

Title Installation of different Operating Systems (Ubuntu 20.04 LTS) using virtual machine**Aims:**

- Getting practice to install Ubuntu 20.04 LTS and working with Ubuntu.

Tasks:

1. Create a new virtual machine to install Ubuntu 20.04 LTS.
2. Install Ubuntu 20.04 LTS as a guest operating system on the host PC.

The following screen shots will guide you through the installation.

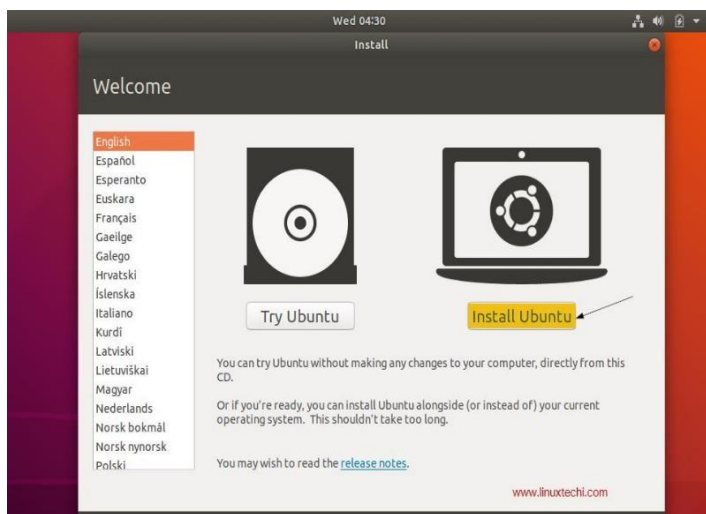


Figure 1: Try Ubuntu or install Ubuntu

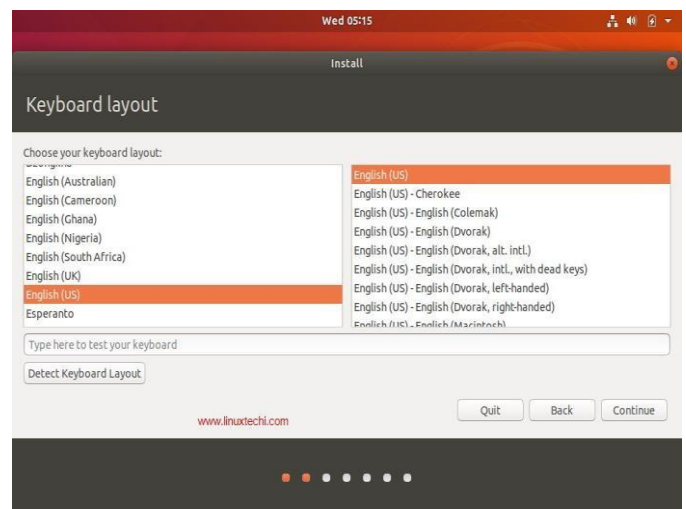


Figure 2: Choose your keyboard layout

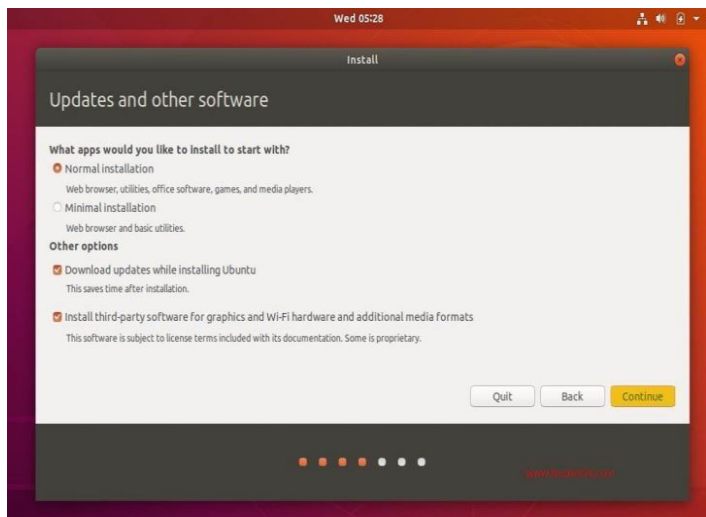


Figure 3: Preparing to install Ubuntu and other software

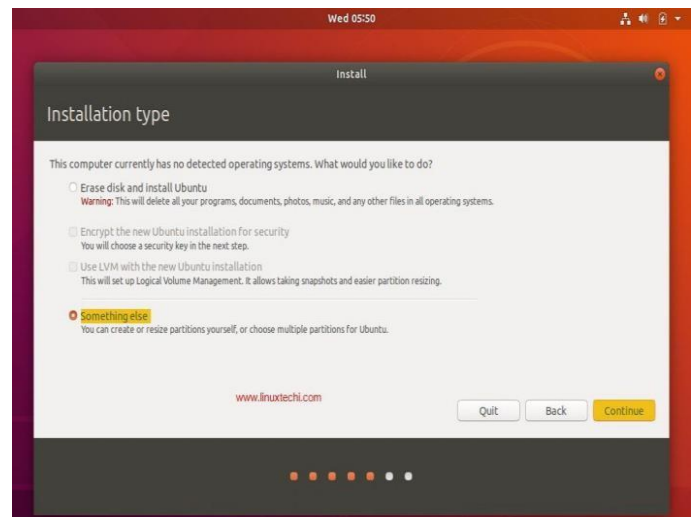


Figure 4: Select the appropriate installation type

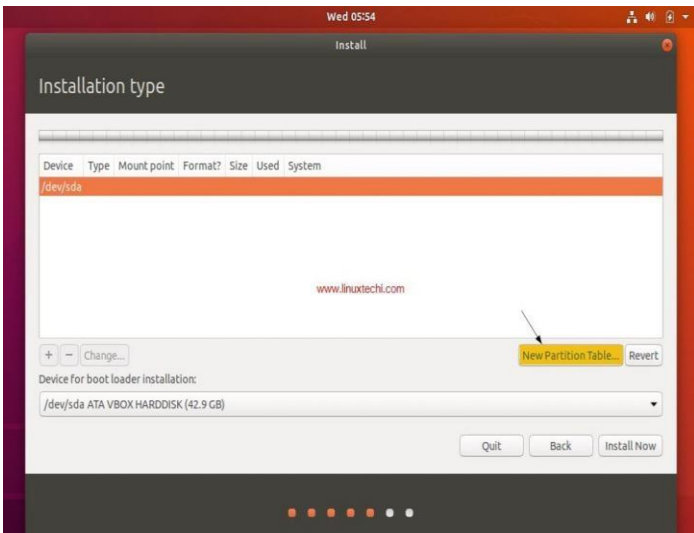


Figure 5: Create new partition table

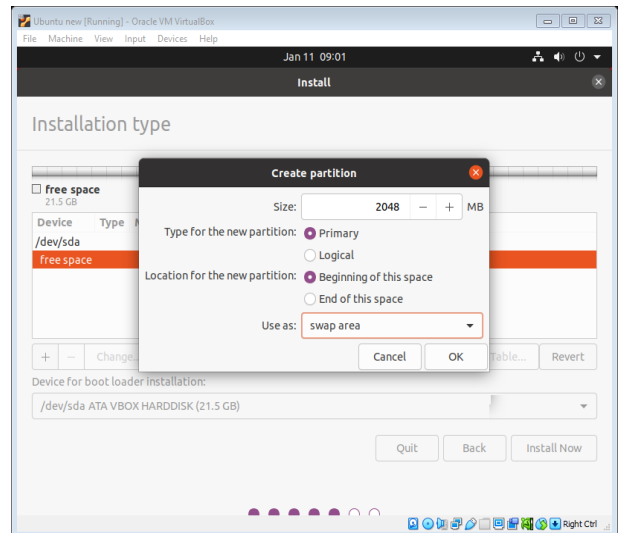


Figure 6: Confirmation to create new partition table

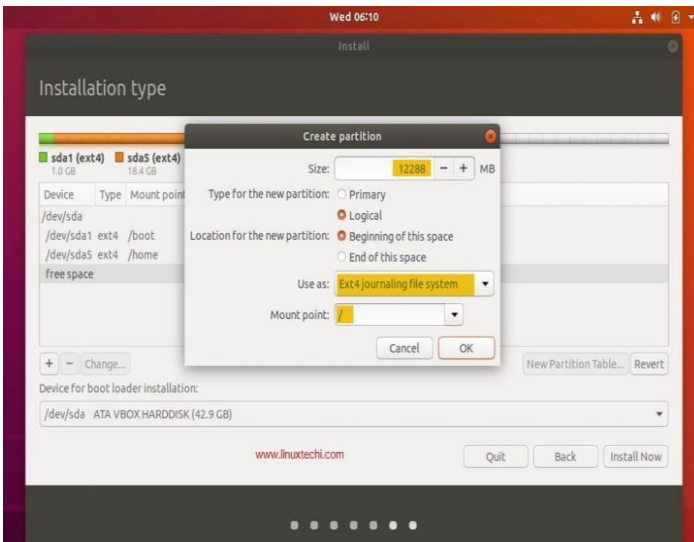


Figure 7: Create / file system of size 12 GB

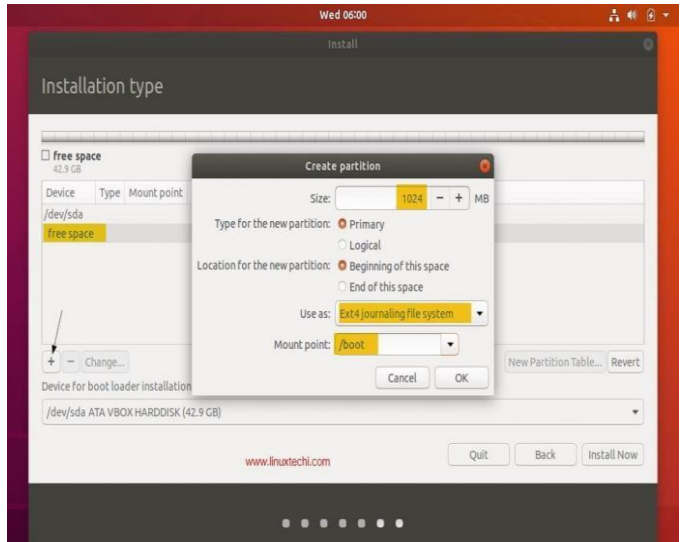


Figure 8: Create /boot file system of size 1 GB

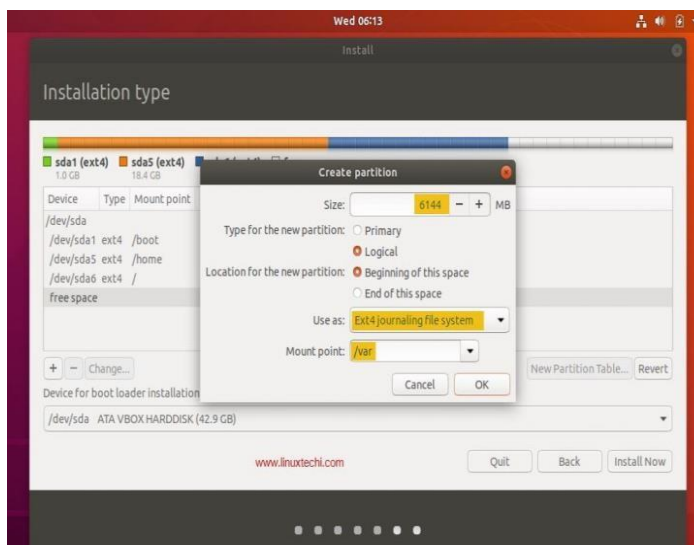


Figure 9: Create /var file system of size 6 GB

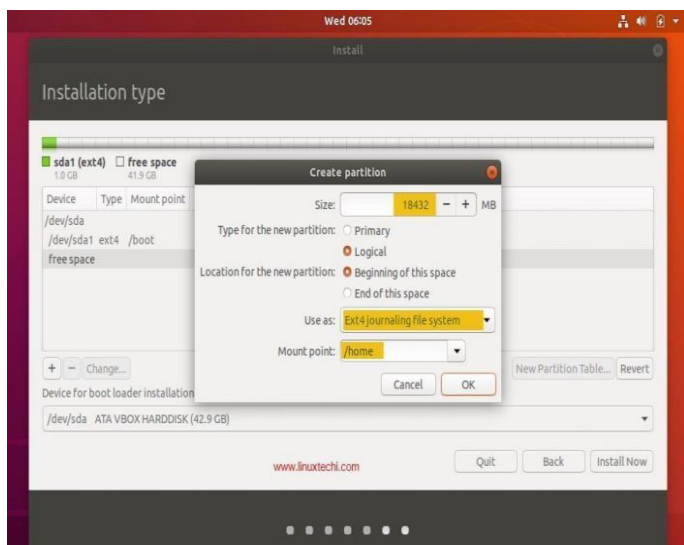


Figure 10: Create /home file system of size 18 GB

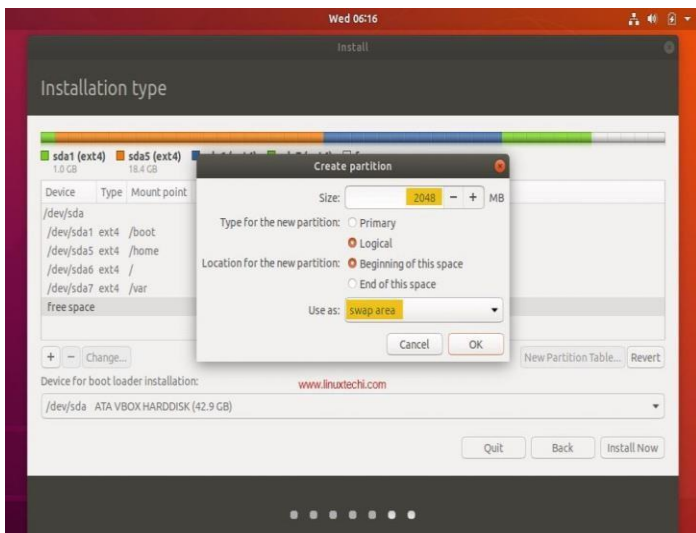


Figure 11: Create swap area of size 2 GB

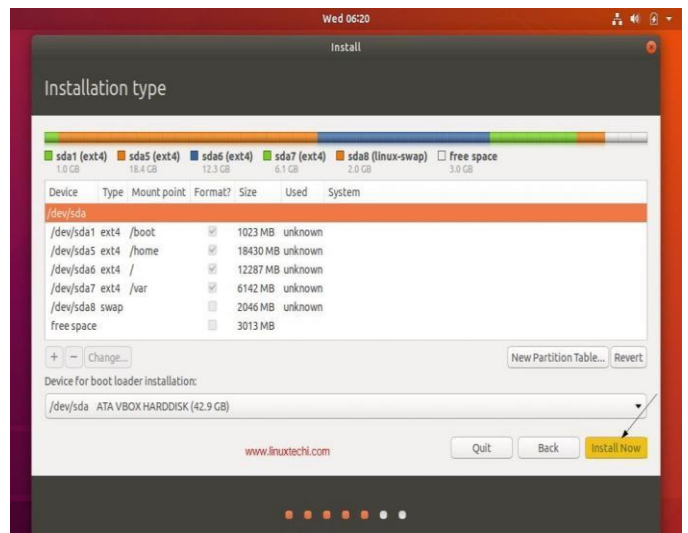


Figure 12: Install Now

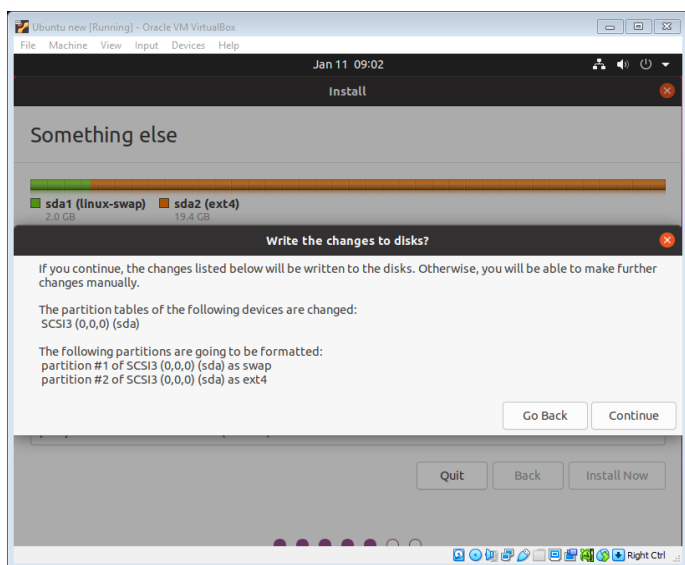


Figure 13: Continue to write all changes to the disk

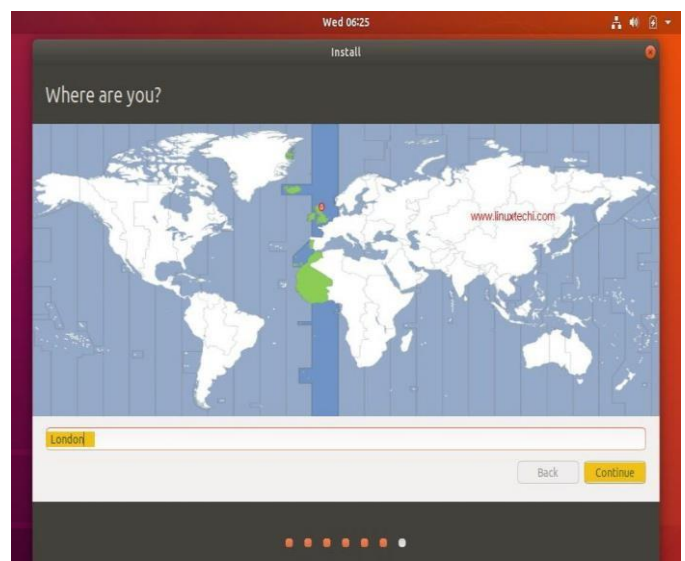


Figure 14: Select your time zone

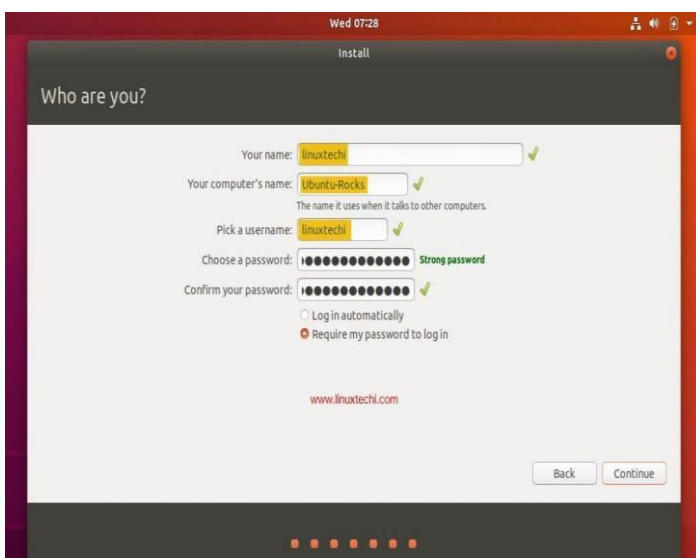


Figure 15: Provide your user credentials

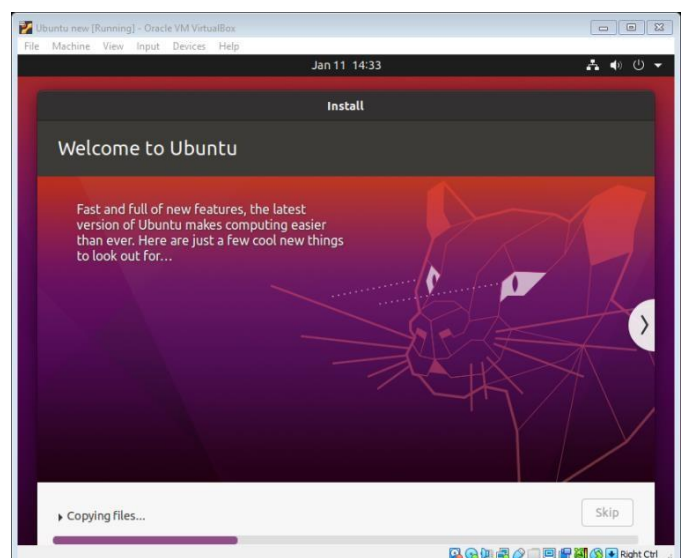


Figure 16: Start installing Ubuntu

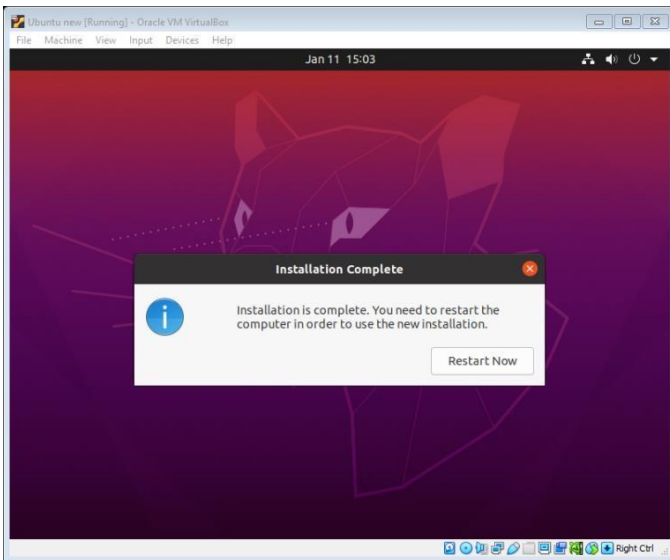


Figure 17: Restart your system



Figure 18: Login to your Ubuntu 20.04 desktop

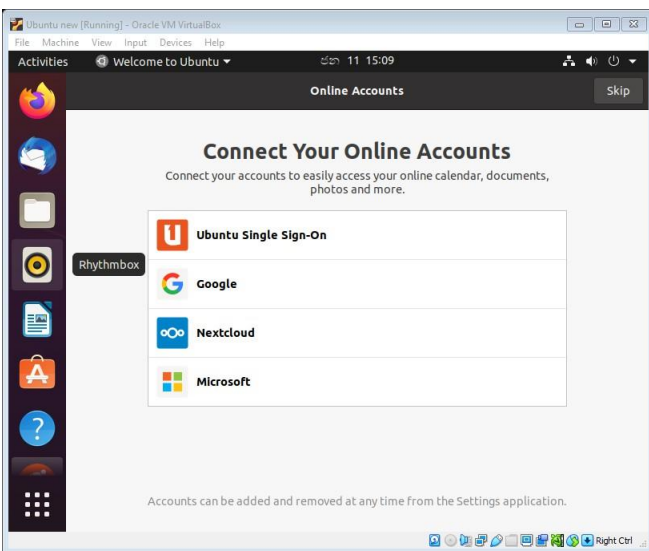


Figure 19: Connect the online Accounts

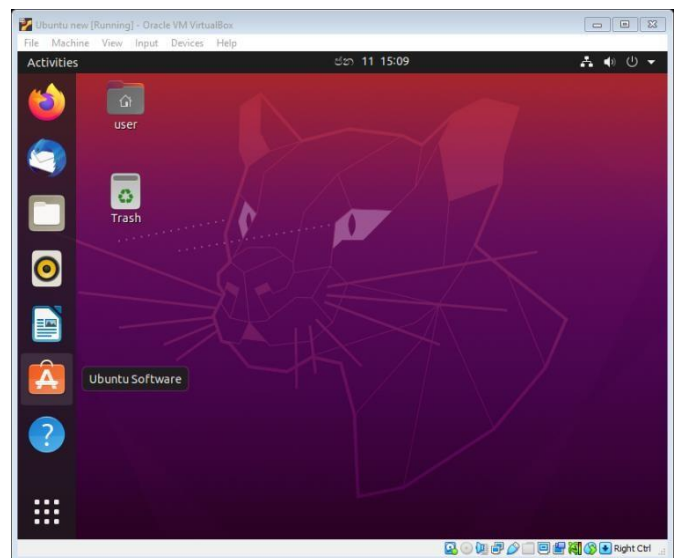


Figure 20: Ubuntu 20.04 desktop

3. Explore the features in Ubuntu 20.04 LTS

PARTITION NAME	DESCRIPTION
/	The slash / alone stands for the root of the filesystem tree.
/bin	This stands for binaries and contains the fundamental utilities that are needed by all users.
/boot	This contains all the files that are needed for the booting process.
/etc	This contains configuration files for the system and system databases
/root	This is the home location for the system administrator root . This accounts home directory is usually the root of the first partition.
/var	This stands for variable and is a place for files that are in a changeable state. Such as size going up and down.
/swap	The swap partition is where you extend the system memory by dedicating part of the hard drive to it.

Discussion:

- Creating bootable USB in Ubuntu
- Ubuntu Desktop/Client and Ubuntu Server