**Assignment - Linux Operating System Install**

Student’s Name

Institution Affiliation

Course

Instructor

Due Date

**Assignment - Linux Operating System Install**

1. Download Ubuntu ISO: Go to https://ubuntu.com/download/ and download the Ubuntu ISO file. Choose the appropriate version based on your system architecture.
2. Create Bootable USB Drive with Rufus (Windows) or Disks (Linux):

For Rufus on Windows:

Download Rufus from https://rufus.ie/.

Insert your USB drive.

Run Rufus and select your USB drive under "Device."

Click "Select" in the "Boot selection" section, and choose the Ubuntu ISO file.

Configure other settings (e.g., Partition scheme, File system).

Click "Start" and confirm to proceed. Wait for Rufus to finish creating the bootable USB drive.

For Disks on Linux:

Open the "Disks" utility.

Select your USB drive from the left sidebar.

Click on the menu icon (three dots) in the top-right corner and choose "Restore Disk Image."

Select the Ubuntu ISO file and click "Start Restoring."

Restart Computer

1. Restart the computer with the bootable USB drive inserted. Access the BIOS/UEFI settings during the boot process by pressing F2, Del, Esc, or F12). In the BIOS/UEFI settings, set the boot order to prioritize booting from the USB drive.
2. Restart the computer and select boot from the bootable USB. Follow the prompts and select try ubuntu.
3. Launch the terminal and type the commands: ‘sudo bash’ then ‘sudo gparted’, which will launch the GParted utility.
4. Right-click on the main disk and select resize to create a partition for Ubuntu installation,
5. Once complete, select "Install Ubuntu'' from the menu. Follow the on-screen prompts to choose language, keyboard layout, and other settings. When selecting the "Installation type," choose "Something else" for manual partitioning.
6. Select the unallocated space on the hard drive (created in step 5) and create a new partition. The mount point must be at (“/”), and the file system should be ext4
7. Continue the installation process, providing name, username, password, and other required information.
8. Once done, restart the computer, and you should see a GRUB menu allowing you to choose between Ubuntu and your existing operating system during startup.

**Useful Commands**

1. ls - list a list of files and directors in the current directory
2. cd (directory\_path) - change the current directory
3. cp (source) (destination) - copy files/directories
4. mv - move files/directories
5. sudo - execute a command with elevated privileges
6. kill (process\_id) - terminate a process
7. touch (file\_name) - create a file
8. mkdir (directory\_name) - create a directory
9. pwd - display current working directory
10. rm [file\_or\_directory] - delete files/ directories.

**Summary**

I encountered some difficulties with the creation of a partition using GParted. This step required careful consideration of existing partitions to avoid data loss. The entire process was a success since I successfully created a bootable USB, accessed BIOS/UEFI, created a partition, and installed Ubuntu. I am confident about this process, where successfully launching the terminal, using basic commands, and installing Ubuntu manually demonstrates my understanding of the process. On points for further exploration, I would like to explore disk partitioning concepts more deeply, especially understanding the implications of creating and resizing partitions. Exploring more complex scenarios, such as managing multiple drives or dealing with encrypted partitions, would enhance my proficiency in Linux system administration. Creating a partition using GParted was challenging, mainly because I am new to disk management.