

1 Partitioning

In order to make some space for our new Linux installation, we have to partition¹ our hard disks. This is possible in Linux directly, but it is safer to let the Operating System which manages this hard drive space do it.

The size of your new partition(s) can vary, depending on what you plan to do on your new Linux system:

- The Operating System itself will use about 8 GB
- If you want to use your Linux system now and then, but don't plan on having lots of software and data on your Linux system, about 20 GB is enough.
- If you plan on making your Linux system your main OS, or use software with high storage demands (e.g. MatLab, Video Editors, etc.), we recommend at least 80 GB

1.1 Windows

Start your Windows. After being logged in, press **Windows** + **R** and type `diskmgmt.msc` to open Disk Management. In here, you can see all the partitions which, together, form your windows system. Now, you'll have to decide which partition(s) to shrink. Typically, this is either **C:** or **D:**, as those are the partitions containing the most (unused) space. Also, it is probably a good idea to shrink an SSD rather than a HDD, as this makes your Linux system significantly faster.

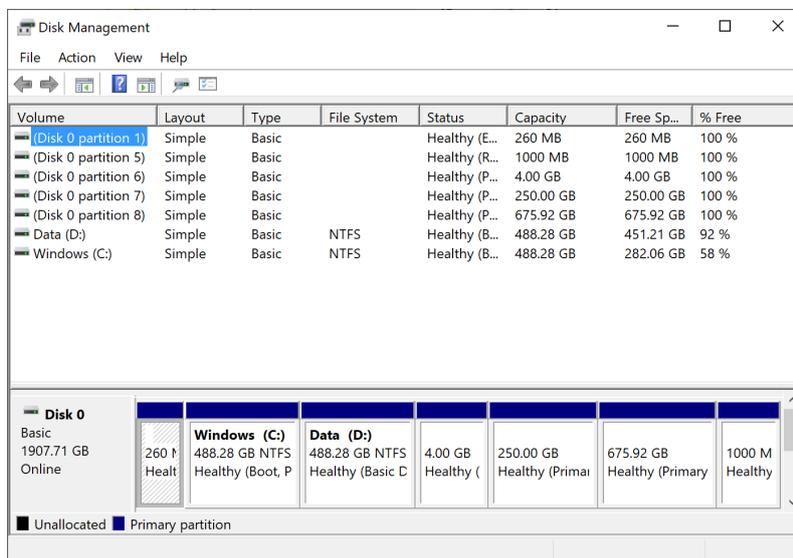


Figure 1: asdf

Now, right click the partition to shrink in the diagram on the bottom of the window (next to e.g. «Disk 0») and select «shrink volume». Enter the size you want your Linux installation to be (in MB, multiply your GB value by 1000).

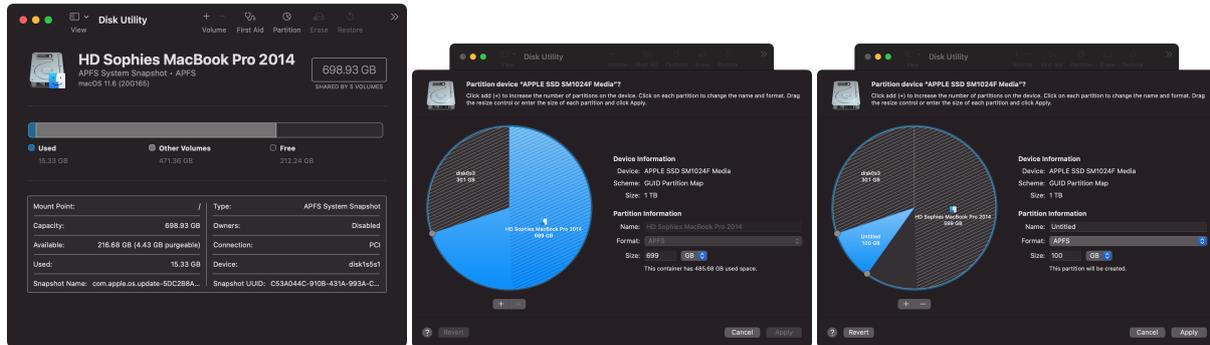
After partitioning, you are ready to continue with section **??**: Booting.

¹A partition is a «part» of the hard drive, and partitioning means to manage those partitions.

1.2 MacOS

After starting MacOS, start the application «Disk Utility» («Festplattendienstprogramm» in german). In the top bar, click the «Partition» icon.

In the newly opened window, click the plus button under the pie chart and select «Add Partition». Now, drag the point on the pie chart around to get your preferred partition size. Click «apply» when you are done.



(a) Disk Utility

(b) Pie Chart

(c) Partitioning

Figure 2: Screenshots of the «Disk Utility» application on MacOS Bug Sur

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