

How to create dual boot Linux and Windows 10 on Linux

Many people think that creating dual boot is easy for operating systems like Linux Mint or Ubuntu, where everything is handled in the installation tool. The fact that this setup can easily be implemented on most versions of the Linux operating system on the market using a simple tool. You can create dual boot Linux and Windows 10 regardless of which Linux operating system you are running.

Many people think that creating dual boot is easy for operating systems like Linux Mint or Ubuntu, where everything is handled in the installation tool. The fact that this setup can easily be implemented on most versions of the Linux operating system on the market using a simple tool. You can create dual boot Linux and Windows 10 regardless of which Linux operating system you are running.

The tool allows users to easily set up dual boot on Linux called OS Prober. It scans all hard drives and partitions on the computer as well as searches for operating systems. When it finds the operating system, it will automatically create a Grub boot entry used to create dual boot later.

To get started with this tutorial, you will need to correctly partition your hard drive to make room for both operating systems. Partitioning of two different operating systems is not really recommended. Instead, if you want to set up dual boot Linux and Windows 10, consider using a separate hard drive.

By installing Windows 10 and Linux on two different hard drives, you will skip partitioning. In addition, the operating system never interacts with each other and you won't need to find a way to 'uninstall Linux' when you finish this.

Note: When installing Windows on a dedicated drive, make sure that the Linux hard drive you plan to use is disconnected from the computer. Windows computers will have difficulty installing because there are many drives. In addition, you may accidentally delete your Linux installation.

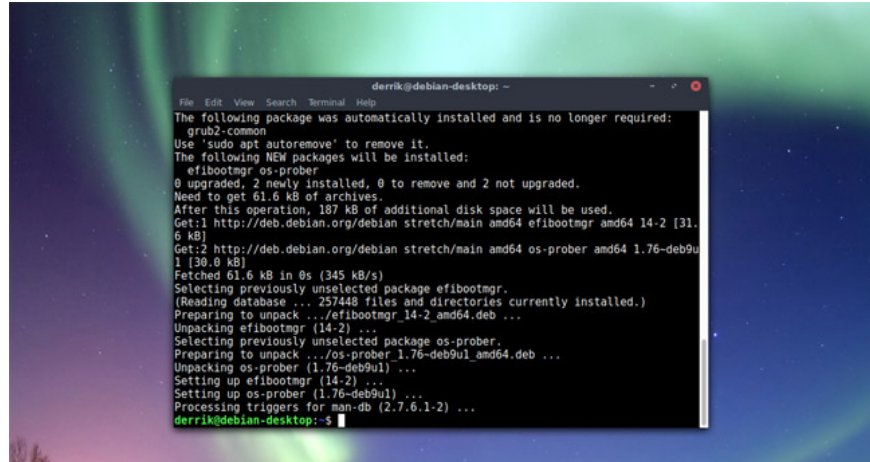
Set up dual boot Linux and Windows 10

After installing Windows and Linux on two dedicated hard drives, reconnect and download Linux. From here, open the command line window and root access. To help the OS Prober tool have the most successful access opportunities, use the Fsck tool to fix any hard drive errors found on Windows drives.

Attach the Windows drive by opening the file manager, then clicking on the drive attached to it. At Terminal and run the lsblk command to see the device name connecting all drives. Find the location of the Windows hard drive, and then run:

```
sudo fsck -y / dev / sdX
```

When Fsck finishes, enter the following command to install OS Prober.

A terminal window titled 'derrick@debian-desktop: ~' showing the output of a command. The text indicates that 'grub2-common' was automatically installed and is no longer required. It suggests using 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove it. The following NEW packages will be installed: efibootmgr, os-prober. The summary shows 0 upgraded, 2 newly installed, 0 to remove and 2 not upgraded. It states that 61.6 kB of archives are needed, and after the operation, 187 kB of additional disk space will be used. The terminal shows the progress of downloading and installing these packages from the Debian stretch repository. The final prompt is 'derrick@debian-desktop:~\$'.

Note: UEFI users must also use the EFI boot manager to detect UEFI-enabled operating systems.

Ubuntu

```
sudo apt install os-prober efibootmgr
```

Debian

```
sudo apt-get install os-prober efibootmgr
```

Arch Linux

```
sudo pacman -S os-prober efibootmgr
```

Fedora

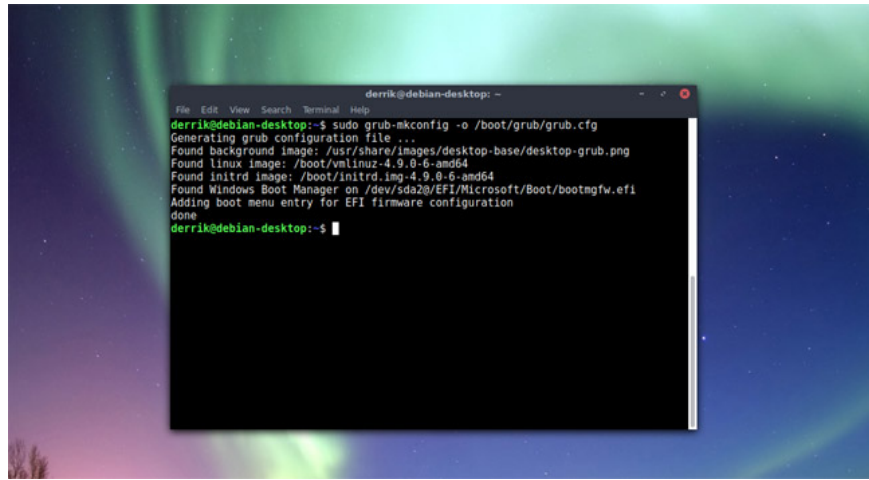
```
sudo dnf install os-prober efibootmgr
```

OpenSUSE

```
sudo zypper install os-prober efibootmgr
```

OS Prober and EFI boot manager are two required elements for dual boot setup. Since most Linux versions provide this feature for new Linux users, this software is easy to find. To install it, open the package manager, search for 'os-prober', 'efibootmgr' and install it in the usual way.

Detecting operating system



OS Prober does a lot of work, but we can't name them specifically. Instead, it works with the Grub boot loader, when the user creates a new configuration file. To create a new profile, open the terminal and run the following commands.

Note: Your operating system may have the official ' **update-grub** ' command. Remember to check the official Wiki for your operating system before continuing. Most Grub installations on Linux are located at / **boot** / **grub** / , so the following command will work correctly to update Grub.

```
sudo grub-mkconfig -o /boot/grub/grub.cfg
```

If the Grub boot loader is not up to date, your configuration may be in a different location (this usually happens when using Fedora / SUSE). Try replacing it with.

```
grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg
```

Remove dual boot

Removing an operating system from dual boot is extremely easy with this method because there is no partition to delete. If you decide that you no longer want to use Windows 10 with a Linux computer (for any reason), here's how to delete it from the Grub boot loader.

Turn off your computer and open it. Find Windows 10 hard drive and unplug it from power and motherboard. This will ensure that Grub and OS Prober cannot connect to Windows 10 anymore. When everything is unplugged, turn the PC back on and log on to Linux.

Open the terminal and run the Grub update tool again:

```
sudo grub-mkconfig -o /boot/grub/grub.cfg
```

or:

```
grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg
```

Os Prober and Grub will scan your computer and search for operating systems like before. However, because Windows 10 hard drives are not connected anymore, OS Prober thinks it no longer exists. As a result, Grub will

remove the entry from the boot loader.

Dual boot of Linux

In this tutorial, Windows is pretty much talked about because most Linux users, when talking about dual boot, prefer to use Windows. OS-Prober can detect any operating system on any partition or hard drive. If you are looking to set up other Linux versions or even tools like BSD and Haiku, this method will be very helpful.

See more:

1. Create dual boot of Windows 7 and Windows 8
2. How to install dual boot Windows 10 and Windows Server
3. Instructions for creating dual boot Windows 8 and Linux Mint

You finished reading the article "**How to create dual boot Linux and Windows 10 on Linux**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.