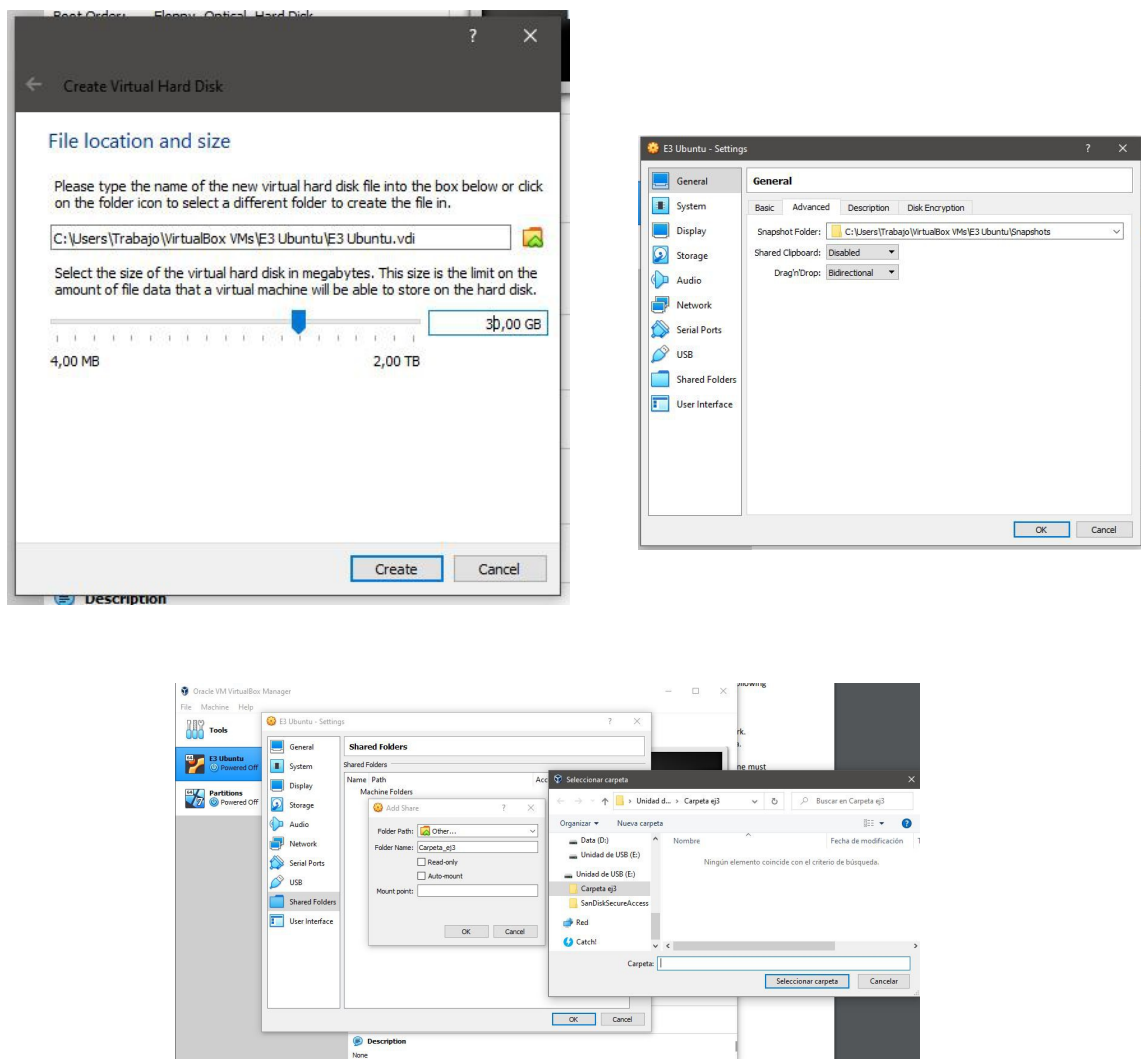


3. Create another 64-bits virtual machine and install Ubuntu 20.04. The virtual machine must meet the following requirements:

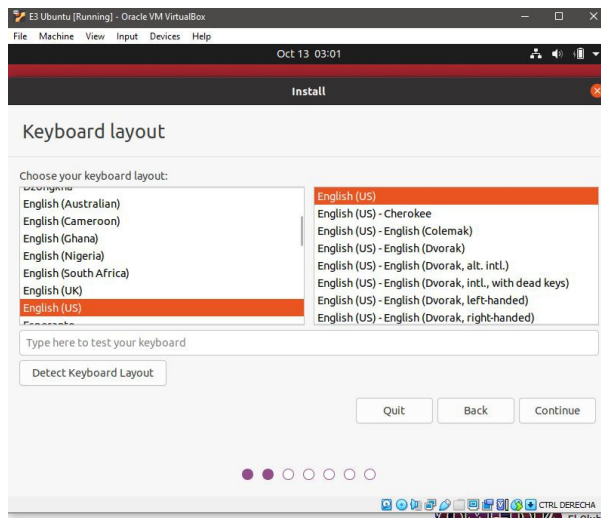
- **2 GB of RAM memory.**
- **Just one disk of 30 GB.**
- **A shared folder to an external disk.**
- **Internet connection.**
- **You will be able to copy and paste from the host to the guest and vice versa.**

Here some screenshots of creating the virtual machine and setting it up.

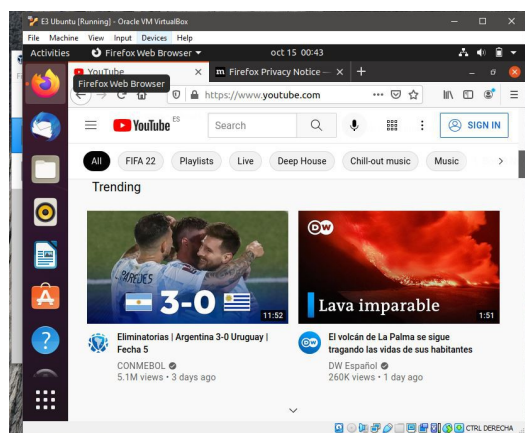
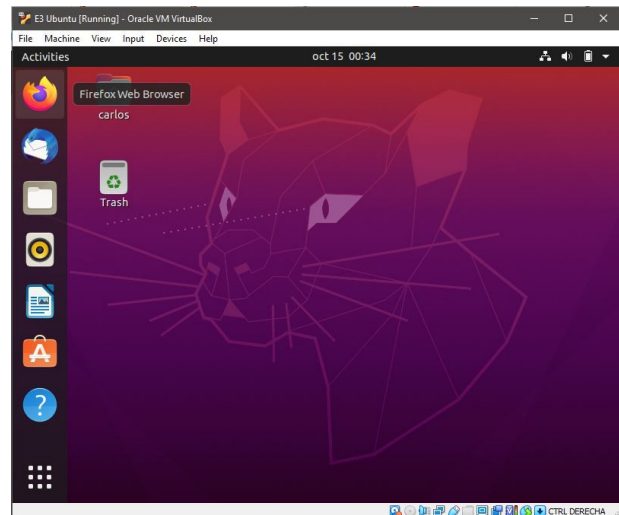


As we can see in the last one, the shared folder is in an external USB Flash memory.

After setting up the virtual machine, is time to install the operative system. In this case Ubuntu :



Here we can see it installed.
And below there is an screenshot
showing it working and connected
to the Internet

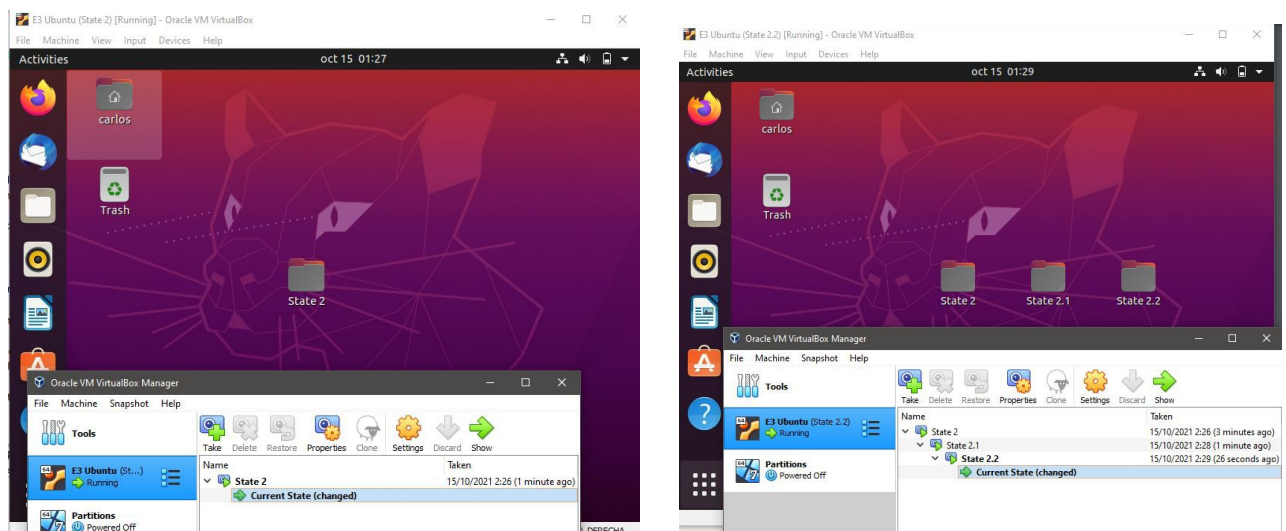


4. Create the snapshots like in the picture below using one of the virtual machines created in the previous exercises. Before each snapshot, you must change something in the operating system. This tool is normally used when performing a critical action or installing software. But, in this case, you can do something so easy as creating a new file to study the different states.

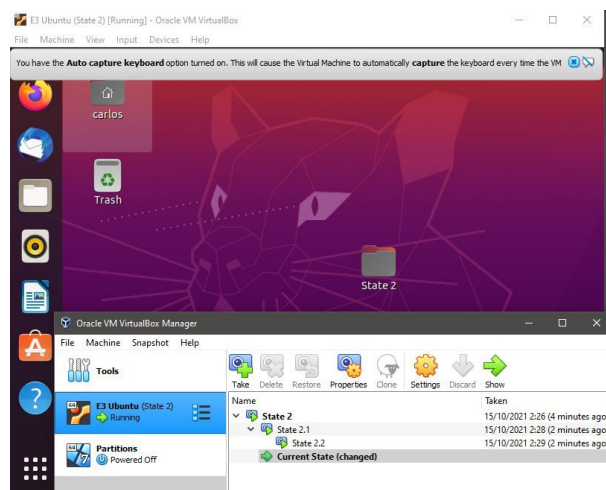
Then, complete the following actions in order:

- Restore State 2
- Delete State 2.1 and explain what happens
- Restore State 2.2
- Delete State 2.2 and explain what happens

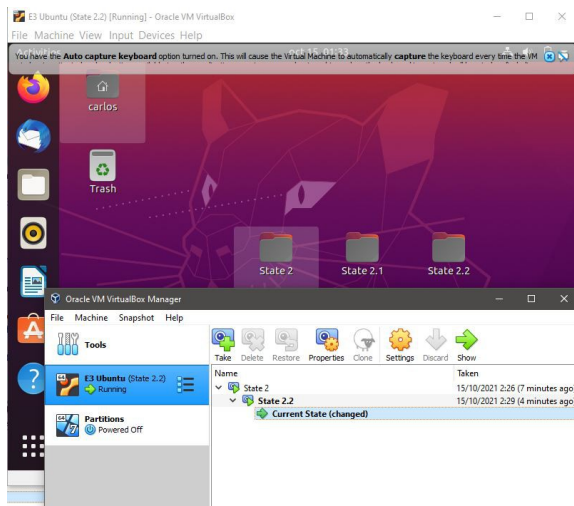
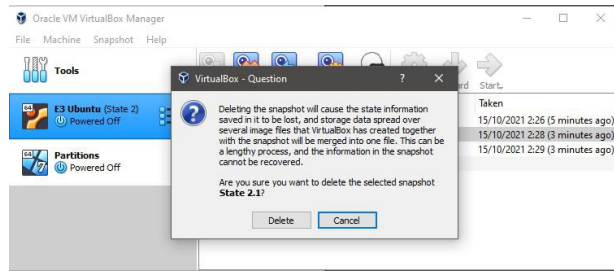
The following screenshots are just of creating states and a folder in each one.



Here we can see how after restoring State 2 the current state is the same one as in State 2, but of course none of the next states has been removed or changed.



Here we are deleting
State 2.1



After deleting State 2.1, we can only
come back to the one before or the one
after. But none of them change.

And here we can see how
after deleting State 2.2, the current
state is stays no changing, since it
is the same as if we had made the
changes without taking the
Snapshots. So if we restore State 2,
it will come back to it.

