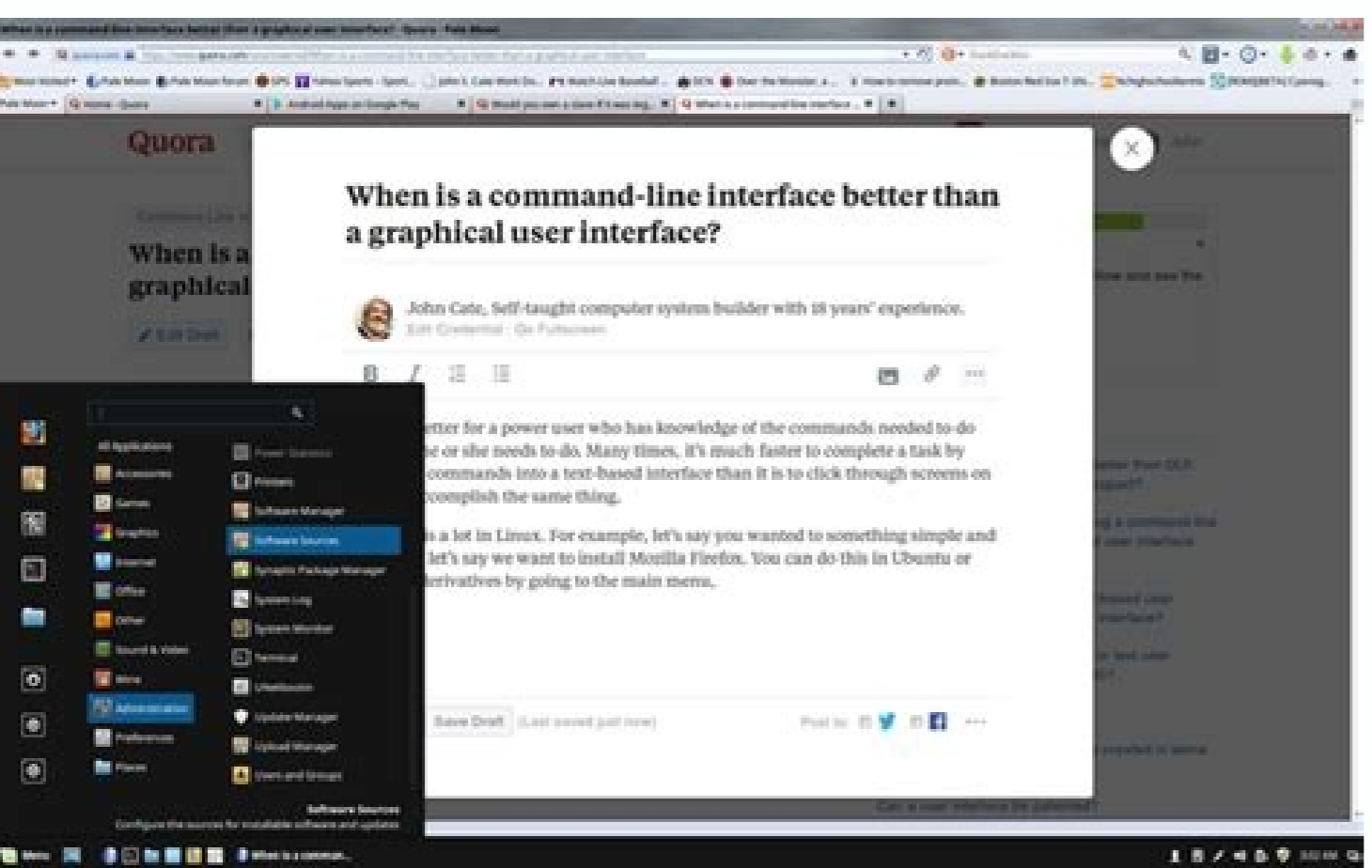
Manufacturer: (Standard USB HUBs)
Description      Service DeviceID
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USB Root Hub (USB 3.0) USBHUB3 USB\ROOT_HUB30\4&11B5678D&0&0&0

Manufacturer: Intel Corporation
Description      Service DeviceID
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Intel(R) Wireless Bluetooth(R) BTHUSB USB\VID_8087&PID_0A2B\5&835655A&A&0&0&014

Manufacturer: Logitech (x64)
Description      Service DeviceID
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Logitech USB Input Device HidUsb USB\VID_046D&PID_C52B&MI_00\6&2D71D&BCE&0&0&0000

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# Android Tutorials



Android x86 command line only. Android x86 location. Android x86 grub command line. Android x86 boots to command line. Android x86 commands. Android x86 terminal commands.

I managed to get Android-x86 running in VMware player, but if I need to go to the command line by pressing Alt+F1 I cannot go back to the GUI. How do I restart the GUI from the command line? To go back to GUI try use Alt+F7 Answered by - Arek Answer Checked by - Mildred Charles (JavaFixing Admin) This Answer collected from stackoverflow and tested by JavaFixing community admins, is licensed under cc by-sa 2.5 , cc by-sa 3.0 and cc by-sa 4.0 You're Reading a Free Preview Page 4 is not shown in this preview. I followed a lot of different tutorials to install Android x86 on VirtualBox (actually I want to install Android on a virtual machine, so if you have alternatives, I'm interested), I followed its step by step, but when the installation is completed : the GUI won't start... I just get this: Settings -> Display -> graphic controller set to -> VBoxVGA. Turn off Enable 3D Acceleration. This worked for me in my VM. I managed to get Android-x86 running in VMware player, but if I need to go to the command line by pressing Alt+F1 I cannot go back to the GUI. How do I restart the GUI from the command line? Muezzainheart 4.00 star(s) Aug 30, 2021 Version: 7.3.3 so far so good. this is weird for now, darkmatter 4.7 beta. i can't see/do gearlock options after launching the console app (just blank window/not showing gearlock menu). but i could to use it from gearlock recovery mode. however, i can't do install/update gearlock version, because i'm gonna using panda keymapper. when installing panda keymapper extension, the console just tell me to update your newer gearlock version first to install this extension. the facts, i can't install newer version of gearlock There are already several guides to install android x86 on

virtual machines, but never about configuring them. This guide will show the most useful tips and tricks. If you read this without an Android x86 virtual machine below links to install android x86 on a virtual machine with VMware Fusion or VMware Install android x86 on a virtual machine with VMware Fusion This guide is writing with Androidx86 7.1-r2 as android version. Android is based on Linux, which result that a default installation results in only terminal access. If you want a graphical user interface, and Yes we all want to use Android the same as a phone, we need to configure it to boot with a GUI. During installation GRUB is installed. Every time the Android x86 device boots, first GRUB is visible. In the GRUB menu select the Android-x86 7.1-r2 (Debug mode) menu item and press enter. Within a few seconds Android is booted in debug mode. Within this debug mode GRUB can be configured to boot with a GUI. Execute the following steps: Execute the command mount -o remount,rw /mnt to remount the GRUB share Execute the command cd /mnt/grub to navigate to the GRUB share Execute the command vi menu.lst to open menu.lst inside vi (command line editor) Inside vi: 4 Android boot configuration are visible Inside vi: Navigate to the first Android boot configuration Inside vi: Add to the line which starts with kernal /android.. on the end nomodeset UVESA\_MODE=1024x728 Inside vi: Save the changes Execute the command reboot -f to reboot the device Upon booting the GRUB menu select the first option and Android with a GUI will boot. When booting for the first time it can take several minutes. Configure Android x86 with a static IP address Often Android x86 is used to act as Android device within a Continuous Integration (CI) environment like Jenkins. With the available network interface an adb connecting can be created. For these usage is not recommended to configure Android network interface with DHCP, every day the Android device can get a different IP address. The easiest way to configure a static IP address is again in debug mode. Reboot the Android device and in the GRUB menu select the Android-x86 7.1-r2 (Debug mode) menu item and press enter. Within a few seconds Android is booted in debug mode. Execute the command cd /android/etc to navigate to the etc folder Execute the command vi init.sh to open init.sh inside vi (command line editor) Inside vi: Navigate to the end of the file Inside vi: Add the following lines, just before return 0 ifconfig eth0 192.168.1.159 netmask 255.255.255.0 ip rule add from all lookup main pref 0 busybox route add default gw 192.168.1.1 ndc resolver setnetdns 100 localdomain 192.168.1.1 Inside vi: Save the changes Execute the command reboot -f to reboot the device The next this Android x86 is booted above configuration is loaded and the device has a fixed IP address. Thank you for reading this article. If you liked the article, help others find this article by sharing it. Do you want to install Android on VirtualBox to try Android features? This post from MiniTool Partition Wizard shows you how to install Android VirtualBox step by step and troubleshoot the no GUI issue. Android is a mobile operating system based on a modified version of the Linux kernel and other open-source software, designed primarily for touchscreen mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets. Because the copyright of Android belongs to Google, over 70 percent of Android smartphones run Google's ecosystem. Users can download and install apps and games from Google Play. So far, the Google Play Store features over 3 million apps and most of them are not compatible with Windows PCs. If you want to run Android apps downloaded from Goggle Play on PC, you need to install an Android emulator. Of course, you can install BlueStacks or other Android emulators, but most of these emulators use the Android-x86 On VirtualBox (AOVB) technology to emulate Android on PC. Then, why not you install Android x86 on VirtualBox directly? In addition, if you want to test some features of Android, VirtualBox Android emulator is also a good choice. Top 6 Free Android Emulators for Windows 10/11 PC to Play Games What is Android x86? As you see, I mentioned Android x86 in the above content. You should note that Android x86 is not the same as the Android. Android is an operating system designed for ARM chips and it can't run on x86 chips. To solve this problem, Android x86 comes out. The Android x86 project was launched since 2009 and is a derivative of the open-source Google Android operating system, targeting x86 processors instead of RISC-based ARM chips. Currently, Android x86 has the following features: It can run on 32-bit/64-bit AMD and Intel processors. It inherits Android's support for touch screen. It supports both BIOS and UEFI boot modes but uses grub as the bootstrap manager by default. It supports booting from FAT32, EXT4, and NTFS partitions. Preparatory Work To run Android x86 VirtualBox, you should do some preparations. Download the Android x86 ISO file. Prepare the space for Android VirtualBox. Install VirtualBox. Download the Android x86 ISO File Step 1: Go to the Android x86 official website (android-x86.org) and click the Download button. On the Android x86 download page, choose a download website as your will (FOSSHUB, OSDN, or SourceForge). Step 2: The download website will usually offer 5 installation files for each Android x86 version. Wherein two RPM files are for Linux users and the K49 ISO file is for VMWare. The 32-bit and 64-bit ISO are what you need. You can use the two files to install Android on VirtualBox or physical devices. Prepare the Space for Android VirtualBox In general, to manage virtual machines better, a separate partition for VM is recommended. The Android x86 requires at least 4GB free space, but the VM file will become larger as you use it. In addition, you will need to install VirtualBox on this partition. Therefore, please create a slightly large partition for the VM. To create a separate partition for VM, you should first shrink partitions to get enough unallocated space. If you can take enough unallocated space from one partition, you can shrink that partition in the Windows Disk Management tool. If you need to shrink two or more partitions to get enough unallocated space, I recommend you use MiniTool Partition Wizard. Here is the guide: Free Download Step 1: Launch MiniTool Partition Wizard and go to its main interface. Right-click a partition and choose Move/Resize. Step 2: Drag the arrow icon to decide how much space you want to shrink. Click the partition block and drag it to decide the location of the partition. Then, click the OK button. In the same way, you can take unallocated space from other partitions and then put the unallocated space together by moving the location of partitions. Step 3: Right-click the unallocated space and choose the Create button. Step 4: Set parameters for the new partition. You can keep all of them to the default value if you don't have specific demands. Then, click the OK button. Step 5: Click the Apply button to execute pending operations. Install VirtualBox Now, you need to install VirtualBox on the partition you created just now. Please follow the guide below: Go to the VirtualBox Download page. Choose your computer type (Windows for example). Then, the VirtualBox installer file will be downloaded. Run the installer file and follow the on-screen instructions to install VirtualBox. When you are asked to choose the installation location, please change to the partition you created just now. Tip: If possible, I recommend you also download VirtualBox Extension Pack from the page. Then, launch VirtualBox, click Preferences > Extensions, click the plus icon, and then navigate to the extension pack to add the extension pack. After that, click the OK button to save changes. This will add extra features to VirtualBox. VMware Vs VirtualBox, Which Is Better For You Install Android on VirtualBox Now, let's follow the guide below to install Android VirtualBox step by step. Step 1: Launch VirtualBox, click the New icon, name the VM "Android", change the Machine Folder to a folder located in the partition you created especially for the VM, change Type to Linux, change Version to Linux 2.6 / 3.x / 4.x (64-bit), and then click the Next button. Tip: If your Android x86 ISO file is the 32-bit, please choose the 32-bit version in this step. Step 2: Set the memory size for the Android VirtualBox. To run this VirtualBox Android smoothly, at least 2GB memory size is recommended. Then, click the Next button. Step 3: During to following steps, there is no need to change parameters. You just need to agree with the default settings and follow the on-screen instructions to complete the creation process. Step 4: After the Android VM is created, highlight it and click the Start button. Then, you will be asked to add an ISO file to perform the system installation process. Please click the folder icon, click the Add icon on the new window, navigate to Android x86 ISO file, and open it. Then, click the Choose button and the Start button. Step 5: Now, you can go through the Android installation process. Please select Installation - Install Android-x86 on to harddisk. If all is OK, you will be asked to select a partition to install Android-x86. Please choose Create/Modify partitions and then choose the OK button. When it asks you whether to use GPT, click No. Tip: Use arrow keys to choose items and then press the Enter key to confirm this option. Step 6: On the new window, select New > Primary. It will tell you the size needed. Then, press Enter to confirm the size. Step 7: Select Bootable. When you see "Boot" appears under the Flags tab, now you can select Write. Then, type "yes" and press Enter to confirm that you want to write the partition table to disk. Once the process is completed, select Quit. Step 8: Select the partition you just created to install Android x86. Step 9: Select a file system to format the partition. As Android x86 supports booting from EXT4, FAT32, and NTFS, each file system is OK. Choose Yes to confirm the format operation. After the format process is completed, choose Yes to confirm that you want to install boot loader GRUB. Then, select Yes to install /system directory as read-write. Step 10: After the installation process is completed, select Run Android-x86 to boot into it. Wait until you get into the GUI. Then, you can enjoy the Android on VirtualBox. What to Do If You Can't Enter the GUI Properly After Android is installed, you may find you can't enter the GUI. It just gives you some command lines. In this case, you try the following method to solve the problem. Step 1: Choose File > Close > Power off the machine. Start the Android VM again, but this time choose Advanced options > Boot from local drive > Android x86 debug mode. Step 2: Execute the following commands one by one to open the menu.lst file. mount -o remount,rw /mnt vi /mnt/grub/menu.lst Step 3: After the menu.lst file is opened, press "i" key to enter the edit mode. Then, add "nomodeset. " before "quiet root". After that, press "Esc" key to exit the edit mode. Then, press ":wq" and Enter to save changes and quit. Tip: When I type the ":wq" command, I get the ":wq not found" error and I fail to solve the problem. I just continue to power off the machine and the method works still. If you also receive this error, just ignore it and continue. Step 4: Choose File > Close > Power off the machine. Then, start the Android VM again and choose Advanced options > Boot from local drive > Android x86. Wait until you enter the GUI. Then, you will get the following picture. Please follow the on-screen instructions to set up Android. Tip: Some people also report that they have solved the problem by going to Settings > Display, setting graphic controller to VBoxVGA, and then turning on or off the 3D Acceleration accordingly. Here is a post showing you how to install VirtualBox Android step by step. If you want to try Android features on PC, this post will help you.Click to Tweet Is this post useful to you? Do you have other ideas about Android VirtualBox? Have you encountered problems when you install Android on VirtualBox? Please leave comments in the following comments for sharing. In addition, if you encounter problems when using MiniTool Partition Wizard, please feel free to contact us via [email protected]. We will get back to you as soon as possible.

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