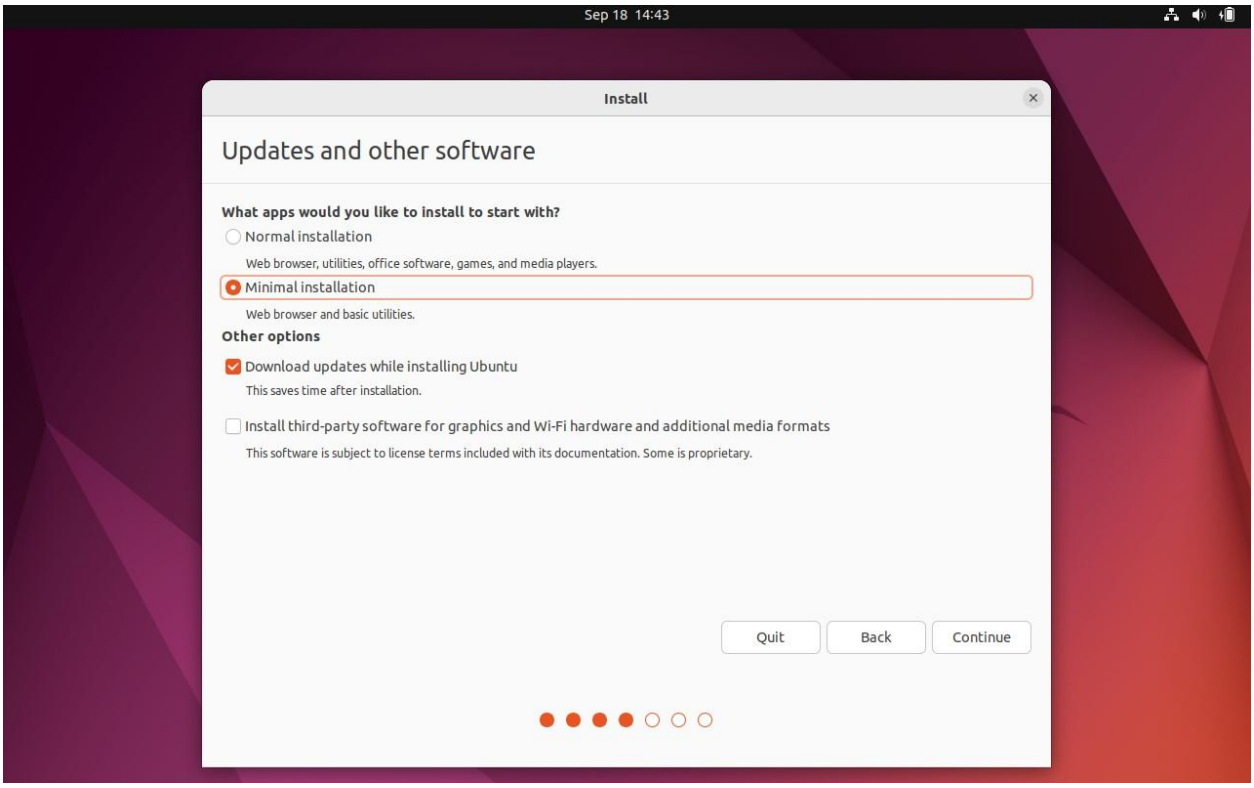
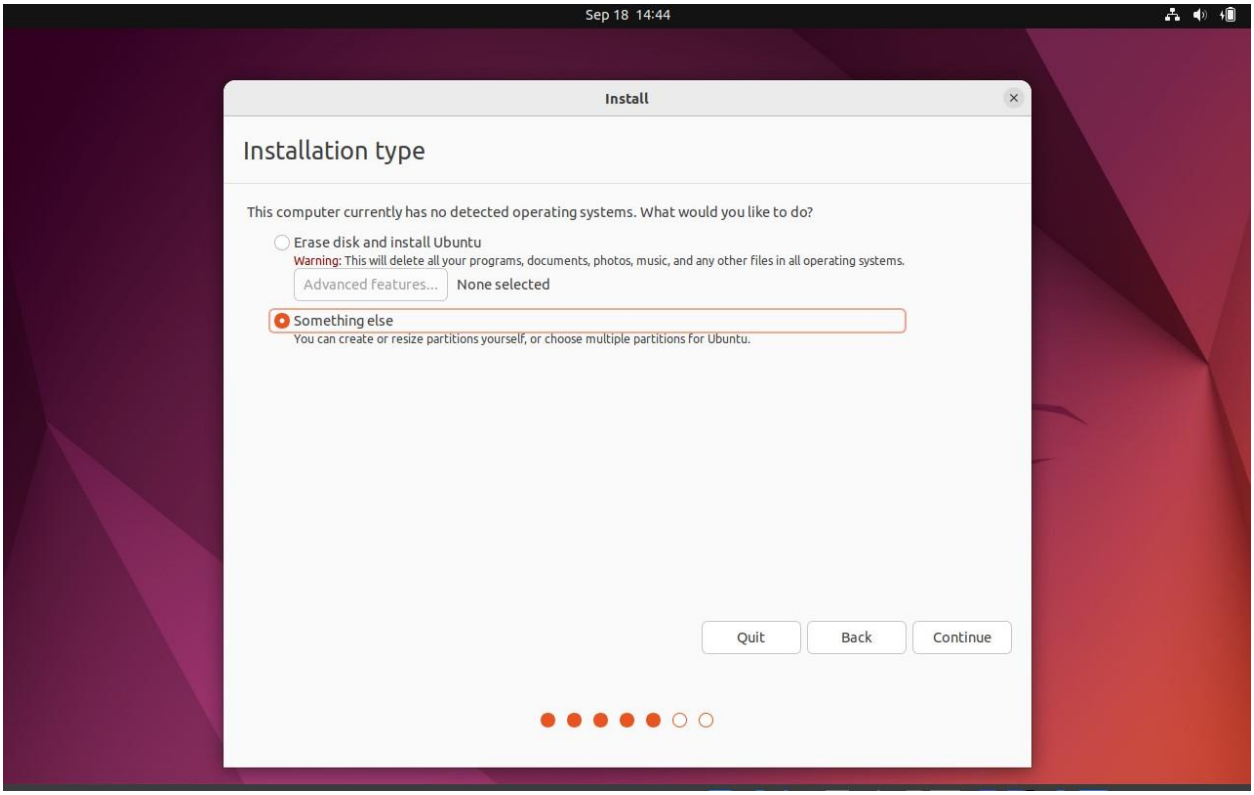
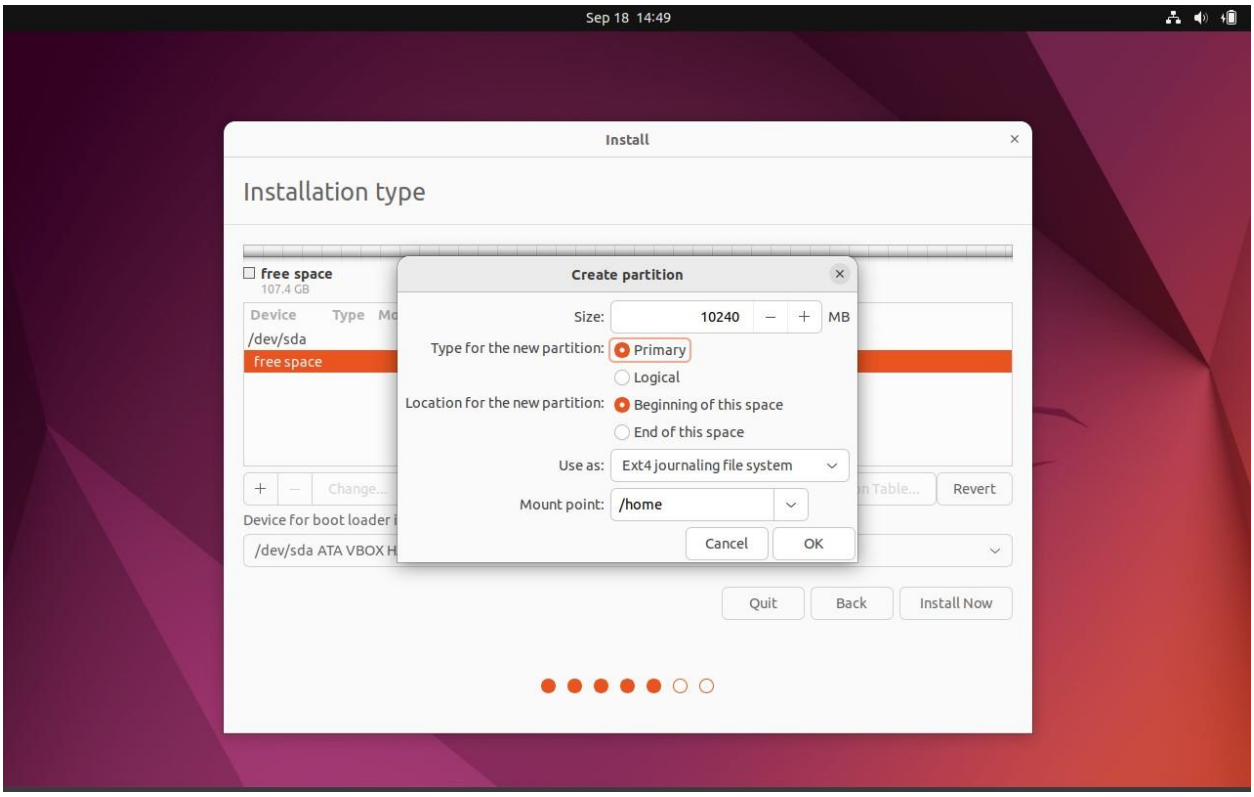
After allocating resources to the virtualbox, “install ubuntu” option was selected to proceed further with the installation of Ubuntu distro.



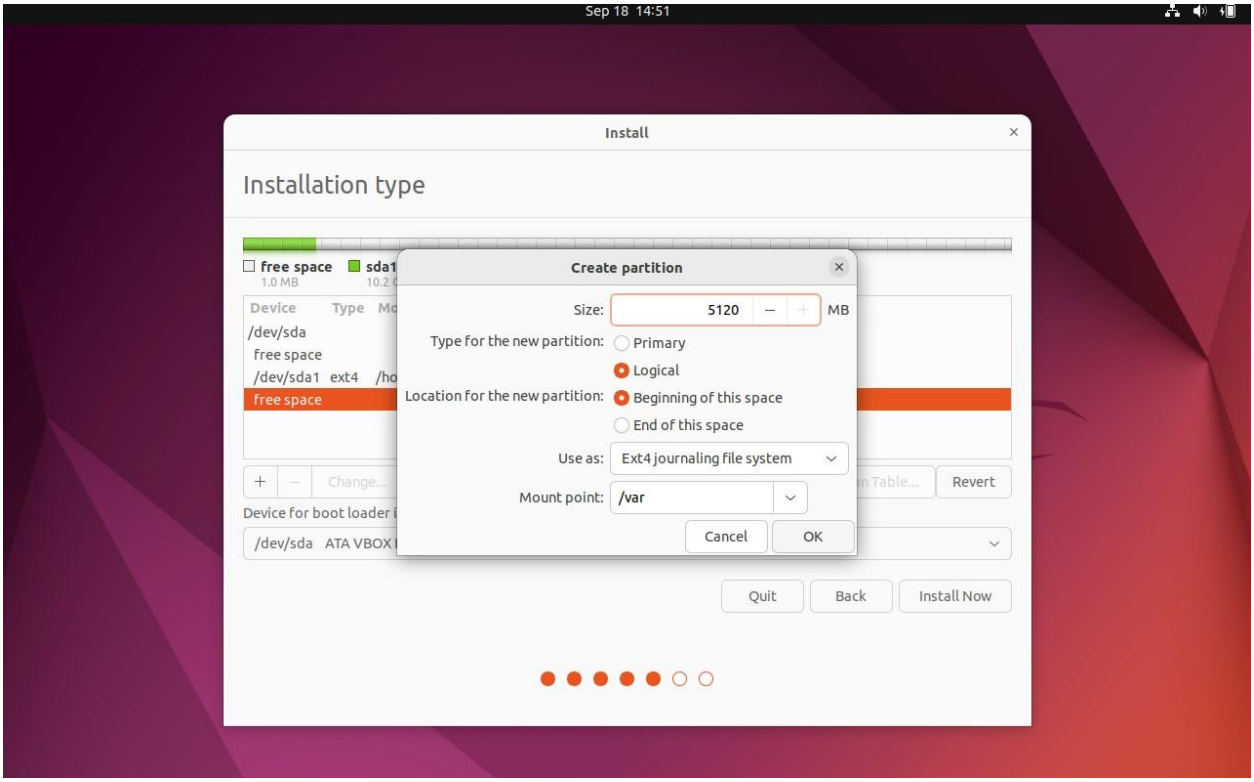
A minimal installation option was selected, and the installation steps were continued.



Next, we created and resized partitions based on our needs.

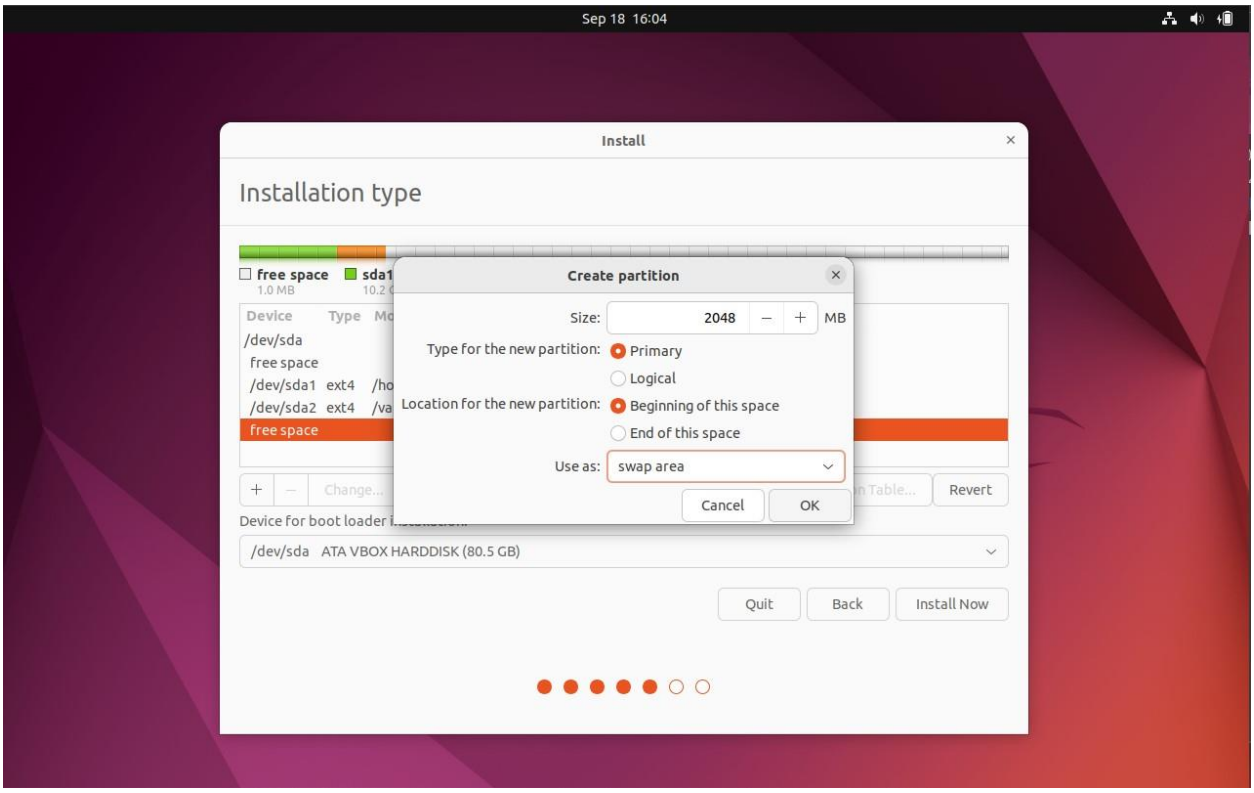


/home was given 10 GB of disk space. /home is a login directory, i.e., it is the first place which occurs after logging into the system. It's a multi-user environment, hence, each user is assigned a specific directory accessible to only them and the system admin.



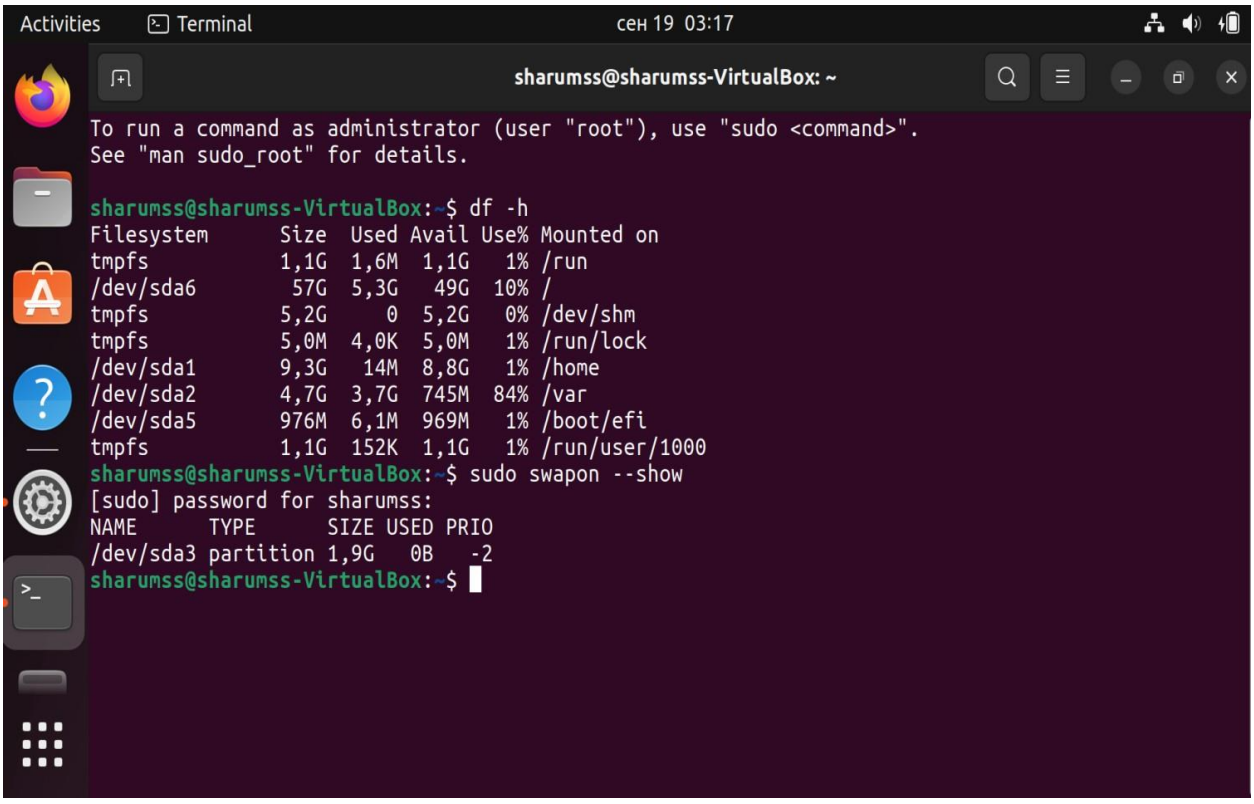
Next, /var was given a disk space of 5 GB.

/var contains variable data files, generally, files of an unexpected size and whose content is expected to change continuously. The system is able to write to the files and directories during operation in /var subdirectory.



Then, the swap area was given 2 GB of disk space.

Swap is a space on a disk which can be utilized when we run out of physical RAM memory. Inactive pages are moved to swap space from the RAM.



‘df -h’ displays disk usage stats for the mounted disk partitions and devices. Here, we can see our created partition for /home and /var subdirectory.

But swap space can’t be seen here. Since swap space is a special area to virtually manage memory, it’s not treated as mounted file system like root partitions.

Hence, “sudo swapon --show” was used to display information about active swap space in use by the system.