

# How to dual-boot Raspberry Pi with BerryBoot

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NOOBS is considered by many to be the preeminent installer, but it lacks some of the options included in BerryBoot. If you're interested in trying BerryBoot to install the Raspberry Pi operating system, don't skip the following article!

## Install and launch multiple operating systems on Raspberry Pi with BerryBoot

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## What is BerryBoot?

Have you ever had trouble installing a disk image ISO file to your Raspberry Pi SD card? Do you want to own more than one operating system (such as a retro gaming system and a media center)? The answer is that you need a tool to help manage the installation of one or more operating systems for your Pi.



Those are the basic things BerryBoot does. Besides providing you with many operating systems to choose from, BerryBoot downloads operating systems and installs them, without spending too much effort.

BerryBoot also provides you with some basic networking tools, location settings and even an editor to adjust the configuration. For example, you might want to edit your network settings in **wpa\_supplicant.conf**. Or you can change the boot menu timeout in **cmdline.txt**.

Using BerryBoot is very simple:

1. Download BerryBoot.
2. Extract the ZIP file to the formatted SD card.
3. BerryBoot configuration.
4. Select and install one or more operating systems.
5. Select the operating system you want to use when booting Raspberry Pi.

BerryBoot also allows you to install the Raspberry Pi operating system you have selected to a location other than the SD card. If there is a network storage drive (NAS) or HDD drive connected to Pi, you can use them. This is a great way to minimize data recording on SD cards and extend its life.

However, the SD card will need to be put at Pi to boot from there.

## How to own BerryBoot

To use BerryBoot, you will need to download this tool from Sourceforge. This is an online repository where many applications and utilities are stored.

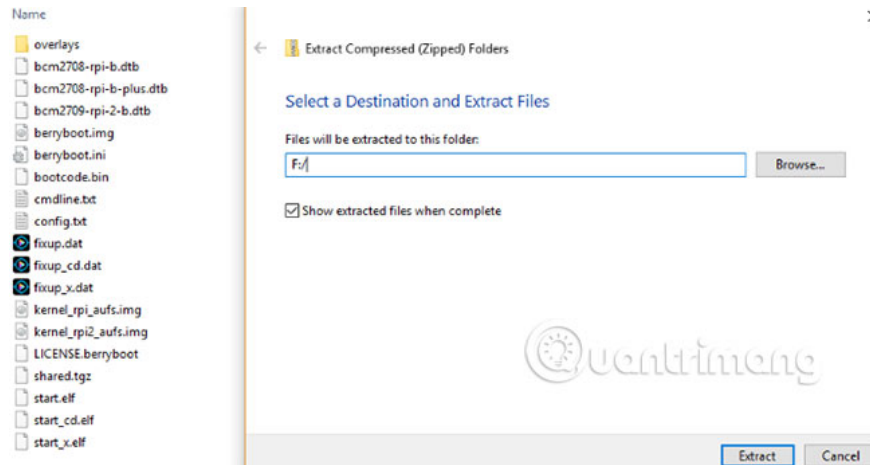
The first option is for all versions of the Raspberry Pi, from the original to the Raspberry Pi Zero. However, if you have Raspberry Pi 2 or 3, there is a version specifically for these devices.

There are two download options that are ideal if you have many different Raspberry Pi models.

Download Berryboot for all Raspberry Pi | Raspberry Pi 2 and 3.

## Copy BerryBoot to the formatted SD card

After downloading, the contents of the ZIP file will need to be extracted and copied to SD Pi card. Make sure this SD card is inserted into your PC first, then right-click the ZIP file and select **Extract all** . In the resulting dialog box, click **Browse** then find the drive letter that matches the SD card. Select this drive and then click **Extract**.



Wait while the data is copied to the SD card. Make sure not to copy the contents of the ZIP file to a folder in the card. When done, remove the SD card from your computer safely.

The next step is very simple. Insert an SD card into the Raspberry Pi and start it. Make sure you have the keyboard and / or mouse attached. You will need one or both of these hardware to choose your operating system.

## BerryBoot configuration

On the Raspberry Pi screen, initially a quick configuration screen will be displayed. The first part, **Video**, sets up the type of TV you use. If you see green borders at the top and bottom of the screen, select **Yes (disable overscan)** . If not, select **No**.

Next, specify the correct type of network connection you use. If the Ethernet cable is connected, select **Cabled**. If not, select **WiFi**, then find your SSID network in the list and enter the password.

Finally, ensure the correct **Timezone** and **Keyboard layout** are selected in **Locale** settings . This will ensure BerryBoot can access the server and download the operating system of your choice.

Click **OK** when you're done.

## Select the destination and install the operating system

The next prompt asks you to choose the destination for the operating system (s) you are about to install. You can always choose a local SD card, usually labeled as **mmcblk0**. But if you have a NAS box or a connected USB drive (or both), you'll also see options for those devices. They are labeled as **sda** for USB or hard drive and **Networked storage** for NAS devices.



After you've made your selection, click **Format** (if necessary) and continue. Perhaps it is best to leave the file system with the default **ext4** option, because you probably won't use the drive with any other device.

Note that when formatting, all existing files on the drive will be deleted.

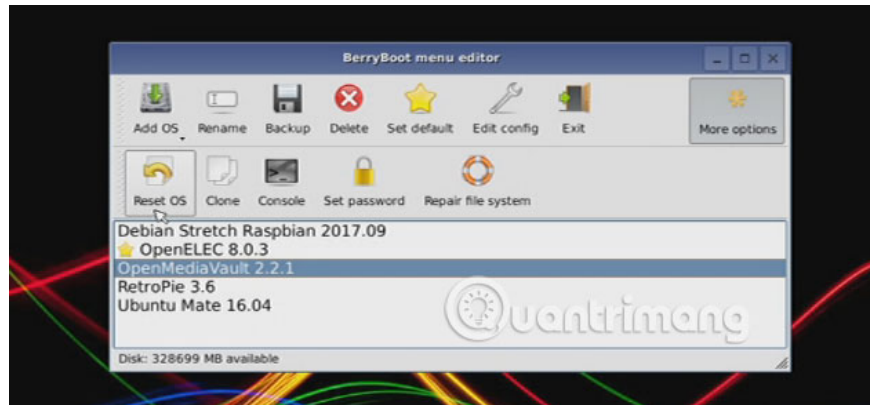
Once completed, the BerryBoot menu editor will be displayed. Use the **Add OS** button to browse for the operating system. They are grouped into tabs, so make sure you take the time to browse through the options provided. When you find the operating system you want to install, check the corresponding box. Follow the numbers in the lower left corner, which tells you how much space you have left on the target device. Don't choose too many operating systems, otherwise you'll run out of storage!



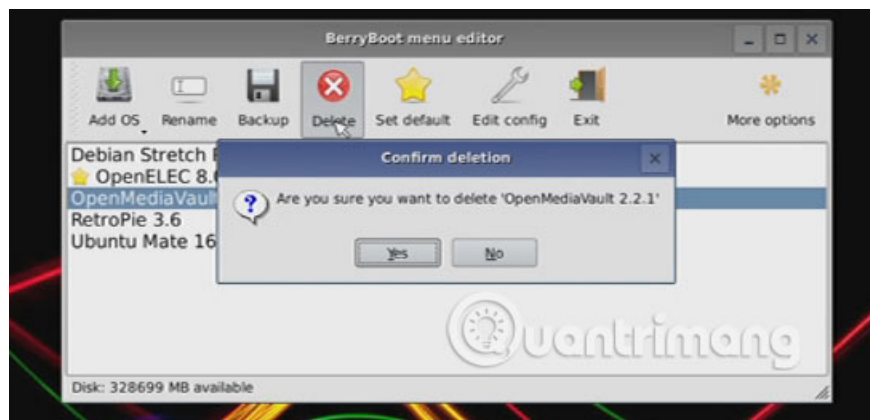
Click **OK** when you're done, then select the operating system you want to set as the default option. This is the operating system that will boot when your Raspberry Pi is turned on, but you cannot make selections in the boot menu. When this is done, click **Exit** to download and install your favorite operating systems.

## Other advanced options for BerryBoot

Note that Berryboot also provides other menu options for your settings. For example, the **Clone** option to create a copy for the selected operating system.



Meanwhile, **Backup** allows you to make backups of single operating systems (or all installed operating systems) to another storage device. You can also use the **Delete** option to delete the operating system.



An installation you may have missed is **Advanced configuration**, accessed through the chevron on the right side of the menu. Here, you can edit the **cmdline.txt** and **config.txt** files (as well as the WiFi configuration file, **wpa\_supplicant.conf**). For example, in **cmdline.txt**, you can edit the **bootmenutimeout** attribute, specify the number of seconds that will pass before the default operating system is loaded.

```
bootmenutimeout=
```

The **Advanced configuration** menu also has the options for **Console**, **Set password** (protect your installation) and **Repair filesystem** to repair the file system. This option will also automatically run if the file system crashes (presumably after a power failure).

# Boot Raspberry Pi with BerryBoot

When your operating system is installed, the Raspberry Pi will restart and show you a boot screen. As noted, the default option will automatically load after 10 seconds (unless you've edited this property), but if you want to make a manual selection, use the keyboard or mouse to do so. .

A moment later, you will enjoy the selected Raspberry Pi operating system. If you want to use another operating system, just use the reboot option and select another operating system from the boot menu!

If BerryBoot is not suitable, you can use NOOBS instead.

Hope you are successful.

You finished reading the article "**How to dual-boot Raspberry Pi with BerryBoot**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.