



Student: Emilia Ivanova

Student Number: 500020708

Course: Java Basics

Homework

Problem 4. Primary + Extended Partition

Describe the process of creating a new MBR 1 Primary partition + 1 Extended Partition of type Linux.

In this work we will look at the concepts “primary partition”, “extended partition” and partition table. What does it mean? There is a lot of reasons to divide disk on partitions. On this way you can install many operation systems, you can achieve your files.

Many people think that division of the disk is very hard but they are wrong. What does Master Boot Record (MBR) and primary extended partition and how different operating systems allocate drive letters. What are the primary partitions?

What is the difference from logical or extended partitions? What is the maximum number of partitions? A disk can contain a maximum of four primary or three primary and one extended partition. Linux can be installed on any partition, for some distributions is necessary core to be located in the first 8 GB of the disk.

Types of partitions is different mainly in the fourth byte in the table. The hard disk is divided into partitions, and for each operating system are separated from one or several partition. For example, a hard disk, you can have several separate partitions - one for Windows, another for OS and two for Linux.

If you already have the software installed on your computer, you may need to resize the partitions in your hard disk to free up space for Linux. Then in the free space you must create one or more partitions for Linux, you need software and virtual memory in this case.

The first sector of the hard disk is called the master boot record (MBR). It contains the partition table. This sector is used to loading the system. Partition table contains information about the location and size of the hard drive partitions.

There are three types of partitions on your hard drive - primary (primary), "extended" (extended) and logical (logical). The most commonly used primary partitions. Unfortunately, the partition table may contain up to four partitions on the disk.

Before you start redistributing your hard drive, you should decide how much you spend for Linux.

On Unix files are saved in file systems. The file system is a part of your hard drive (or other media such as floppy or CD) that is formatted correctly. Each filesystem is associated with a specific part of the directory tree.

For example, on many systems, there is a file system that contains the files in the directory /usr, another that contains the files in /tmp, etc. Root file system corresponds the top directory in the hierarchy - /.

In Linux, each filesystem is located in a separate partition on the hard disk. For example, if you want a file system for / and another for /usr, you need two partitions on the hard disk - one for each of the two file systems.

Before you install Linux, you need to prepare filesystems for saving software.