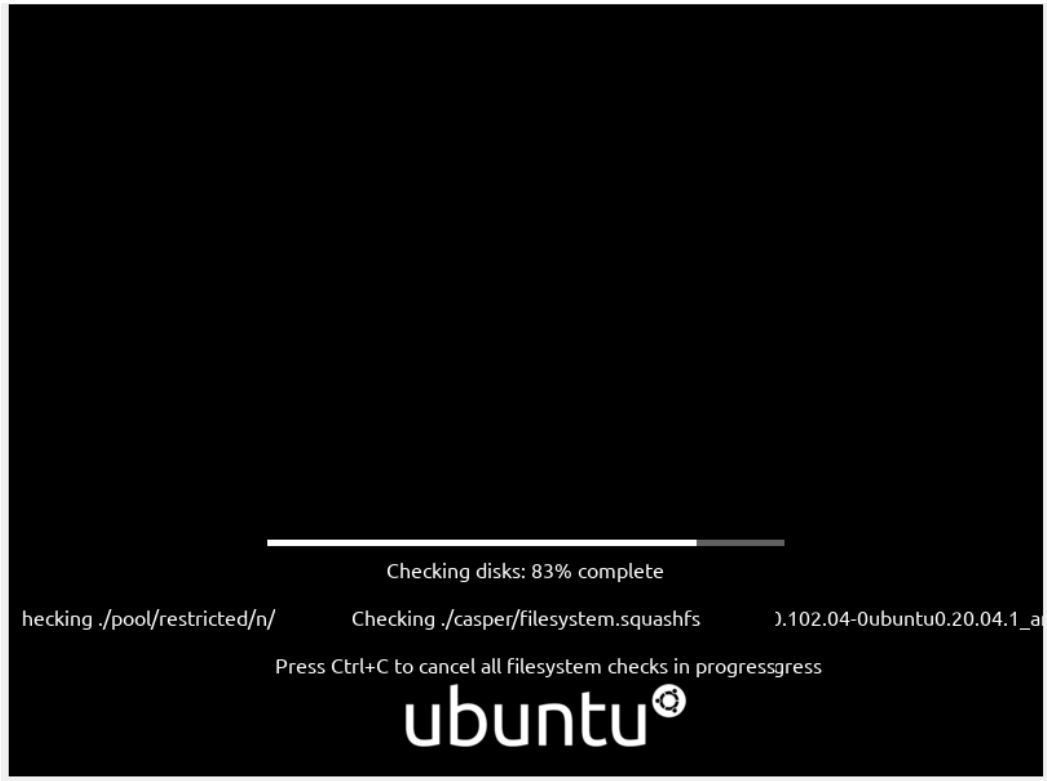
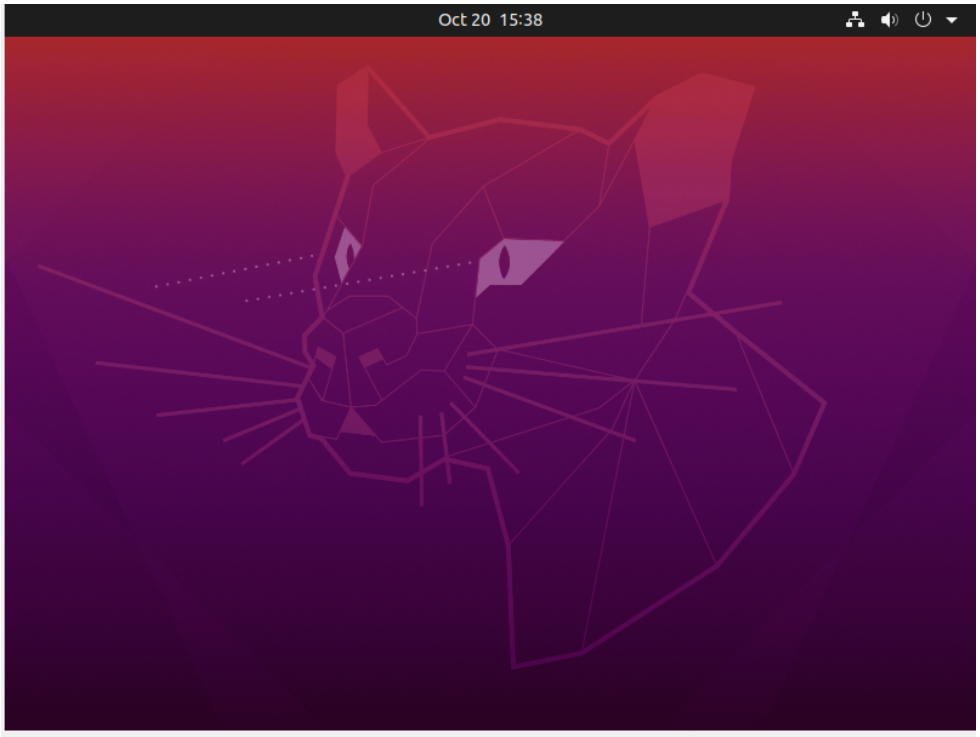
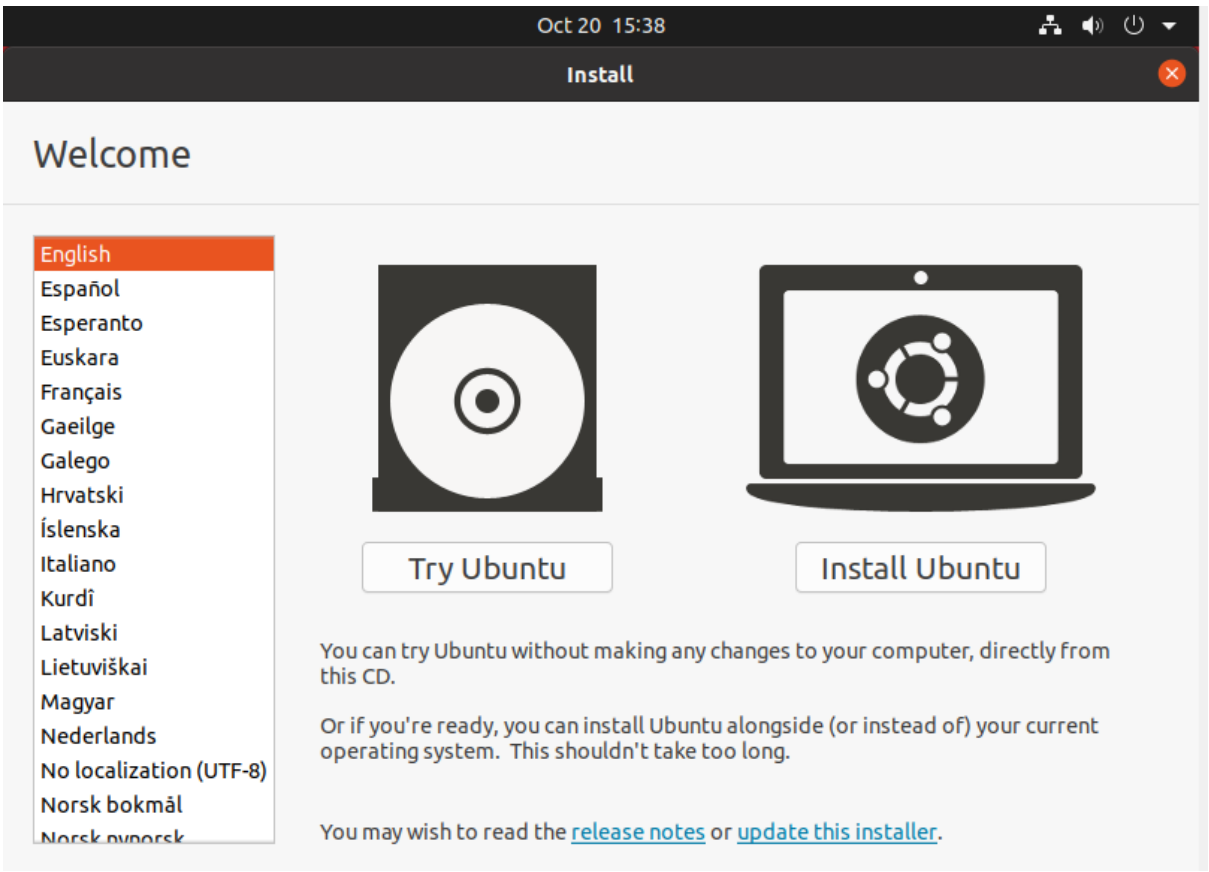
In order to install a windows and ubuntu dual boot, we need to have windows already installed (windows 7 in this case).
Then we need to use an Ubuntu ISO and we boot the machine. It will automatically lead us to the ubuntu installer.

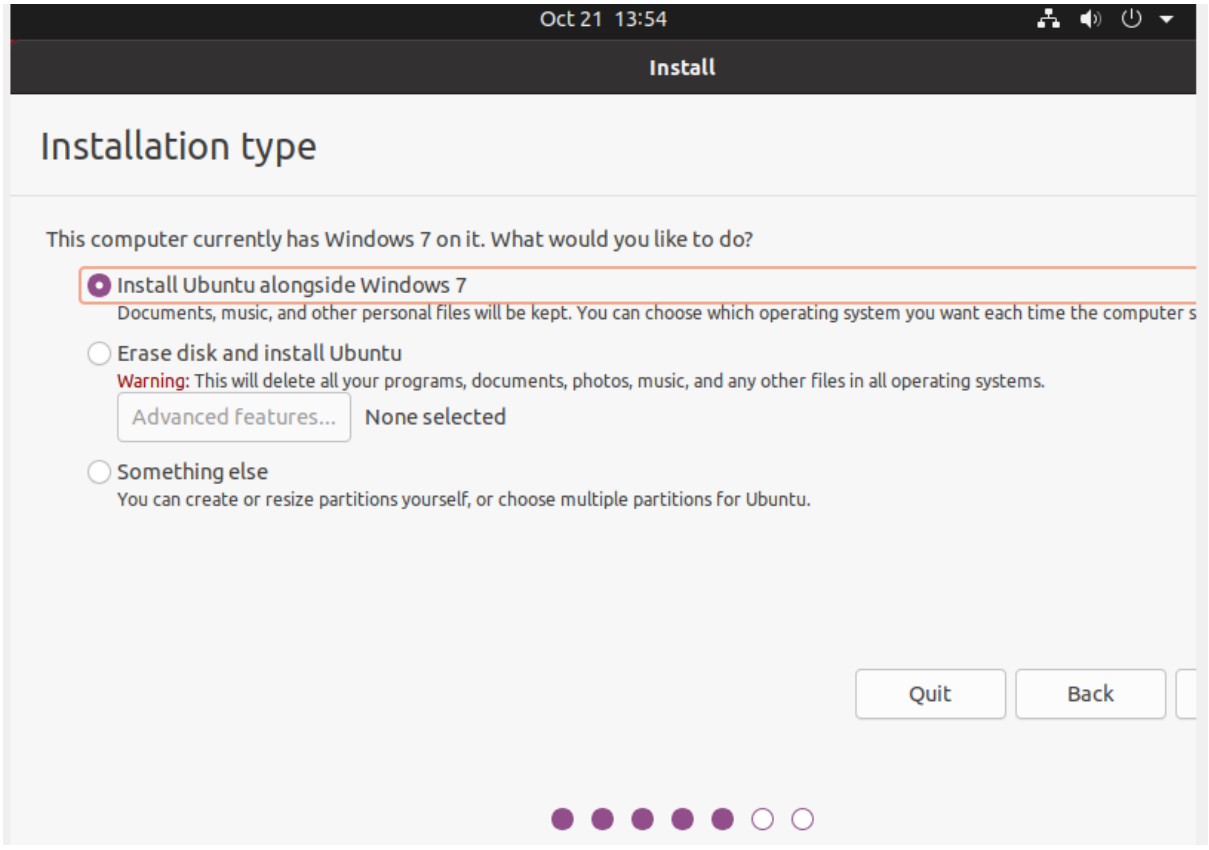


We proceed with the ubuntu installation selecting settings like install ubuntu, Spanish keyboard…

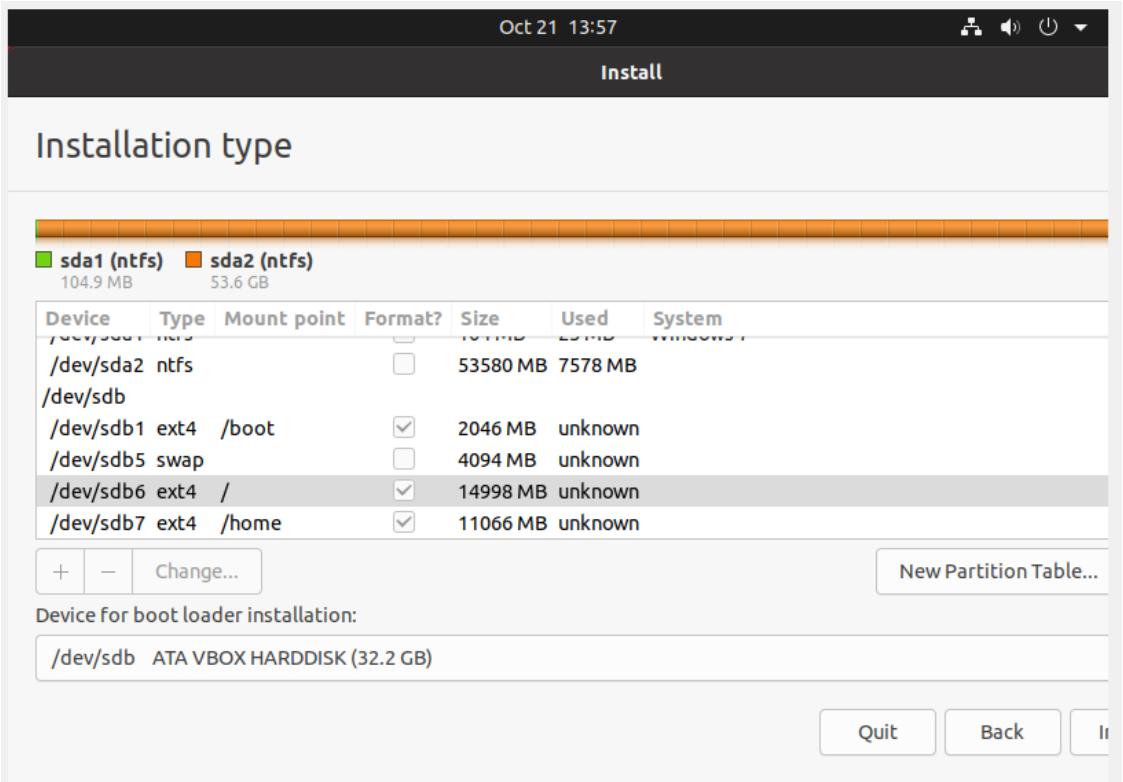




In order for us to make it through the installation, we are going to use the “Something else” option. This is made in order for us to prepare the ubuntu partitions correctly.

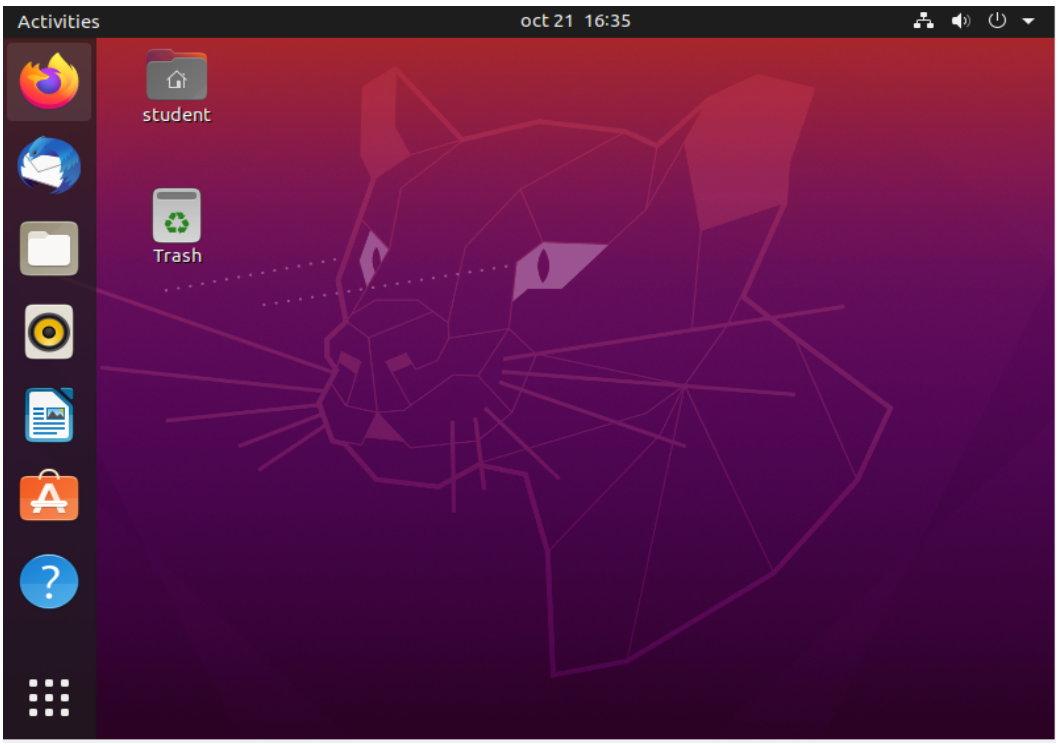


Now we will select the ubuntu partitions as in the following image.

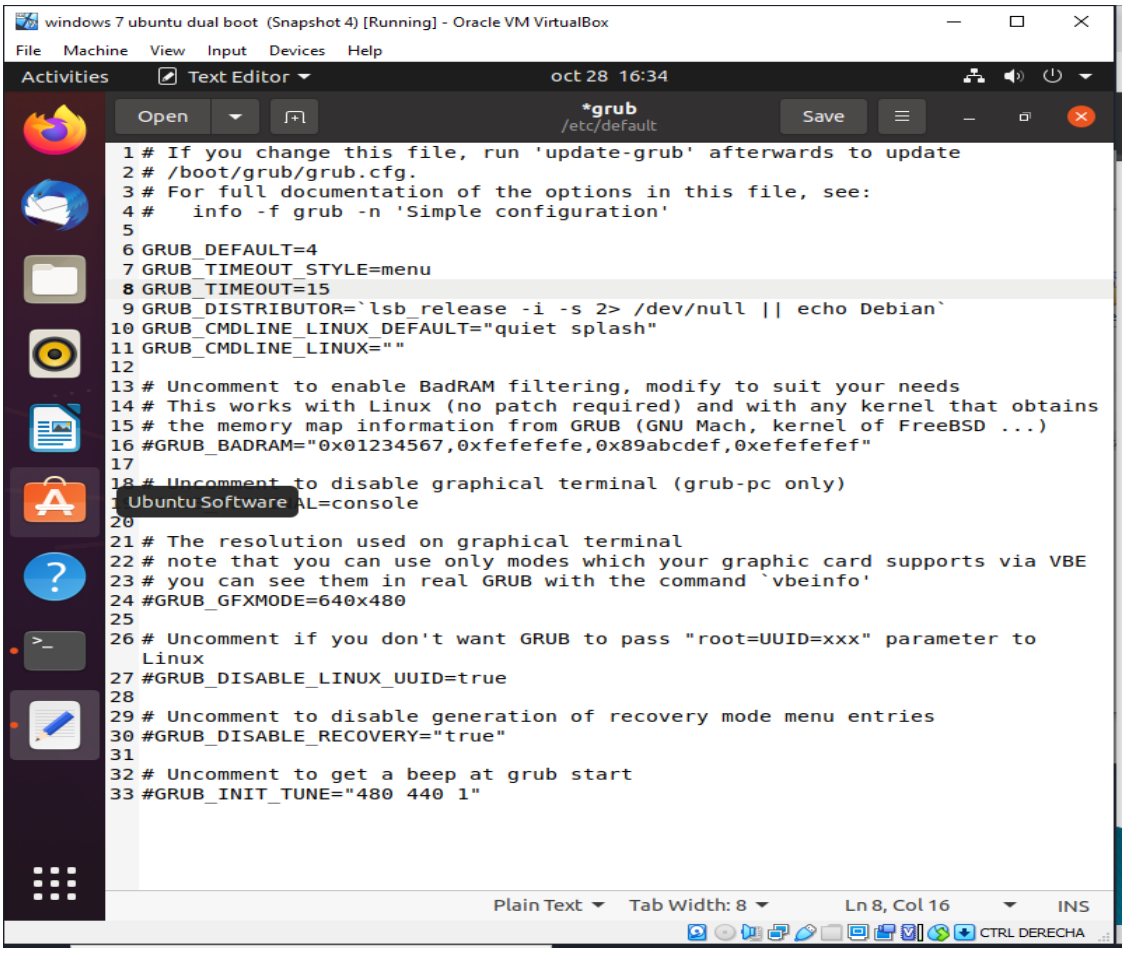


After rebooting the machine, the GRUB bootloader will show up. We will choose ubuntu.

After Ubuntu has been initiated, we will open the terminal in which we will change the bootloader's config.

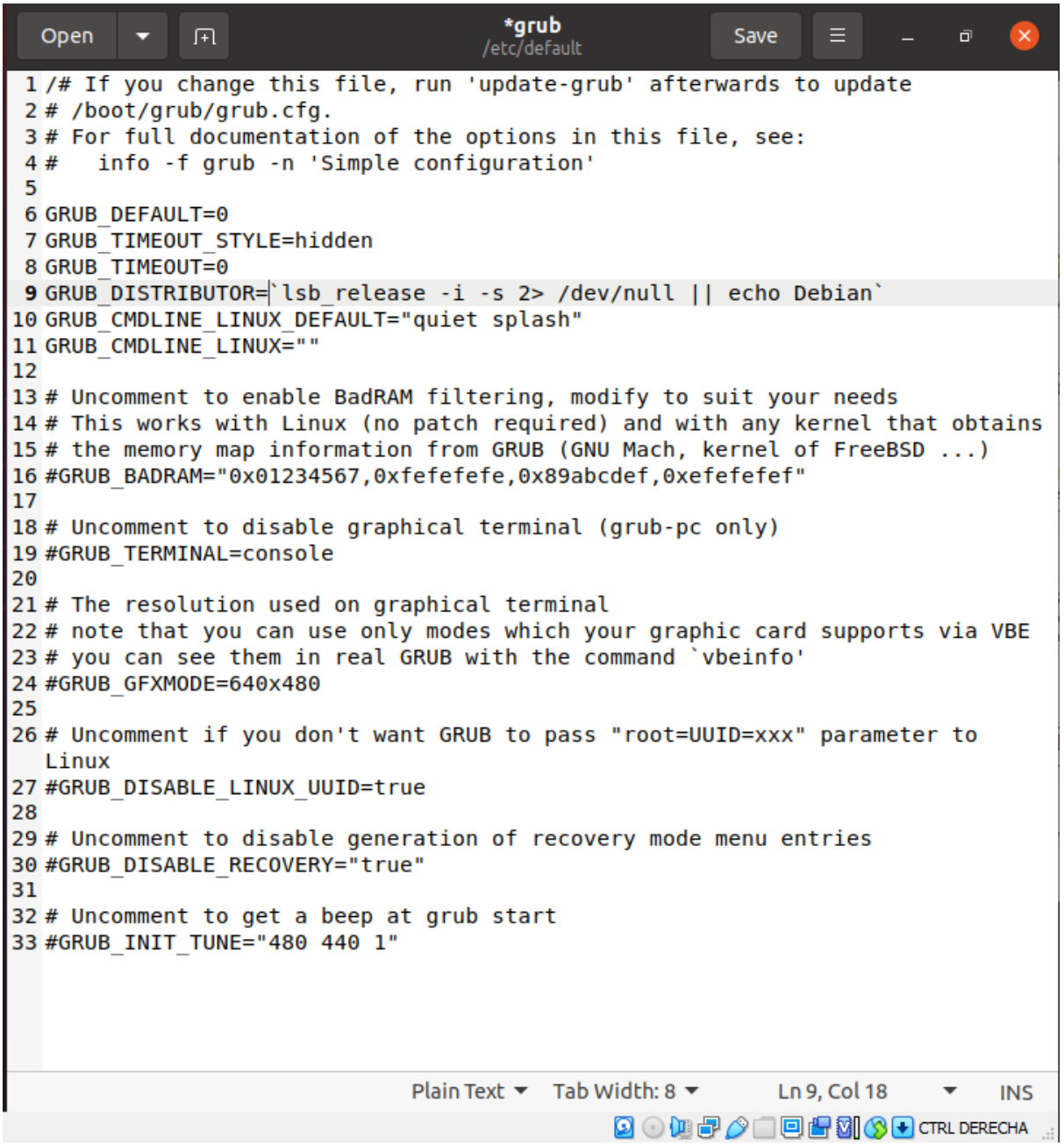


a. In order to open the grub settings, we will type “gedit /etc/default/grub” on the terminal. This page will show up. Here we will set GRUB_DEFAULT=4 GRUB_TIMEOUT STYLE=menu GRUB_TIMEOUT=15.



b. For the following exercises it is required to introduce the following commands in the terminal: #set timeout_style=menu #if [“${timeout}” = 0]; then # set timeout=10 #fi For b we will set the settings like in the following image. If we do this, Windows will boot automatically after a 10 second countdown.

c. We will use the following settings. If we do this, Ubuntu will boot without displaying the menu.



d. If we change the settings like this, the virtual machine will boot windows without showing the menu. Make sure to run “update-grub” afterwards.

```
/# If you change this file, run 'update-grub' afterwards to update
# /boot/grub/grub.cfg.
# For full documentation of the options in this file, see:
#   info -f grub -n 'Simple configuration'

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

# Uncomment to enable BadRAM filtering, modify to suit your needs
# This works with Linux (no patch required) and with any kernel that obtains
# the memory map information from GRUB (GNU Mach, kernel of FreeBSD ...)
#GRUB_BADRAM="0x01234567,0xfefefefe,0x89abcdef,0xefefefef"

# Uncomment to disable graphical terminal (grub-pc only)
#GRUB_TERMINAL=console

# The resolution used on graphical terminal
# note that you can use only modes which your graphic card supports via VBE
# you can see them in real GRUB with the command `vbeinfo'
#GRUB_GFXMODE=640x480

# Uncomment if you don't want GRUB to pass "root=UUID=xxx" parameter to
Linux
#GRUB_DISABLE_LINUX_UUID=true

# Uncomment to disable generation of recovery mode menu entries
#GRUB_DISABLE_RECOVERY="true"

# Uncomment to get a beep at grub start
#GRUB_INIT_TUNE="480 440 1"
```

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3.If you lose the bootloader in exercise 2, use the tool “Boot-Repair”, which will let you solve the issue. If necessary, use the following the instructions in the URL:
https://help.ubuntu.com/community/Boot-Repair

In order to repair GRUB, we will need to use the Boot-Repair tool.
We open the terminal and type:

```
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:yannubuntu/boot-repair
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install -y boot-repair && boot-repair
```

But with this option we are hiding the menu. If we type “ESC” when we start the machine, Ubuntu’s startup menu will be displayed and we will be able to modify GRUB’s configuration.