
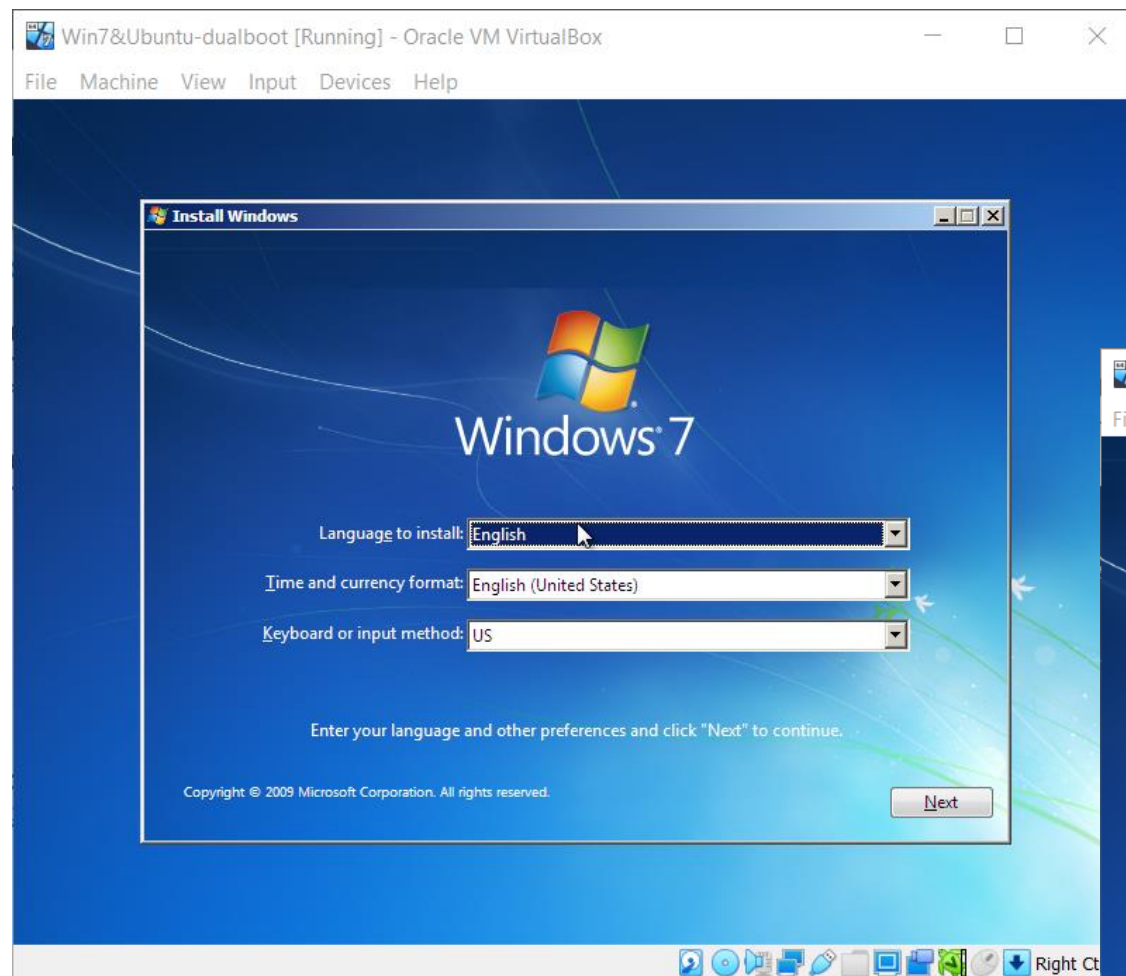
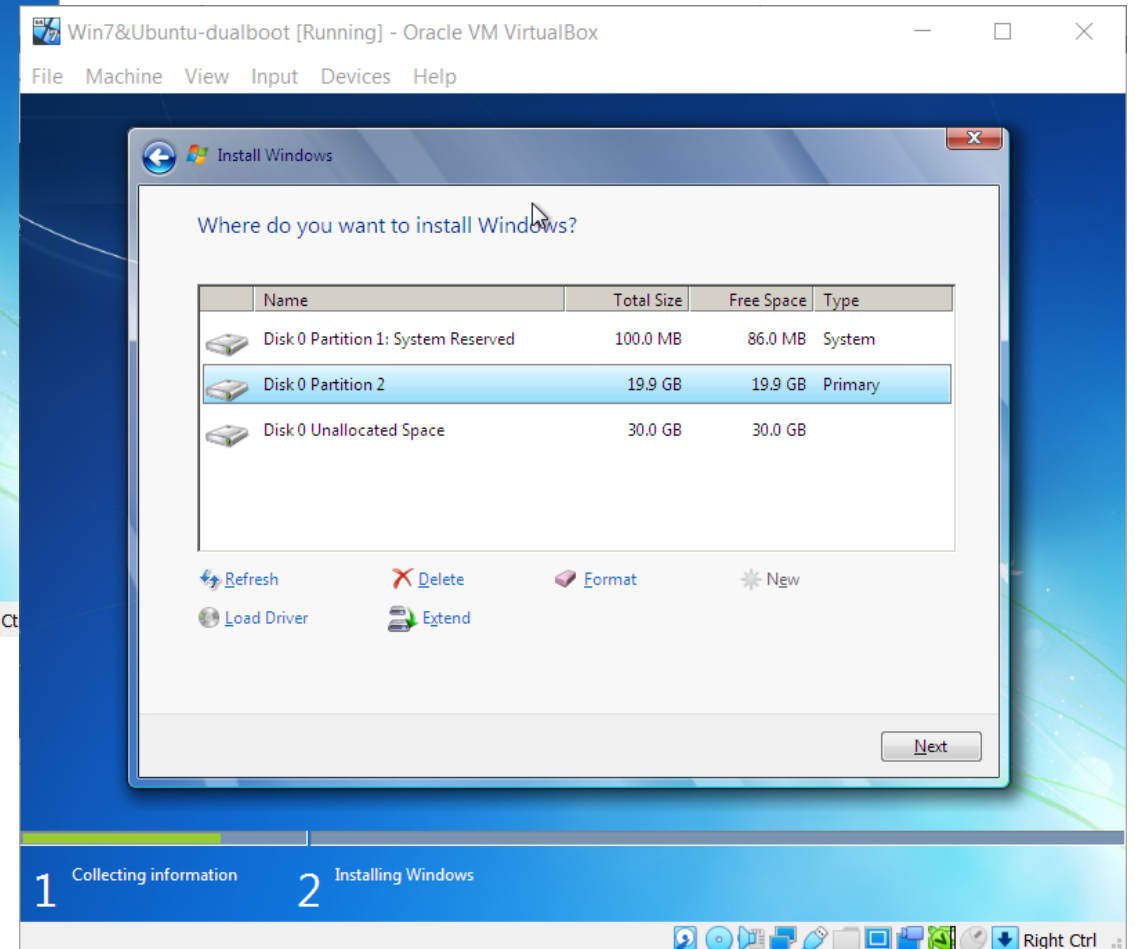


General	Preview
Name: Win7&Ubuntu-dualboot Operating System: Windows 7 (64-bit)	
System	
Base Memory: 2048 MB Boot Order: Optical, Hard Disk Chipset Type: ICH9 Acceleration: VT-x/AMD-V, Nested Paging, Hyper-V Paravirtualization	
Display	
Video Memory: 27 MB Graphics Controller: VBoxSVGA Remote Desktop Server: Disabled Recording: Disabled	
Storage	
Controller: SATA SATA Port 0: Win7_Ubuntu-dualboot.vdi (Normal, 50,00 GB) SATA Port 1: [Optical Drive] Empty	
Audio	
Host Driver: Windows DirectSound Controller: Intel HD Audio	
Network	
Adapter 1: Intel PRO/1000 MT Desktop (Bridged Adapter, Intel(R) Dual Band Wireless-AC 8260)	
USB	
USB Controller: xHCI Device Filters: 0 (0 active)	
Shared folders	
None	
Description	
None	

First step is to create the virtual machine



Then I installed first Windows as the assignment tells, in this case a choose to create my own partitions scheme





Recycle Bin



ES



13:58

21/11/2020



Right Ctrl

General

Sistema

Pantalla

Almacenamiento

Audio

Red

Puertos serie

USB

Carpetas compartidas

Interfaz de usuario

Almacenamiento

Dispositivos de almacenamiento

Controlador: SATA

Win7_Ubuntu.vdi

ubuntu-16.04.3-desktop-i38...

Atributos

Nombre: SATA

Tipo: AHCI

Cantidad de Puertos: 2

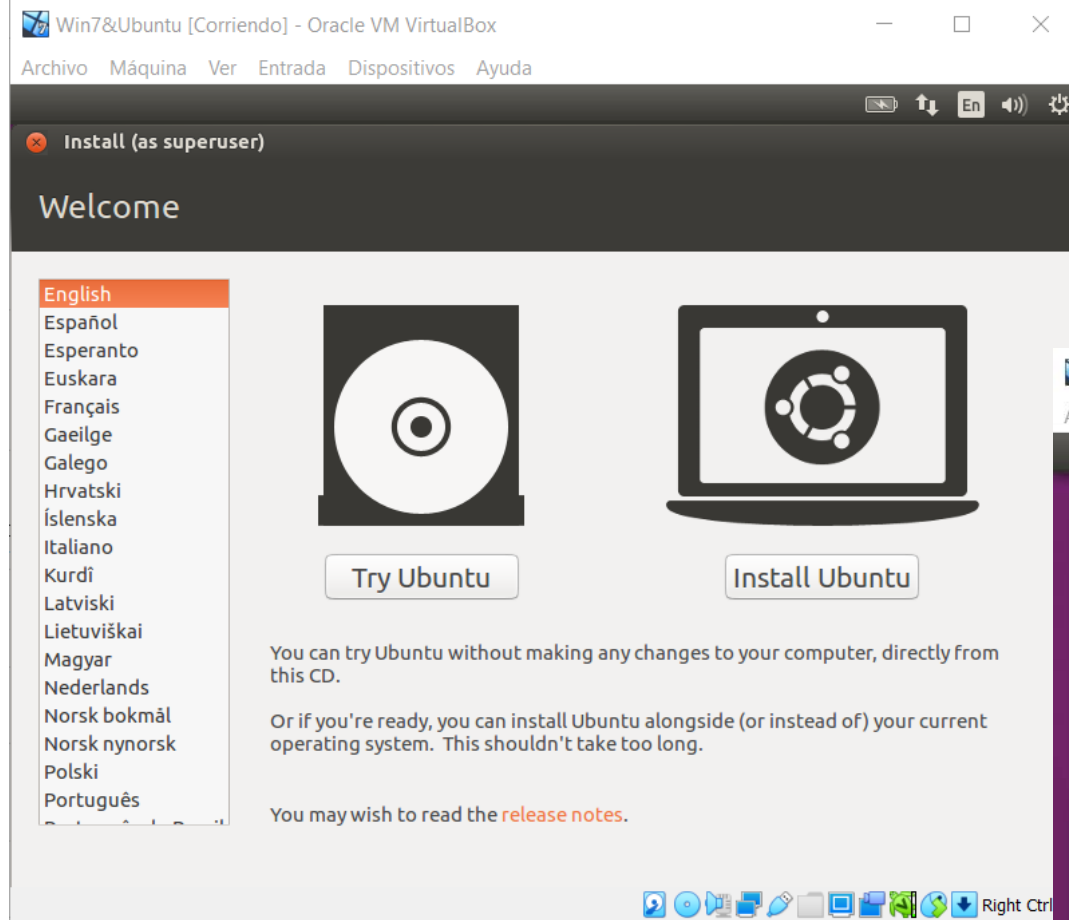
☐ Usar cache de I/O anfitrión

When the Windows installation is completed I change the iso file attached to the sata drive to start the Ubuntu installation

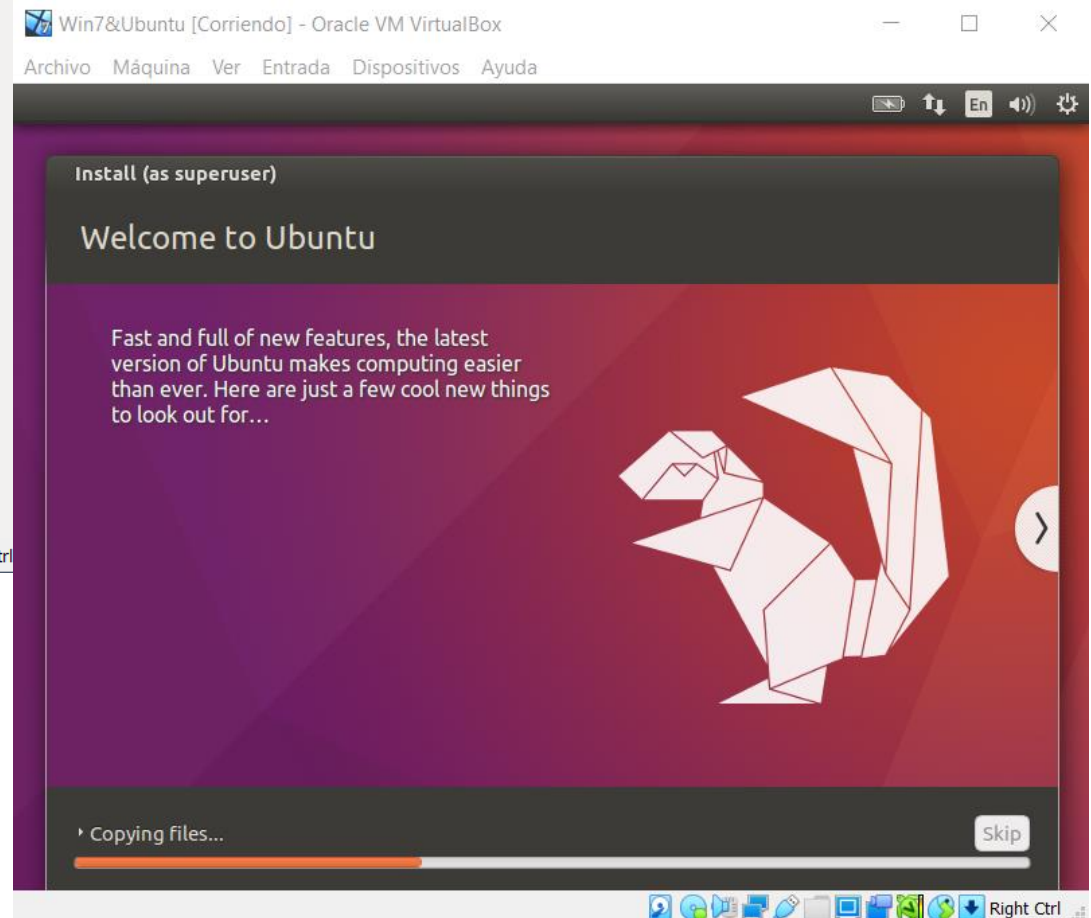
Configuración inválida detectada

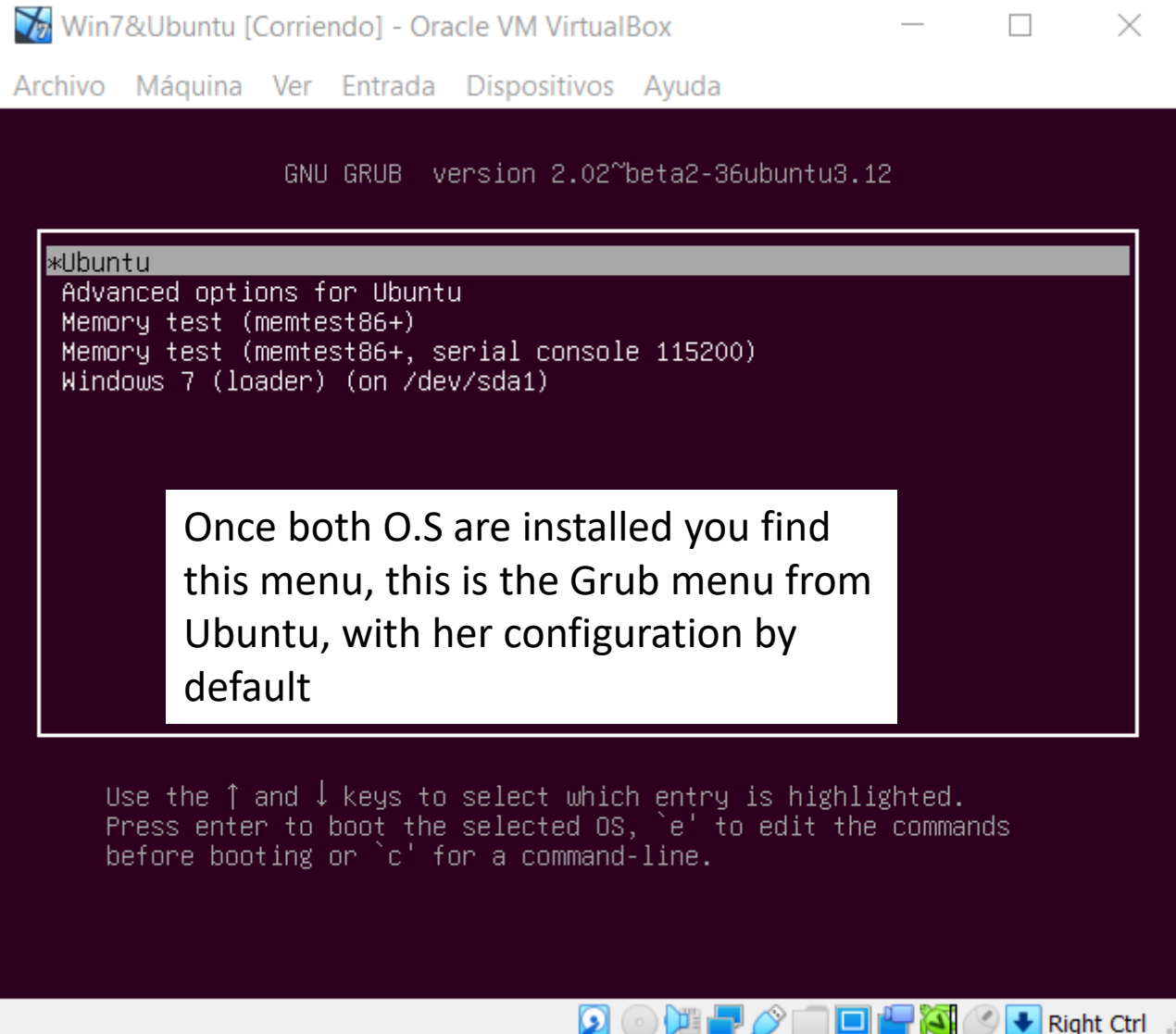
Aceptar

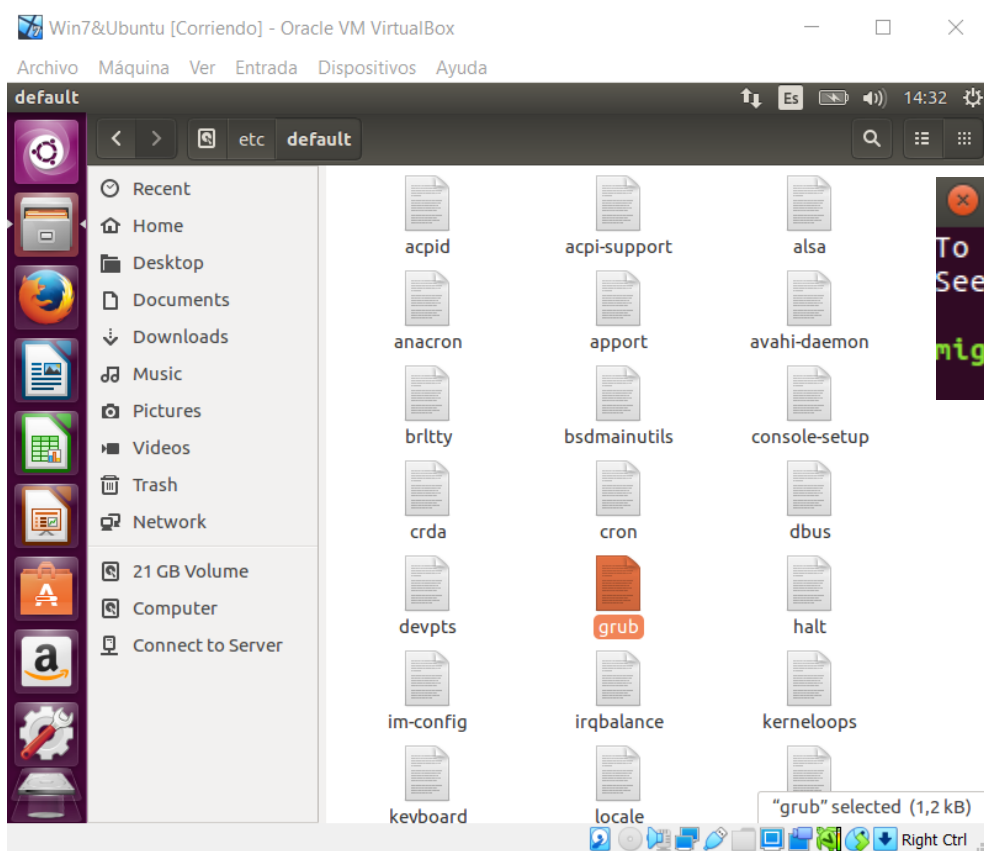
Cancelar



As I did on Windows I made my own
Ubuntu partitions scheme:
/boot
/swap
Root /
/home







```
miguelrodriguez@miguelrodriguez-VirtualBox: /etc/default
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

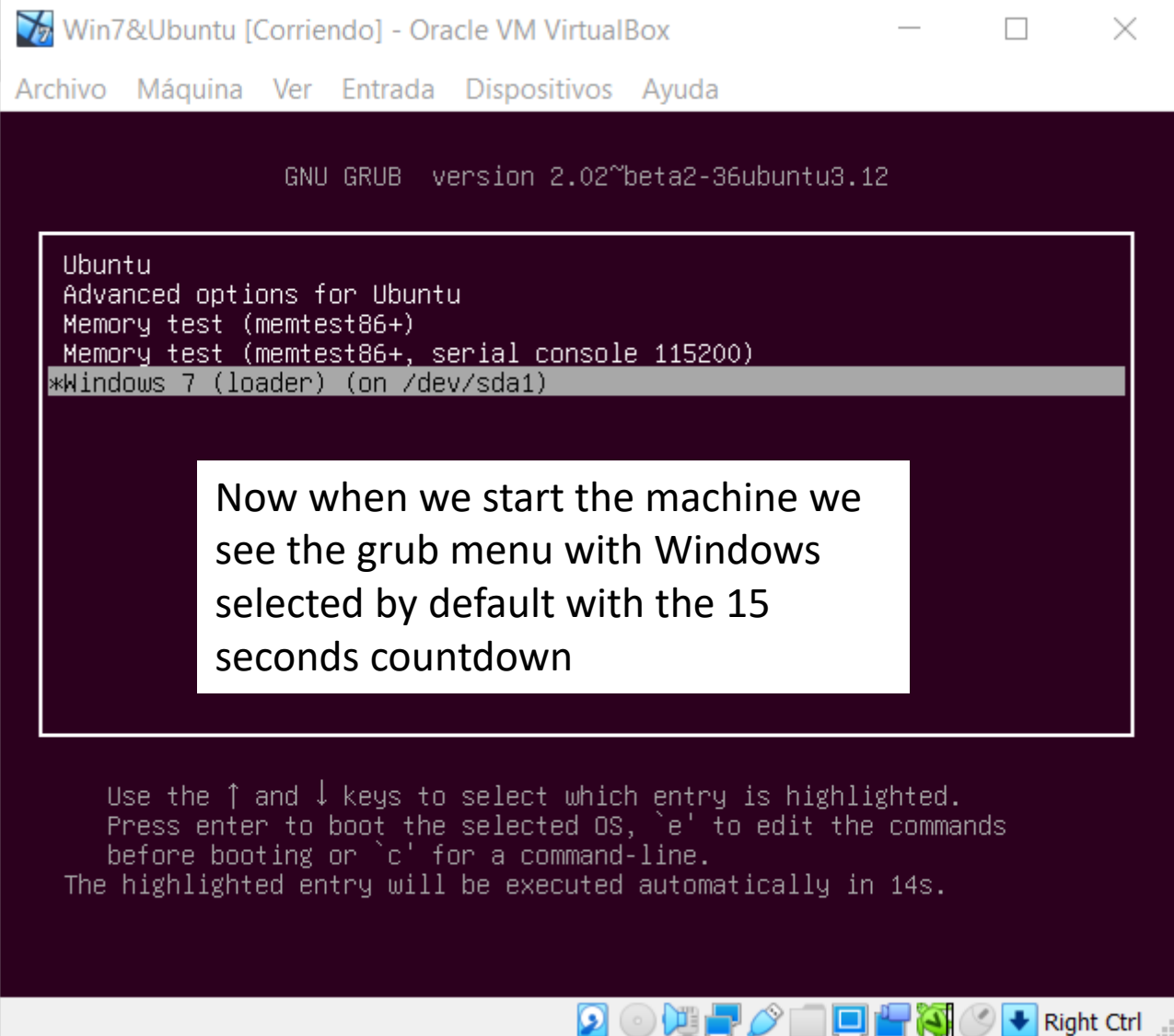
miguelrodriguez@miguelrodriguez-VirtualBox: /etc/default$ sudo gedit grub
```

1. Open terminal in the folder and open the file with sudo
2. Edit this lines and save
3. Update grub

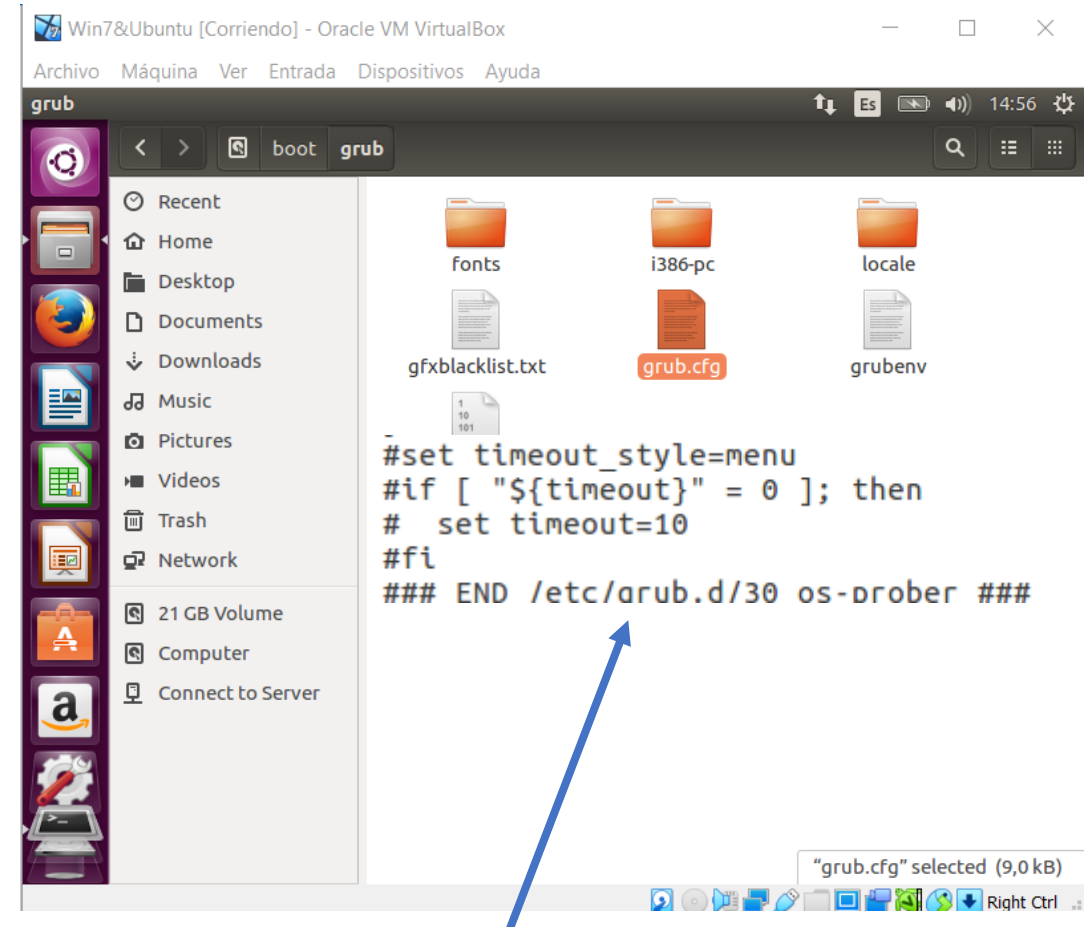
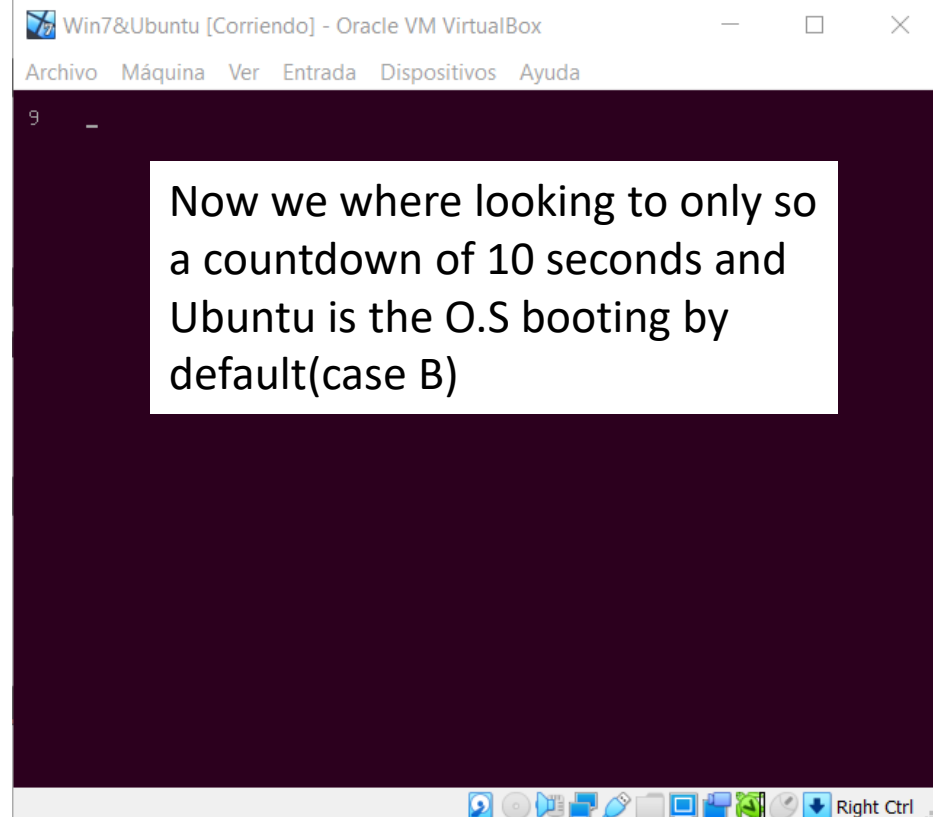
GRUB_DEFAULT=4 Position of Windows O.S in the menu the count start on zero
#GRUB_HIDDEN_TIMEOUT=0
GRUB_HIDDEN_TIMEOUT_QUIET=true
GRUB_TIMEOUT=15 Number of seconds
GRUB_TIMEOUT_STYLE=menu Display the menu
GRUB_DISTRIBUTOR=`lsb_release -i -s`
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT="quiet splash"
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX=""

Starting with the situation A, we need to find the grub file and edit it with the sudo command so we are able to save any changes commit to the file

```
miguelrodriguez@miguelrodriguez-VirtualBox: /etc/default$ sudo update-grub
Generating grub configuration file ...
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-4.10.0-28-generic
Found initrd image: /boot/initrd.img-4.10.0-28-generic
Found memtest86+ image: /memtest86+.elf
Found memtest86+ image: /memtest86+.bin
```




```
GRUB_DEFAULT=0
#GRUB_HIDDEN_TIMEOUT=0
GRUB_HIDDEN_TIMEOUT_QUIET=true
GRUB_TIMEOUT=10
GRUB_TIMEOUT_STYLE=countdown
GRUB_DISTRIBUTOR=`lsb_release -i -s 2> /dev
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT="quiet splash"
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX=""
```

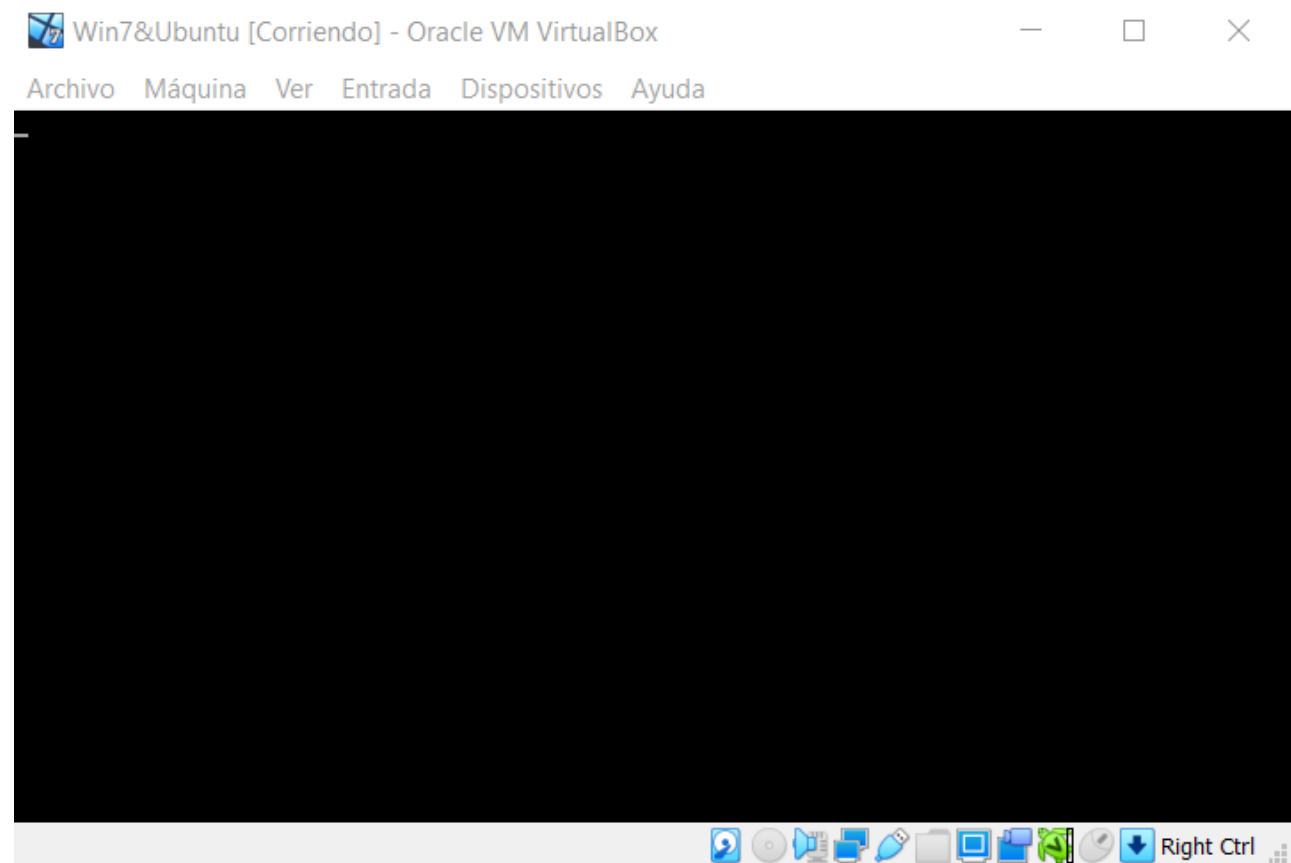


For this purpose since we don't want the menu to display we need to comment some lines of the grub.cfg after update-grub, because if we do before it then the value will be rewritten by default

```
GRUB_DEFAULT=0
#GRUB_HIDDEN_TIMEOUT=0
GRUB_HIDDEN_TIMEOUT_QUIET=true
GRUB_TIMEOUT=0
GRUB_TIMEOUT_STYLE=hidden
GRUB_DISTRIBUTOR=`lsb_release -i -s 2> /dev/null`
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT="quiet splash"
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX=""
```

For the case C this are the line we have to edit on grub file, we need also to tho the grub.cfg proccees.

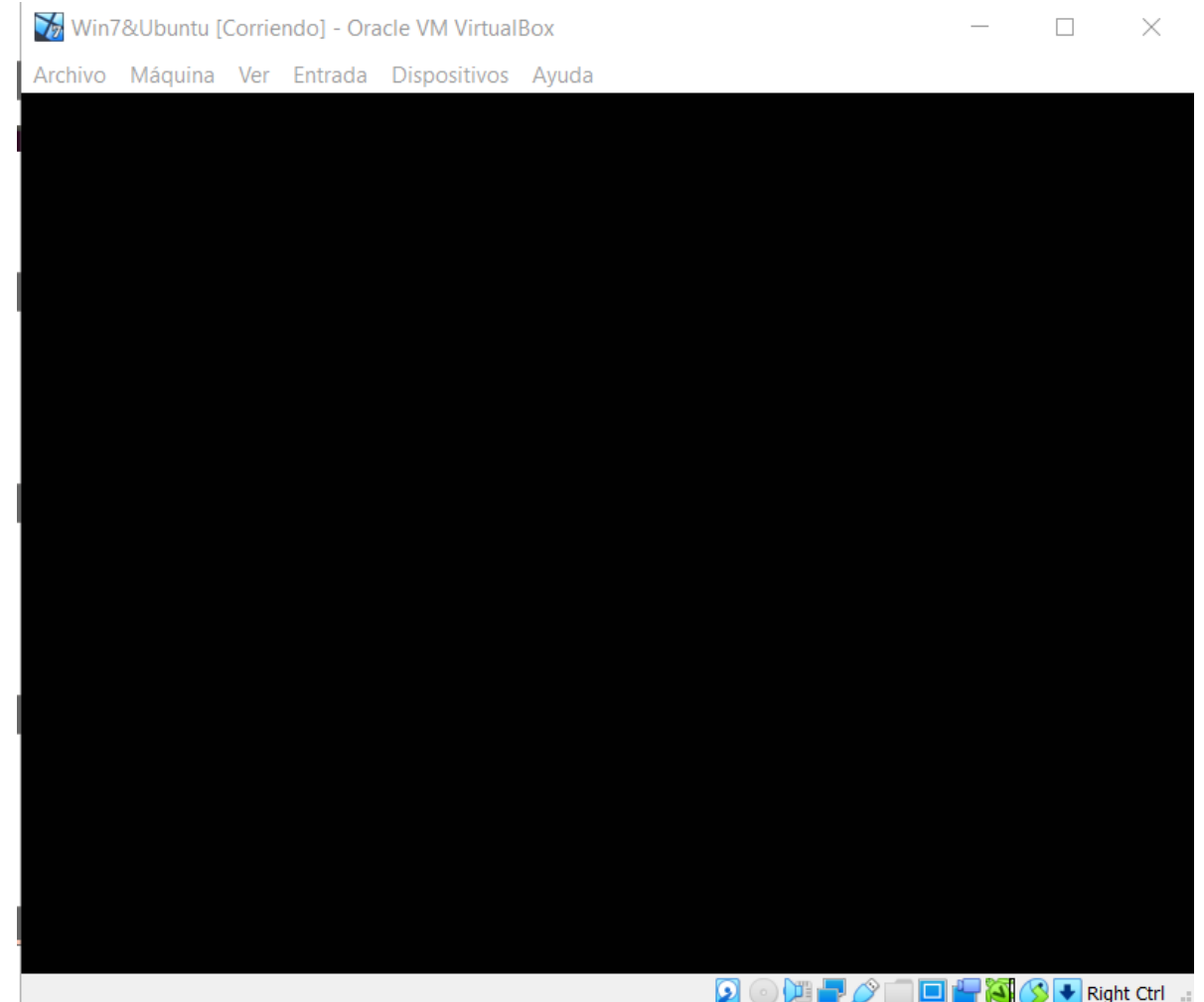
Ubuntu boot with no menu and no countdown



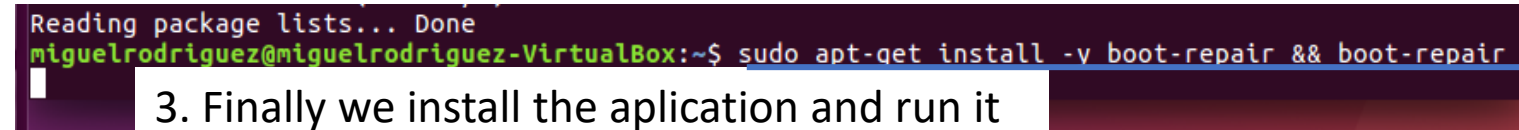
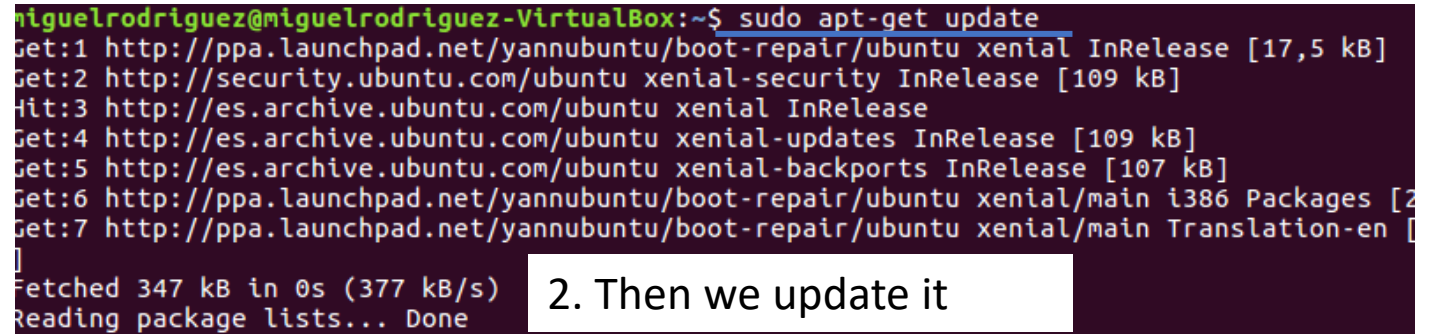
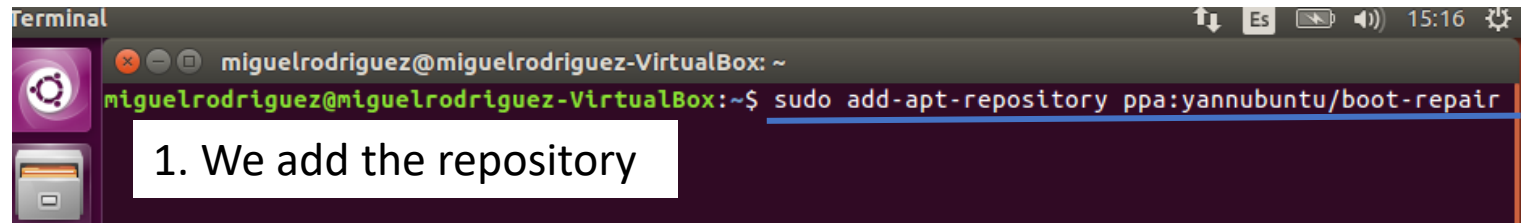
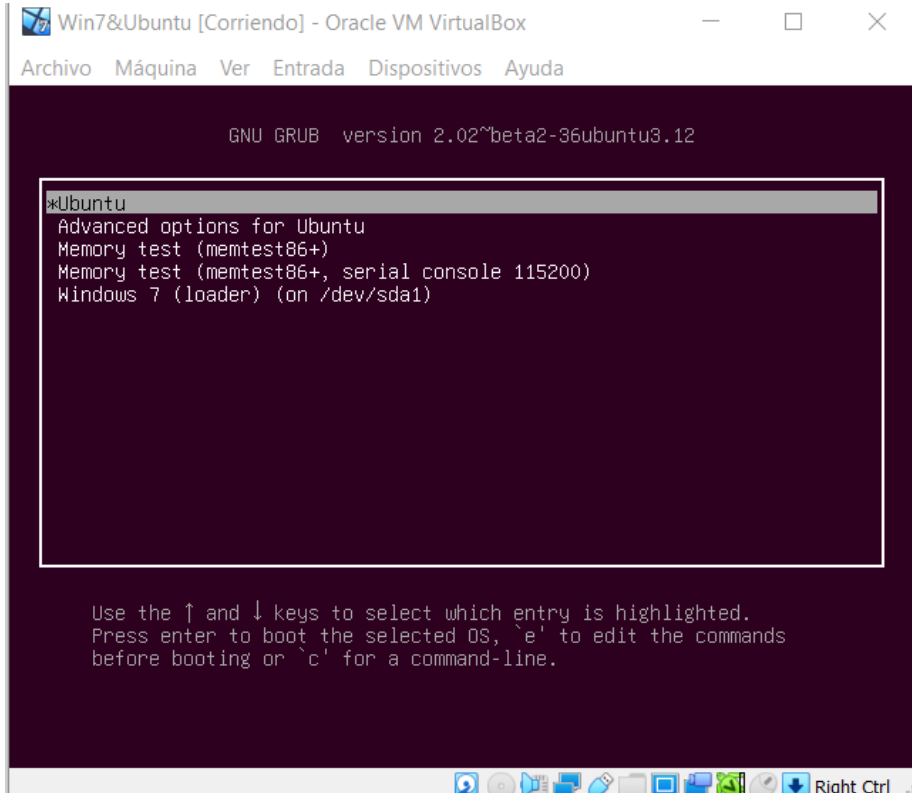
```
GRUB_DEFAULT=4
#GRUB_HIDDEN_TIMEOUT=0
GRUB_HIDDEN_TIMEOUT_QUIET=true
GRUB_TIMEOUT=0
GRUB_TIMEOUT_STYLE=hidden
GRUB_DISTRIBUTOR=`lsb_release -i -s 2> /dev/null || echo D
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT="quiet splash"
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX=""
```

Finally for case D this are the line we have to edit on grub file, we need also to tho the grub.cfg proccees.

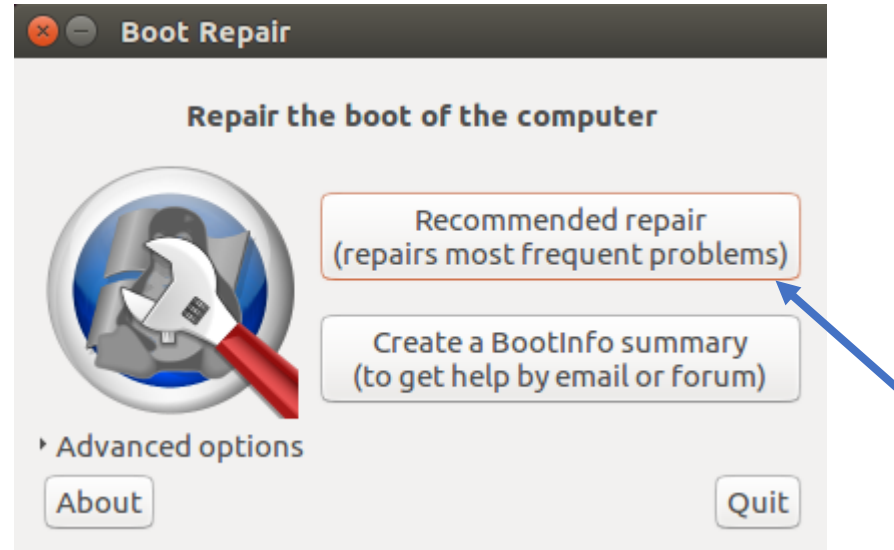
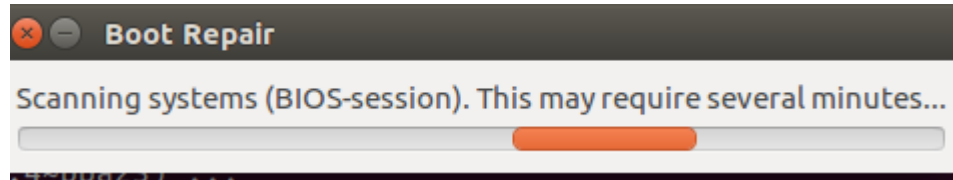
Windows boot with no menu and no countdown



But now we “have not access” to the grub menu, we lost it and we need to recover it, for this step we need to attach an iso of Ubuntu and in this situation instead of install Ubuntu we press on try Ubuntu and then we Access the terminal install the boot/repair tool and be able to access to the grub menú again normally



In any case we actually didn't lose the menu, we just need to press esc/shift key to display it as usually



Once the tool start we just need to select on “Recommended repair” and when the process is finish we need only to reboot the system and the Grub menu Will be display again

