# Dual-Boot Configuration

This playbook provides a detailed guide for setting up a dual-boot environment on a PC that allows the user to operate multiple operating systems, specifically Windows and Linux. It includes partitioning the hard drive, installing both operating systems, and configuring the boot loader.

### Step 1: Backup Data

Back up all important data from the PC to prevent loss during the dual-boot setup process.

### Step 2: Create Partition

Use a disk partitioning tool to resize existing partitions and create a new partition for the secondary operating system.

### Step 3: Install Windows

Begin with the installation of Windows OS if not already installed. This is typically done first as it makes the process smoother.

### Step 4: Prepare for Linux

Prepare a bootable USB drive with the Linux distribution of choice and restart the computer to boot from the USB.

### Step 5: Install Linux

During Linux installation, choose the 'Something else' option to manually select the previously created partition for Linux and install the bootloader (GRUB).

### Step 6: Update GRUB

After the installation, boot into Linux and run an update for the GRUB bootloader to ensure it recognizes both operating systems.

### Step 7: Test Boot

Restart the PC to test the dual-boot setup. The GRUB menu should provide options to boot into either Windows or Linux.

## General Notes

### Secure Boot

Disable Secure Boot in the BIOS settings if issues arise during the Linux installation, as some Linux distributions do not support Secure Boot.

### Partition Scheme

For a Linux installation, the commonly used partition scheme includes Root, Swap, and Home. Ensure you understand these before partitioning.

### Backup Importance

It is critical to have a backup of the data as partitioning and installing an operating system can lead to data loss if any step goes wrong.

### System Requirements

Verify that the PC meets the system requirements for both operating systems that will be installed.