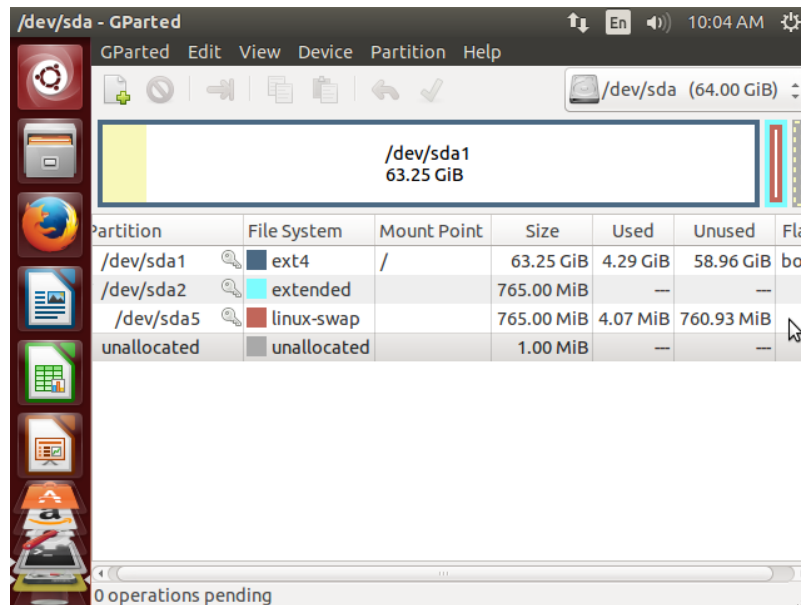


INSTALL WINDOWS ON UBUNTU PC

In Ubuntu and any other Linux, we'll use the equivalent of Windows Disk Management, called GParted. If it isn't installed you can install it with **sudo apt-get install gparted** (for Ubuntu-like distros). A default, automatic installation of Ubuntu configures the disk like this.

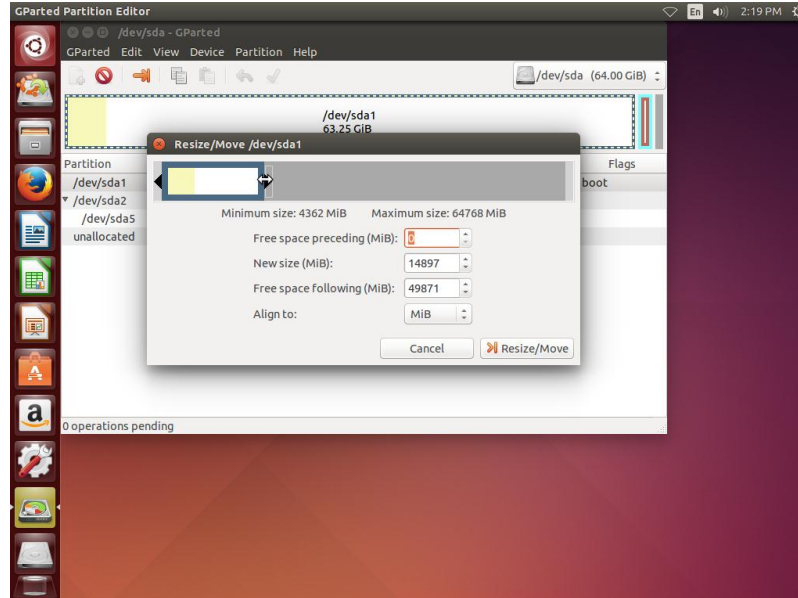


Standard Ubuntu installation partition scheme.

Other distros, like OpenSUSE, make also a separate **/home** partition. Anyway, to install Windows you must make room for it. So you'll shrink the root partition (or home partition if you have one). As you may have guessed it is done from GParted. But not from the running operating system.

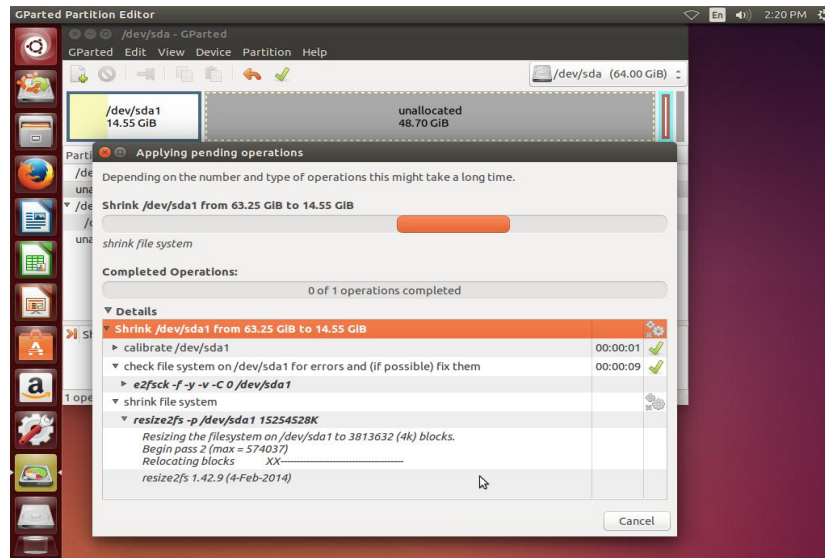
Instead you must run GParted from a live medium - for example Ubuntu installation disc. Again, boot from the installation DVD and when prompted to try or install, choose **Try Ubuntu**.

After the desktop is loaded, launch GParted and select the hard drive from the top right box. Right click the root partition (sda1) and select **Move/Resize**. In the dialog that appears we have two approaches. The most reliable is shrinking the partition (as seen in the screenshot), but if you wish you can move it to the right and make space at the beginning of the drive. I do not recommend that because it involves lot of data operations and takes a long time. More than that, you'll see another issue later that is impossible to solve if the partition is moved to the right.



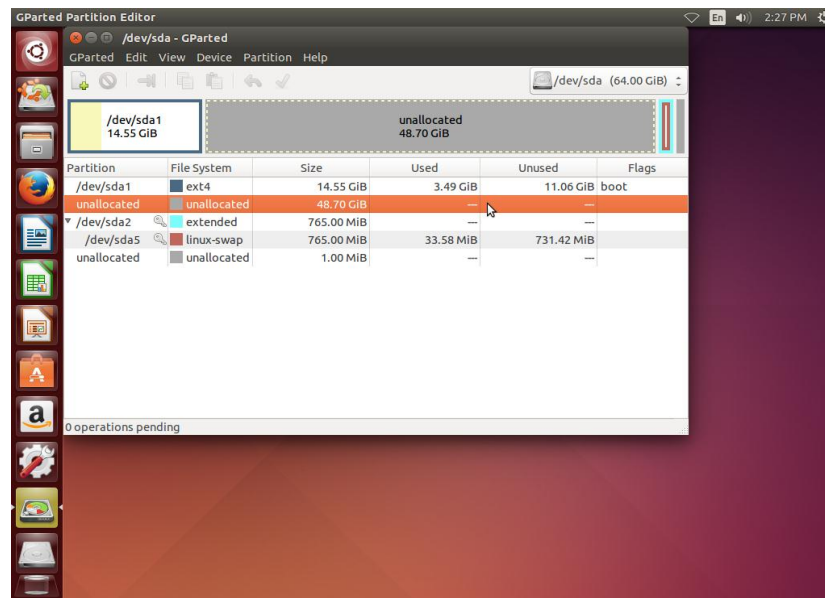
Shrink partition in GParted - as easy as click and drag.

Be sure to keep it to the left (preceding space should be 0). Now apply the operation clicking the tick-icon button or from **Edit** menu. After a filesystem check, the unallocated space should appear.



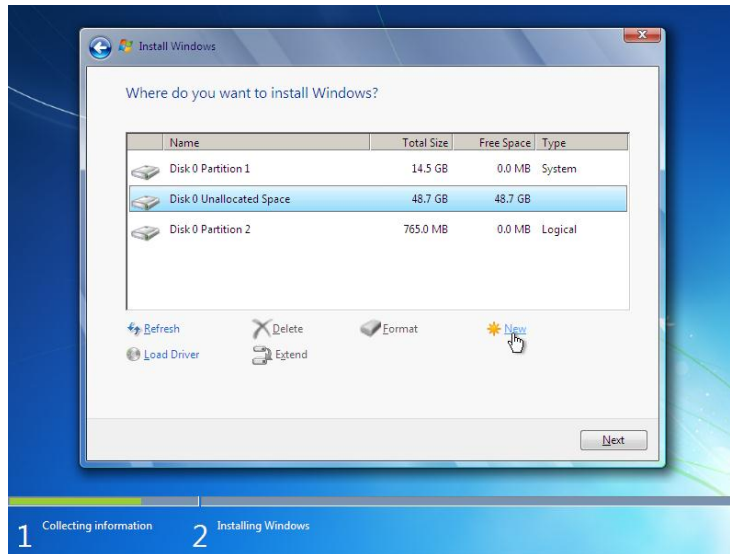
GParted partition shrinking process.

This is the result. It is enough to let you install Windows without affecting Ubuntu.



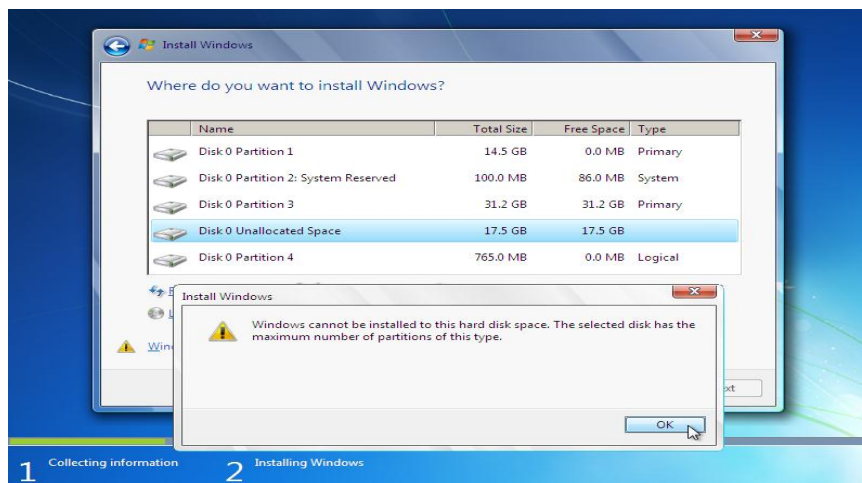
The unallocated space for Windows installation.

Now let's restart and boot from the Windows DVD. It sees the partitions like this.



Ubuntu partitions as seen by Windows.

We must create some partitions in the unallocated space. So we'll click on **New** and make the first partition. Actually the second, because Windows will make another one (System Reserved). We got the C: drive. But what if we want D:? If you have a MBR schemed disk, that is impossible.



Cannot make another partition on MBR disk.

We exceeded the number of 4 primary partitions. How could we have avoided that? When we shrunk the Linux partition, we should have moved the extended partition container (sda2 in my example) a bit left to make room inside it for another partition. In this case this would have been an extended partition that served as D:. As you can see Windows and Linux use the same partition tables so you can mix partitions as you like. Continuing with my setup, I'm forced to remain at a single partition C:. Now you install Windows as usual.

Source: <http://onetransistor.blogspot.in/2015/03/dual-boot-windows-and-ubuntu.html>