

GrubEFIReinstall

Starting with Windows 8 most Desktop PC have EFI as firmware instead of the legacy [BIOS](#). If your EFI based PC is not booting Debian, here are some ways to reinstall grub-efi, the bootloader used by Debian on these PCs.

To reinstall grub, you need either a live CD/USB to access your current system, or you can use the rEFInd boot manager on a live CD/USB to boot your current system.

Using A Live CD/USB To Fix Your Current System

(The following procedure is described in greater detail [here](#).)

1. Boot (using UEFI) into a live system, such as a [DebianLive](#) CD/USB or the [Debian installer in rescue mode](#). You can verify that the system has booted using UEFI by checking for the existence of the directory `/sys/firmware/efi` or by running `efibootmgr`.
2. If the directory `/sys/firmware/efi/efivars` is empty, you need to boot the rescue system including the kernel option "efi=runtime" and mount the EFI variables before proceeding:

```
# mount -t efivarfs none /sys/firmware/efi/efivars
```

3. Mount the broken system somewhere into the running filesystem. The exact details of how to do this depend on the particulars of your installation.

For example, for a system with an EFI partition on `/dev/sdb1`, an unencrypted `/boot` partition on `/dev/sdb2`, and an unencrypted `/` partition on `/dev/sdb3`, do:

```
# mount /dev/sdb3 /mnt
# mount /dev/sdb2 /mnt/boot
# mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/boot/efi
```

Another example - for a system with an EFI partition on `/dev/sdb1` and `/` partition on `/dev/sdb2`, do:

```
# mount /dev/sdb2 /mnt/
# mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/boot/efi
```

In case of a LUKS-encrypted / partition, please follow this guide: [GrubEFIReinstallOnLUKS](#).

4. Bind mount various virtual filesystems:

```
# for i in /dev /dev/pts /proc /sys /sys/firmware/efi/efivars /run; do mount -B $i /mnt/$i;
```

The mount executable supplied with busybox does not support the -B option, use "mount -o bind" in this case.

5. Chroot into the broken system:

```
# chroot /mnt
```

6. Reinstall GRUB to the appropriate disk (without partition number):

```
# grub-install /dev/sdb
```

7. Generate the GRUB configuration file:

```
# update-grub
```

8. Exit the `chroot` environment (<CTRL>-D).

9. If everything worked, reboot.

Using the rEFInd rescue media

At the author's web page, <http://www.rodsbooks.com/refind/getting.html>, you will find updated direct links to all sorts of packaging. To boot from a rescue media, select either the CD ISO image or the image for USB sticks. Most firmware offers the choice nowadays.

If choosing the latter, make sure to follow the instructions in the README. It is recommended to read the author's web pages to get a better understanding of what you are doing.

Boot your computer with the Refind media

rEFInd will parse your hard drive for installed kernels, and provide you a graphic menu to boot them. Choose your Linux Kernel and boot it.

Reinstalling grub-efi on your hard drive

Check that the computer booted in computer in EFI mode:

```
[ -d /sys/firmware/efi ] && echo "EFI boot on HDD" || echo "Legacy boot on HDD"  
should return "EFI boot on HDD".
```

After starting a root shell (if you boot from a live media, you should start a chroot shell instead, as explained [here](#)) check that your EFI system partition (most probably /dev/sdb1) is mounted on /boot/efi. If the /boot/efi directory does not exist, you will need to create it.

```
mount /dev/sdb1 /boot/efi
```

Reinstall the grub-efi package

```
apt-get install --reinstall grub-efi
```

Put the Debian bootloader in /boot/efi and create an appropriate entry in the computer NVRAM

```
grub-install
```

Re create a grub config file based on your disk partitioning schema

```
update-grub
```

You should check afterwards that:

Check 1. the bootloader is existing in /boot/efi/EFI/debian/grubx64.efi

```
file /boot/efi/EFI/debian/grubx64.efi
```

```
/boot/efi/EFI/debian/grubx64.efi: PE32+ executable (EFI application) x86-64 (stripped to external
```

Check 2. the NVRAM entry was properly created.

```
efibootmgr --verbose | grep debian
```

You can now reboot, and Grub should greet you.

Troubleshooting

If after this steps you're not booting, the EFI of your PC might have some bugs.

Problem1: Weak EFI implementation only recognizes the fallback boot loader

The UEFI firmware refuses to boot the debian/grubx64.efi boot loader, and so we have to hijack the UEFI fallback boot loader. See <http://mjb59.livejournal.com/138188.html> for details.

Using Debian installer in rescue mode, /dev/sdb1 being the FAT32 ESP partition, /dev/sdb2 the root partition

```
mkdir /target
mount /dev/sdb2 /target
mount /dev/sdb1 /target/boot/efi
for i in /sys /proc /dev; do mount --bind $i /target$i; done
chroot /target
```

```
cd /boot/efi/EFI
mkdir boot
cp debian/grubx64.efi boot/bootx64.efi
exit
for i in /sys /proc /dev; do umount /target$i; done
umount /target/boot/efi
umount /target
```

Once booted into your normal Debian, tell grub to ensure the fallback boot loader up to date. To do that, run the following:

```
echo "grub-efi-amd64 grub2/force_efi_extra_removable boolean true" | sudo debconf-set-selections
```

Note: The above command will permanently hijack the fallback boot loader, which might be undesirable in dual-boot setups.

Problem2: EFI boot entries disappear after reboot

The UEFI firmware did not create a proper boot entry in NVRAM. This has been seen in a Lenovo Thinkcenter M92Z. The symptom for this will be a missing HD path after the Debian entry in the `efibootmgr --verbose` output.

```
BootCurrent: 0024
Timeout: 0 seconds
```

```
BootOrder: 0024,0022,0023,0016,0000,0001
Boot0000* debian          Vendor(99e275e7-75a0-4b37-a2e6-c5385e6c00cb,)
Boot0016* Generic Usb Device  Vendor(99e275e7-75a0-4b37-a2e6-c5385e6c00cb,)
Boot0022* UEFI: IPv4 Intel(R) 82579LM Gigabit Network Connection  ACPI(a0341d0,0)PCI(19,0)
Boot0023* UEFI: IPv6 Intel(R) 82579LM Gigabit Network Connection  ACPI(a0341d0,0)PCI(19,0)
Boot0024* UEFI: Generic Flash Disk 8.00 ACPI(a0341d0,0)PCI(1d,0)USB(1,0)USB(1,0)HD(1,800,2a5f,02
```

You can then try to install rEFInd as your bootloader in the hard drive, following the steps at this gist: <https://gist.github.com/EmmanuelKasper/9590327>.

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