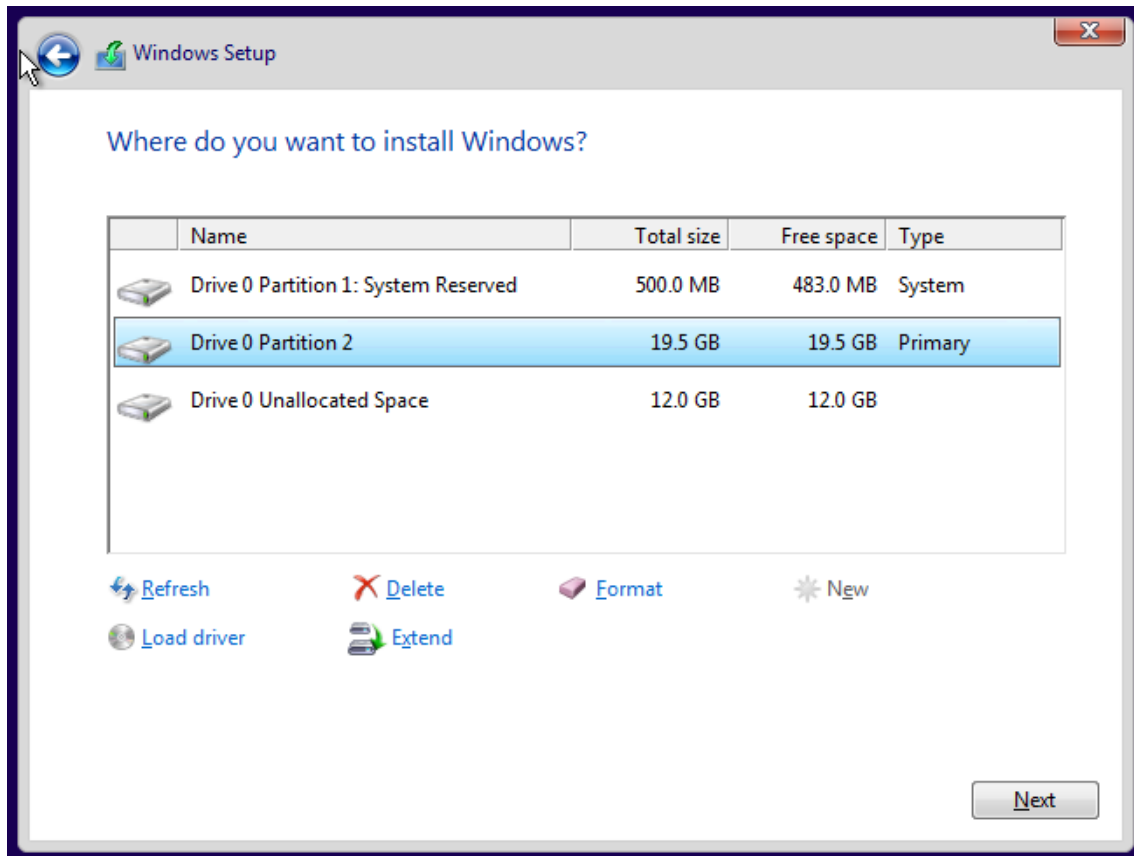


WINDOWS

Two recommended partitions, which the system automatically creates:

- System reserved: The size is calculated by the system. Between 500 MB - 1GB.
- Operating system: At least 20 GB for Windows 10, although the more gigabytes the better to reserve space for software and system updates.



We can create extra partitions for data, but unlike other operating systems, we should configure later these partitions for that purpose. So, it is enough to only configure the default partitions. You may create these partitions later or use a new volume, preferably located in another disk.

The default partitions are created as primary ones. You need additional software to use logical partitions.

UBUNTU

The system creates by default two mounting points:

1. Root (/): At least 10 GB, although the more gigabytes the better to reserve space for software and system updates.
2. Swap area: Equals or twice the RAM.

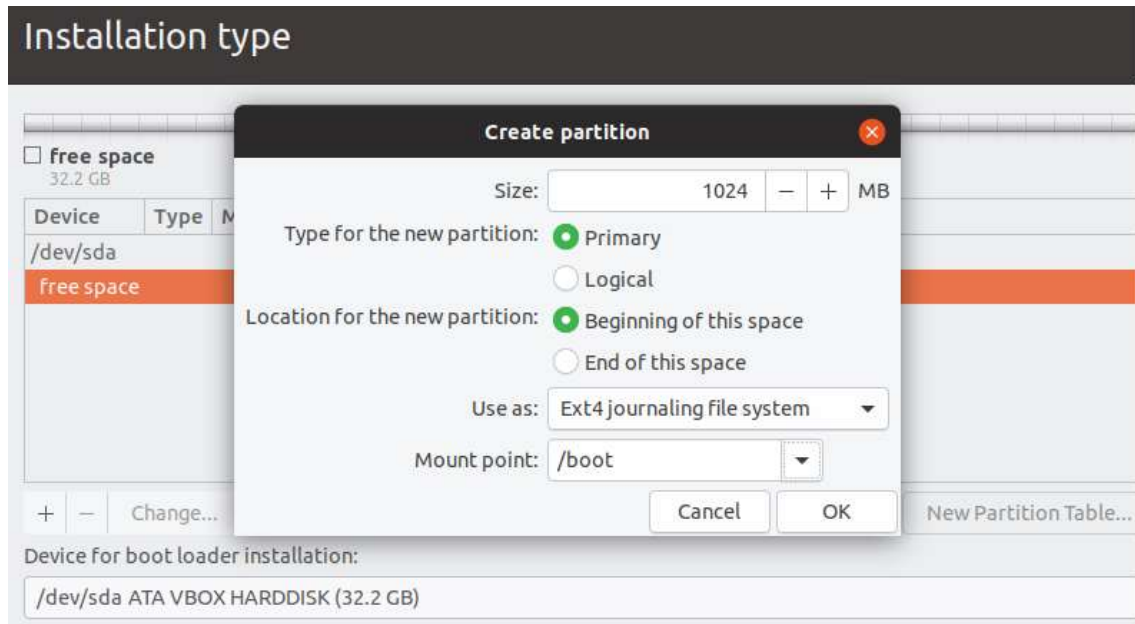
However, it is also recommended to reserve space for:

3. Bootloader (/boot): Approximately 1 GB
4. User data (/home): It depends the number of users you want to create. Between 5-10 GB or even more.

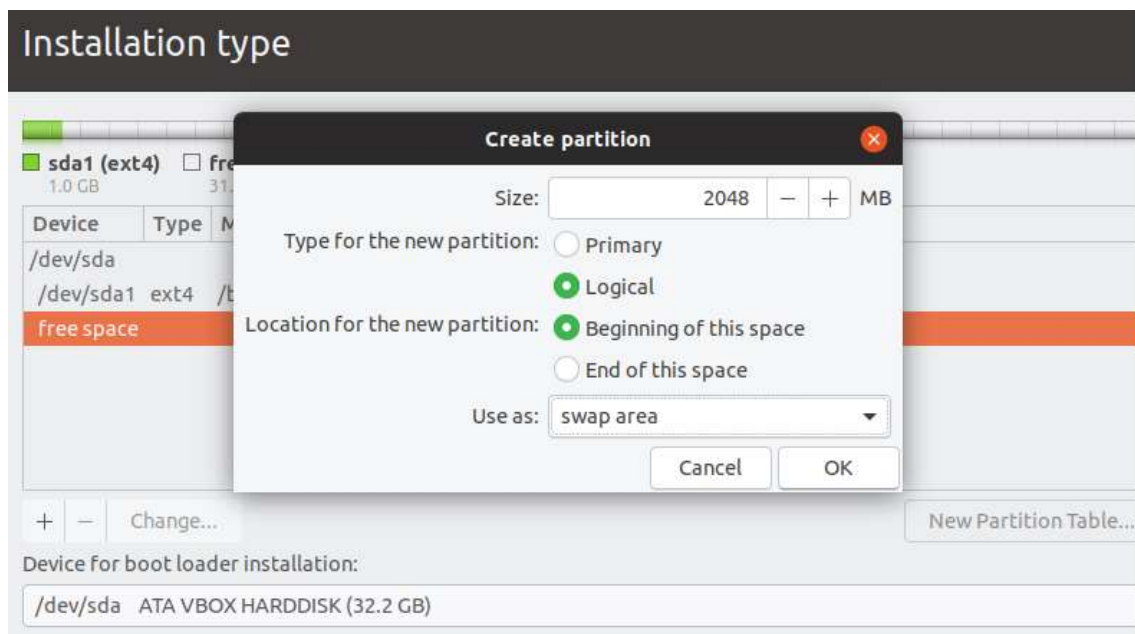
Unlike Windows, in this case it is better to create the four partitions, since the system is configured by default to automatically save boot and home files in the corresponding partitions.

Let us see an example including the four partitions above. It is only enough to create the boot partition as primary to avoid problems when starting the computer. The others can be logical ones:

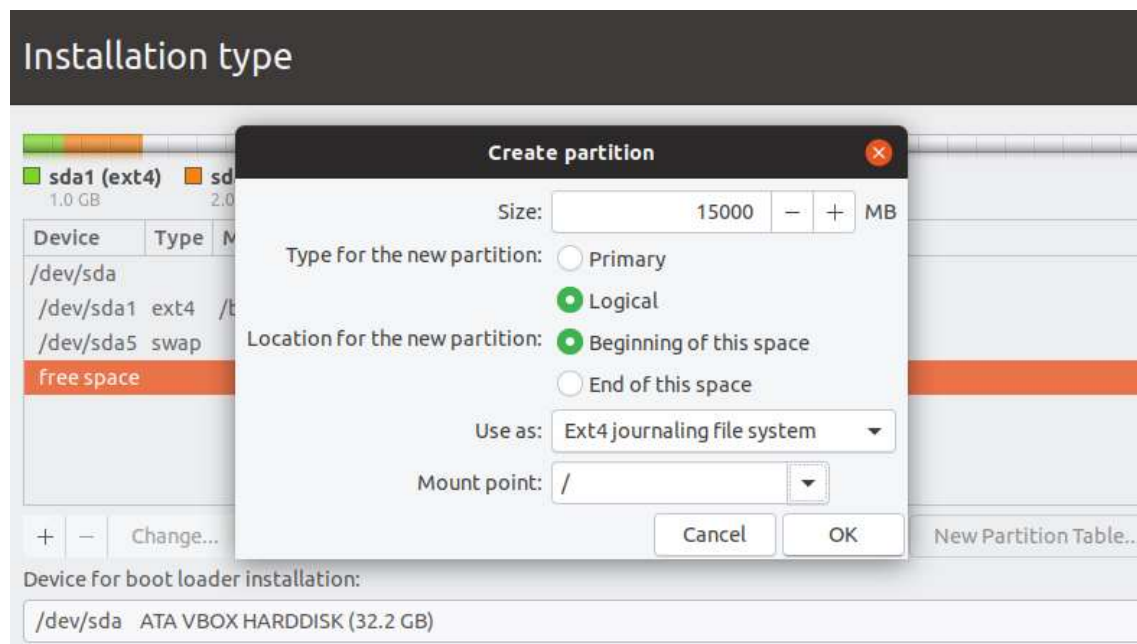
Boot partition



Swap partition (in the example, we have a 1024 MB computer)



/ (root for operating systems and programs)



/home (for user data such as documents, music, pictures, etc.)

