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Step 1: [Download the Ubuntu .iso](#) image for the latest (22.04) LTS version.

ubuntu releases

Ubuntu 22.04.1 LTS (Jammy Jellyfish)

Select an image

Ubuntu is distributed on two types of images described below.

Desktop image

The desktop image allows you to try Ubuntu without changing your computer at all, and at your option to install it permanently later. This type of image is what most people will want to use. You will need at least 1024MiB of RAM to install from this image.

[64-bit PC \(AMD64\) desktop image](#)

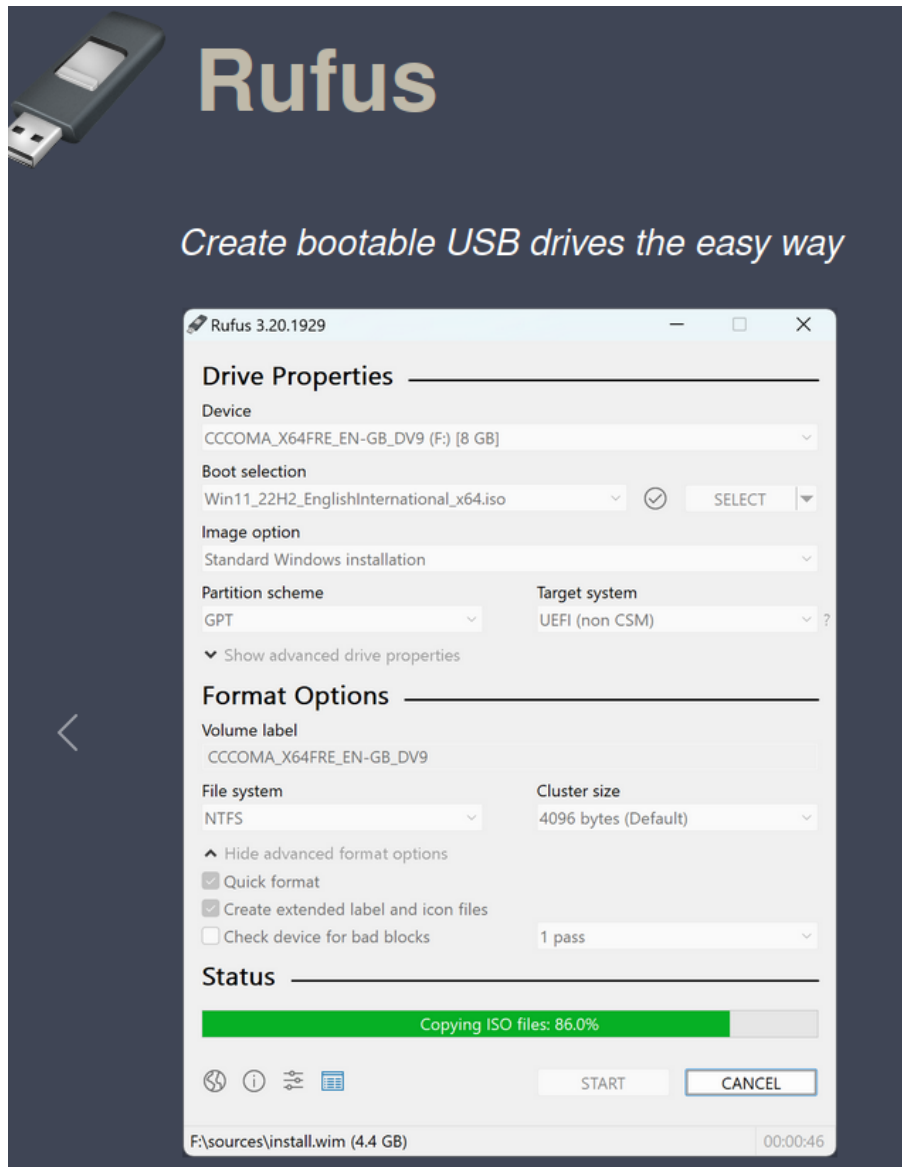
Choose this if you have a computer based on the AMD64 or EM64T architecture (e.g., Athlon64, Opteron, EM64T Xeon, Core 2). Choose this if you are at all unsure.

Server install image

The server install image allows you to install Ubuntu permanently on a computer for use as a server. It will not install a graphical user interface.

[64-bit PC \(AMD64\) server install image](#)

Choose this if you have a computer based on the AMD64 or EM64T architecture (e.g., Athlon64, Opteron, EM64T Xeon, Core 2). Choose this if you are at all unsure.

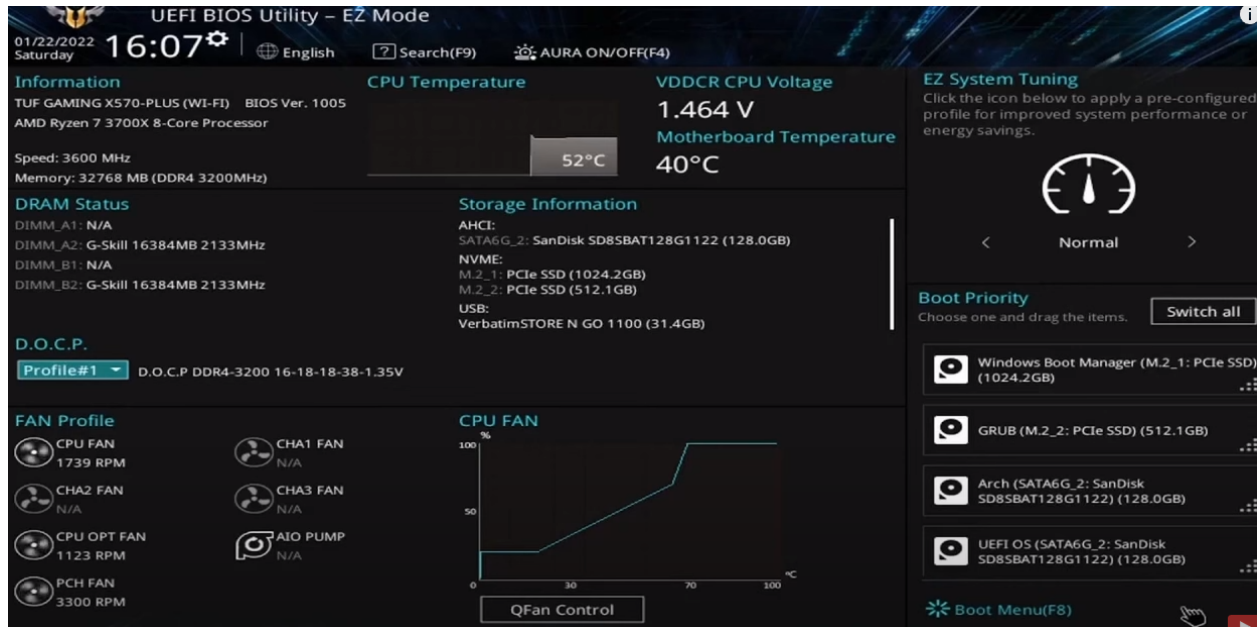
Step 2: Create a bootable USB drive using the downloaded .iso image using [RUFUS](#)

This is the tricky part. Make sure you do not have more than 2 primary partitions. Delete some partitions or just shrink the partition if you may have only one big partition and get at least 200+ GB space available to install Ubuntu.



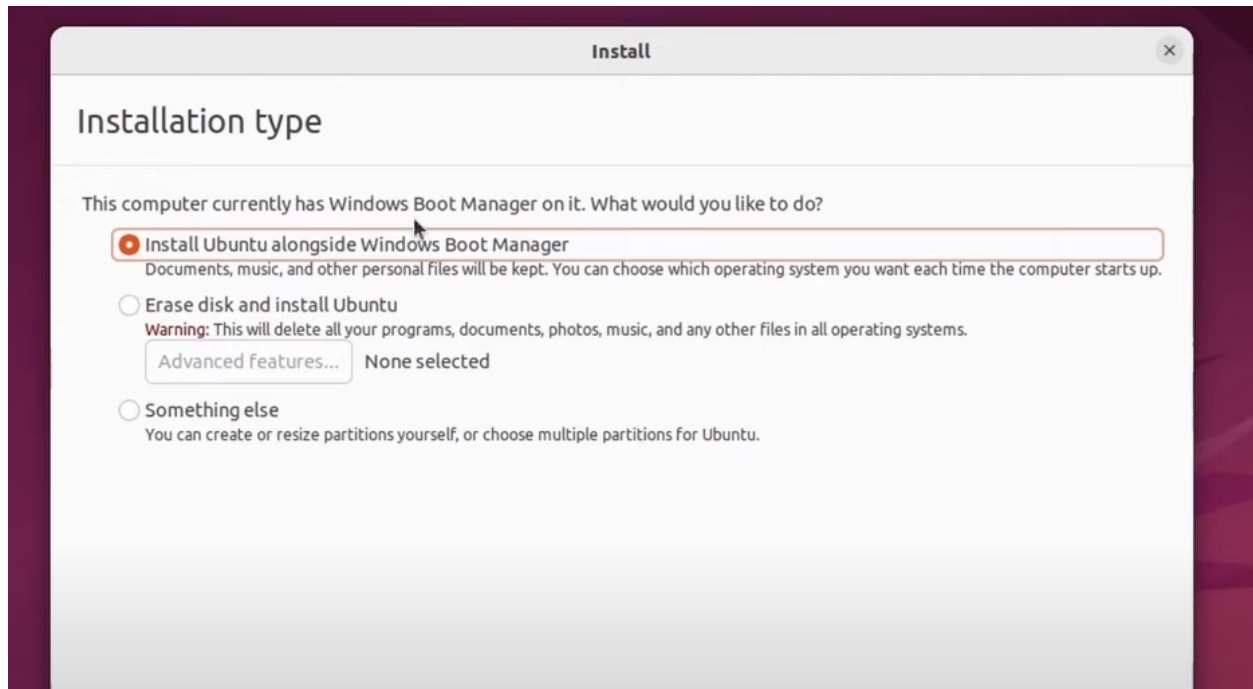
Step 4: Reboot the computer and boot from the USB

Every computer has a different way to select the boot device. You may have to go to your bios and enable it or use the appropriate function key like F8, F12, or Tab

**Step 5: Use Try or Install Ubuntu option after booting from the USB drive:**

Step 6: You can follow the installation wizard and complete the Ubuntu installation.

During the installation, make sure to make your life easier by using **Install Ubuntu alongside the Windows Boot Manager** option as shown in the following image. Though you can go and create a partition, but I do not recommend it for beginners.



If everything goes well. You will have a dual-boot computer now. During boot time, you need to select either to start Ubuntu or Windows.

Video Tutorial on Dual Boot Installation

There are many good video tutorials available over the Internet. You may check the following:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GXXtXBPKecQ>

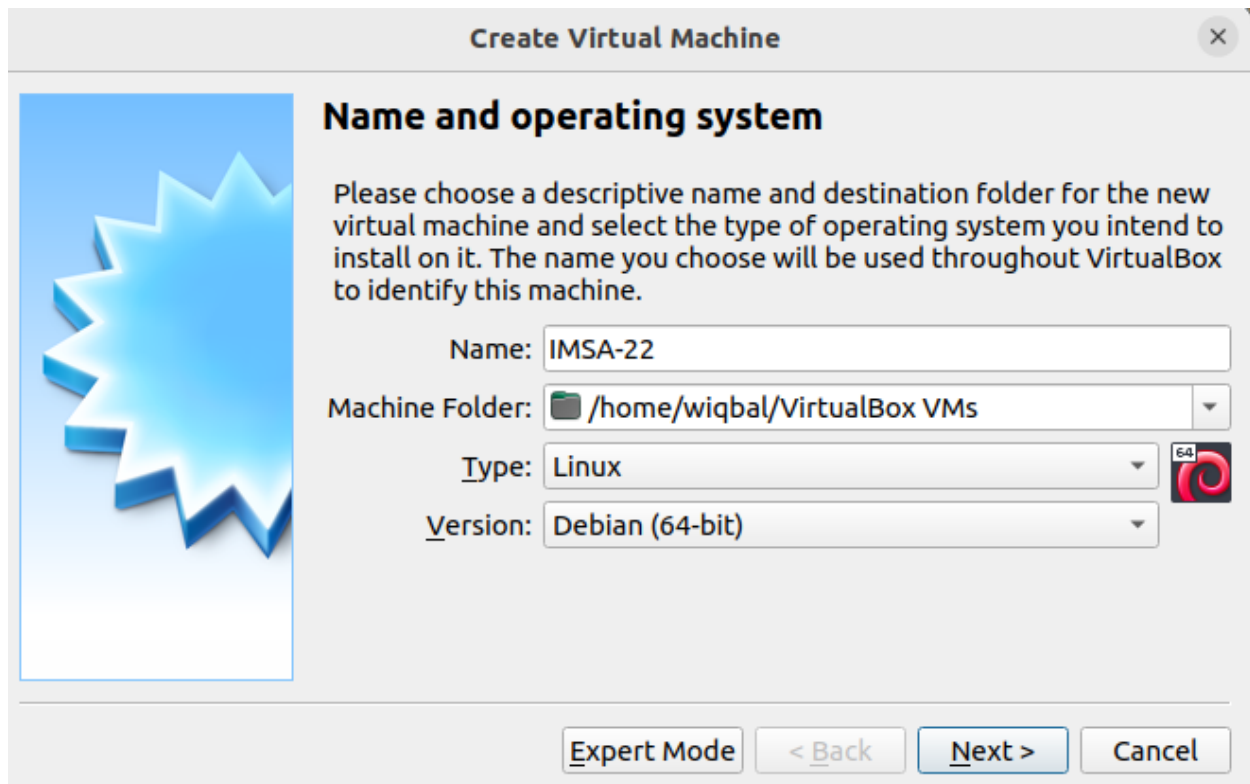
Method 2: Install Ubuntu as a VM using VirtualBox

Step 1: Download VirtualBox and also .iso image of the Ubuntu

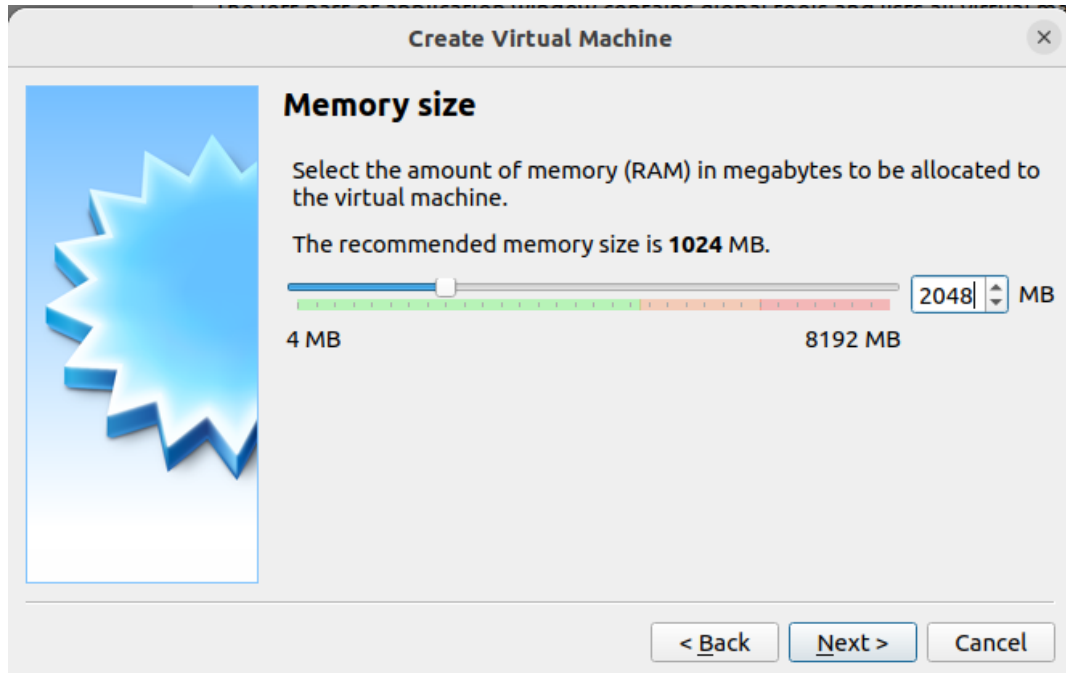
<https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads>

<https://releases.ubuntu.com/22.04/>

Step 2: Create a new virtual machine in Virtual Box

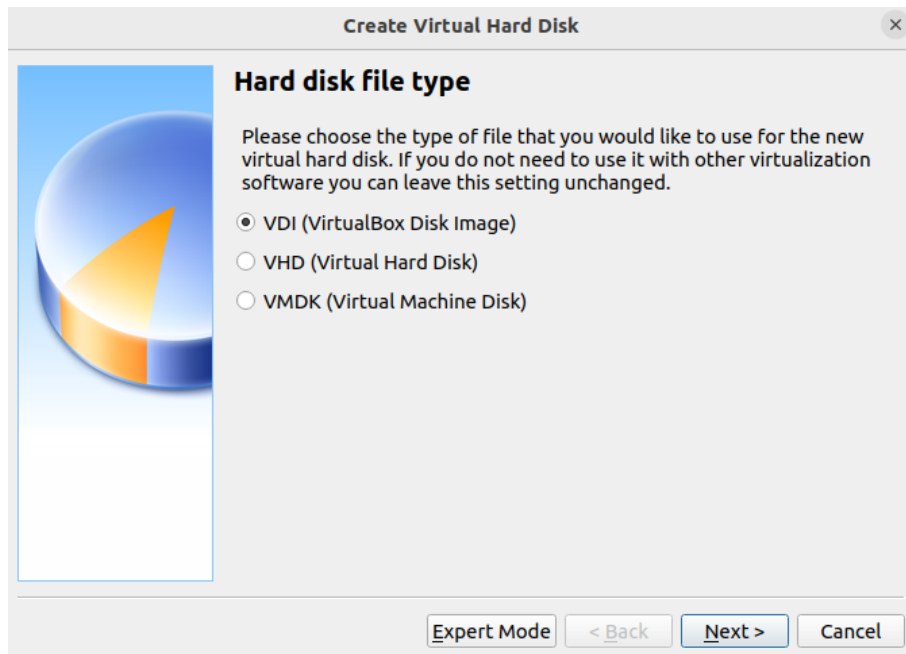


Step 3: Set the appropriate RAM size. A minimum of 4 GB is good to go!

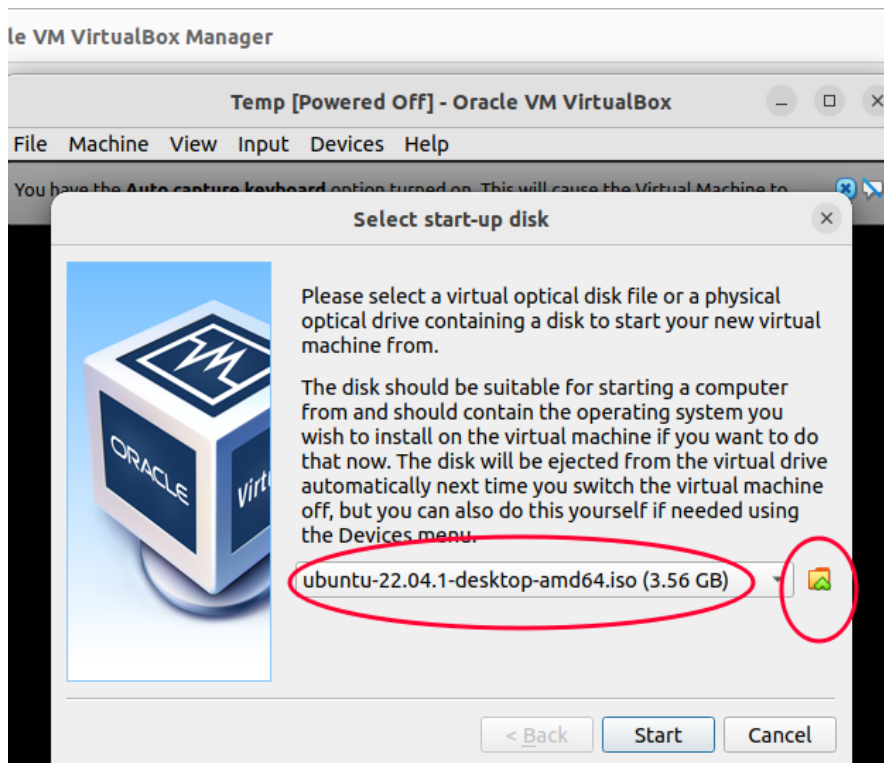


Step 4: Create a virtual hard disk with at least 30 GB of space

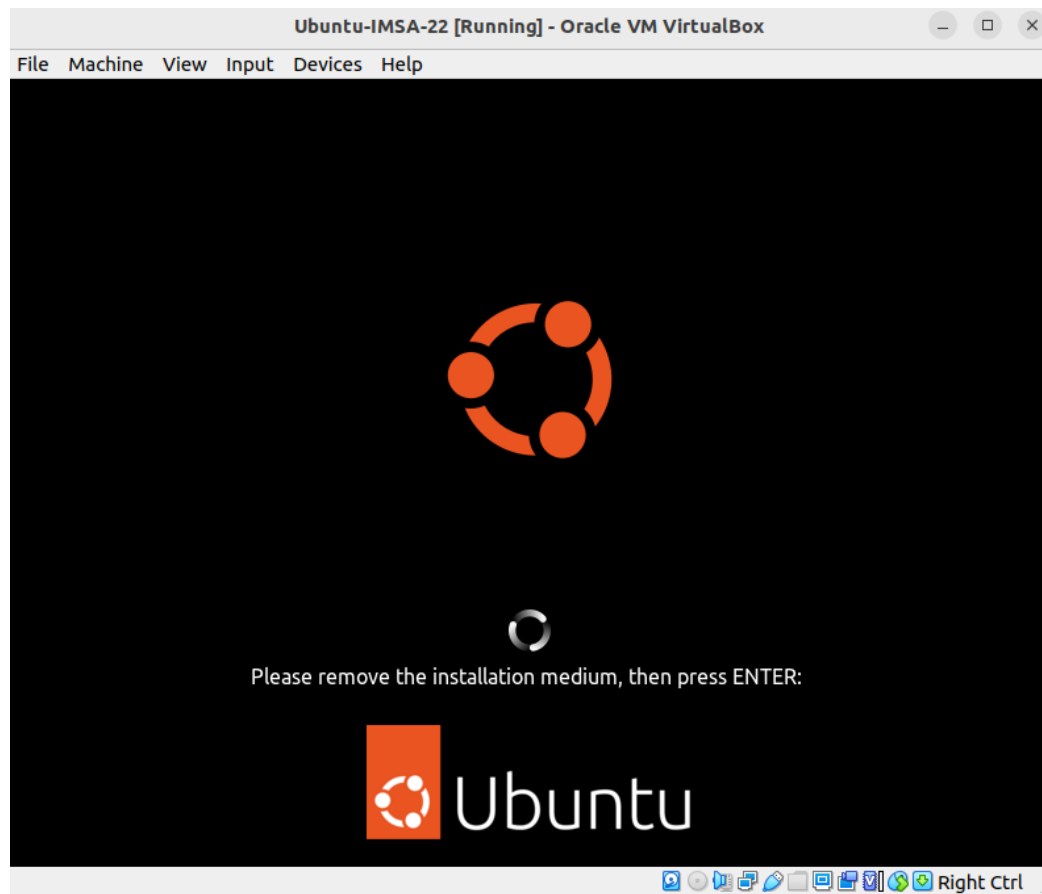


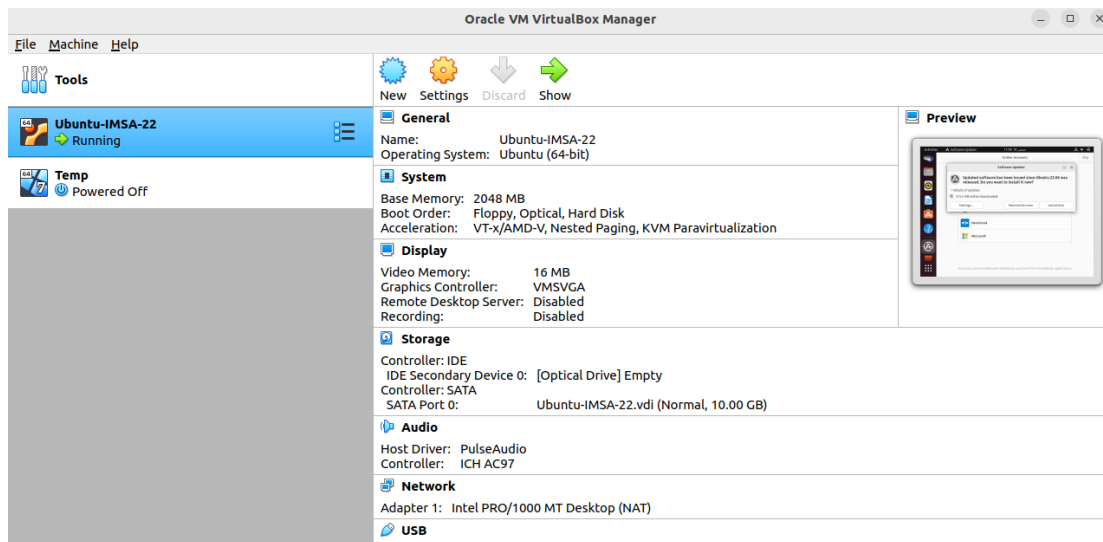
Step 5: Select the VirtualBox disk type

Step 6: Boot the newly created VM, and it will ask you to select the start-up disk. Make sure to select the .iso image of the Ubuntu and click Start.

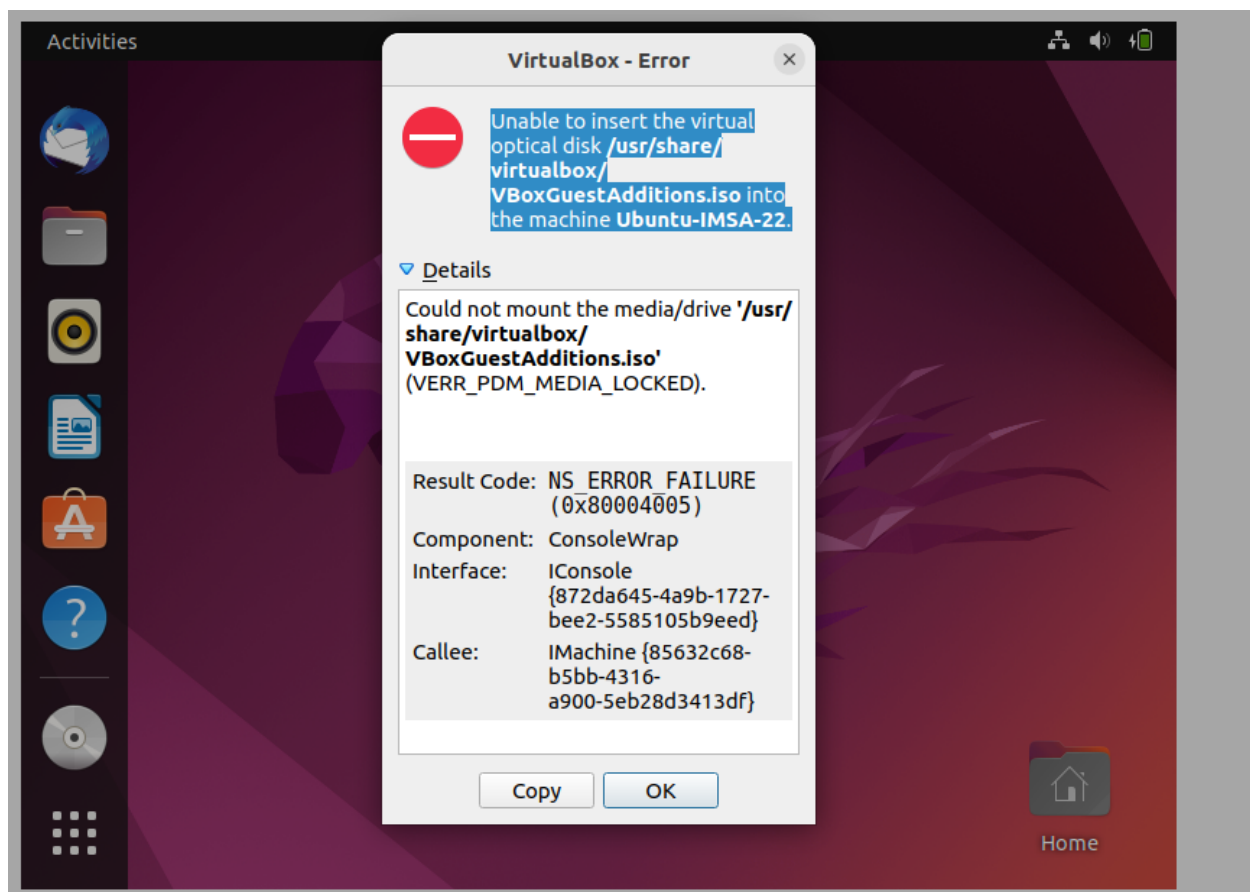


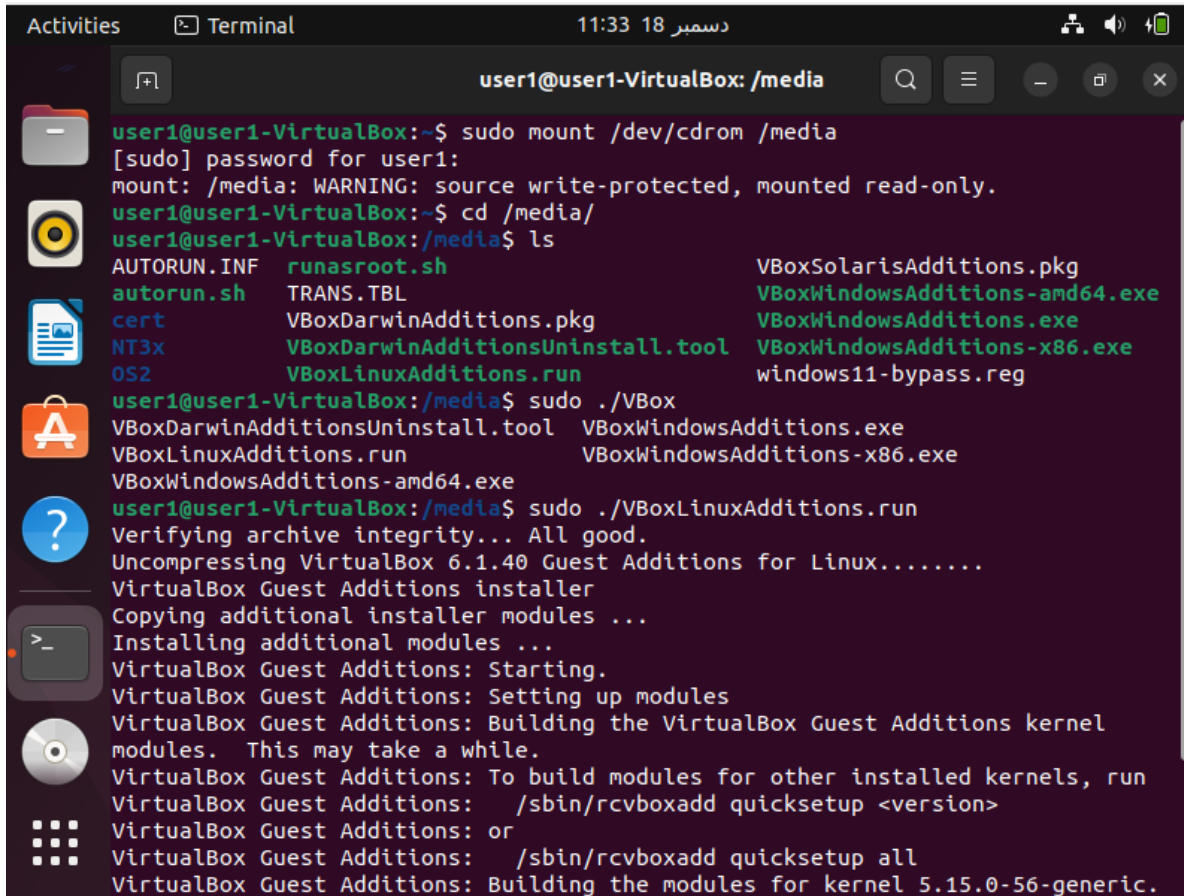
Step 7: Follow the installation wizard with Default Setting and complete the installation
If everything goes well. You will see the following window. You just need to restart the VM from VirtualBox to start using it.





If you cannot install GuestAdditions or facing trouble changing the resolution of your VM, try to find a solution over the Internet or talk to me!





The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "user1@user1-VirtualBox: /media" with a search bar and window controls. The terminal output shows the following commands and their results:

```
user1@user1-VirtualBox:~$ sudo mount /dev/cdrom /media
[sudo] password for user1:
mount: /media: WARNING: source write-protected, mounted read-only.
user1@user1-VirtualBox:~$ cd /media/
user1@user1-VirtualBox:/media$ ls
AUTORUN.INF      runasroot.sh          VBoxSolarisAdditions.pkg
autorun.sh       TRANS.TBL              VBoxWindowsAdditions-amd64.exe
cert            VBoxDarwinAdditions.pkg  VBoxWindowsAdditions.exe
NT3x            VBoxDarwinAdditionsUninstall.tool  VBoxWindowsAdditions-x86.exe
OS2             VBoxLinuxAdditions.run  windows11-bypass.reg

user1@user1-VirtualBox:/media$ sudo ./VBox
VBoxDarwinAdditionsUninstall.tool  VBoxWindowsAdditions.exe
VBoxLinuxAdditions.run             VBoxWindowsAdditions-x86.exe
VBoxWindowsAdditions-amd64.exe

user1@user1-VirtualBox:/media$ sudo ./VBoxLinuxAdditions.run
Verifying archive integrity... All good.
Uncompressing VirtualBox 6.1.40 Guest Additions for Linux.....
VirtualBox Guest Additions installer
Copying additional installer modules ...
Installing additional modules ...
VirtualBox Guest Additions: Starting.
VirtualBox Guest Additions: Setting up modules
VirtualBox Guest Additions: Building the VirtualBox Guest Additions kernel
modules. This may take a while.
VirtualBox Guest Additions: To build modules for other installed kernels, run
VirtualBox Guest Additions: /sbin/rcvboxadd quicksetup <version>
VirtualBox Guest Additions: or
VirtualBox Guest Additions: /sbin/rcvboxadd quicksetup all
VirtualBox Guest Additions: Building the modules for kernel 5.15.0-56-generic.
```