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Nov 04 2015 Dual Boot openSUSE Leap and Windows 10 UEFI

This is how I dual-boot my Windows 10 rig with openSUSE Leap.

This article is virtually unchanged from: [Dual Boot openSUSE 13.2 and Windows 8.1 UEFI](#)



Notes:

- BACKUP your computer with a disk image before attempting this!
 - Please do not contact me with questions on this topic.
- That's what the [openSUSE forums](#) are for.
- For how I dual-boot with a standard BIOS (legacy) see here: [Dual-Boot openSUSE 12.3 And Windows](#) (article is NOT compatible with BTRFS)

Interesting Links

- [openSUSE:UEFI](#)
- [BCD System Store Settings for UEFI](#)
- [Dual booting with Windows 8, not as painful as expected.](#)

Preparation

- 1 - Full disk image backup using [Acronis True Image](#).
- 2 - Make or leave unpartitioned space on OS drive for openSUSE. (If you can't do this without a tutorial, well....)
- 3 - Make UEFI boot usb flash drive with [Rufus](#).

Installation

Pardon the odd screenshots. I used Vmware player for this article.

I should note that I am not a believer in using multiple partitions for my Linux installs.

Boot up, go through setup until you get to the partitioning section.

I do not use BTRFS and I always use [Create Partition Setup...](#)

Suggested Partitioning

- Create swap volume /dev/sda5 (2.01 GiB)
- Create root volume /dev/sda6 (15.59 GiB) with btrfs
- Create volume /dev/sda7 (22.40 GiB) for /home with xfs
- Create subvolume boot/grub2/i386-pc on device /dev/sda6
- Create subvolume boot/grub2/x86_64-efi on device /dev/sda6
- Create subvolume opt on device /dev/sda6
- Create subvolume srv on device /dev/sda6
- Create subvolume tmp on device /dev/sda6
- Create subvolume usr/local on device /dev/sda6
- Create subvolume var/crash on device /dev/sda6
- Create subvolume var/lib/mailman on device /dev/sda6
- Create subvolume var/lib/named on device /dev/sda6
- Create subvolume var/lib/pgsql on device /dev/sda6
- Create subvolume var/log on device /dev/sda6
- Create subvolume var/opt on device /dev/sda6
- Create subvolume var/spool on device /dev/sda6
- Create subvolume var/tmp on device /dev/sda6
- Set mount point of /dev/sda2 to /boot/efi

WTF?
How many people do you think will understand this?

Click here to create your own partition scheme.

[Edit Proposal Settings](#)

[Create Partition Setup...](#)

[Expert Partitioner...](#)

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Choose **Custom Partitioning (for experts)** and click **Next**



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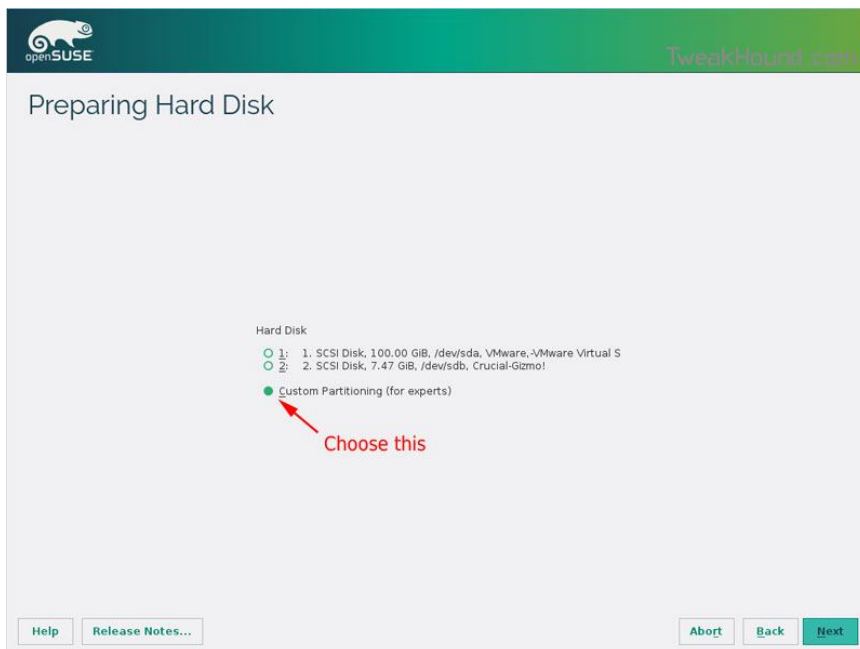
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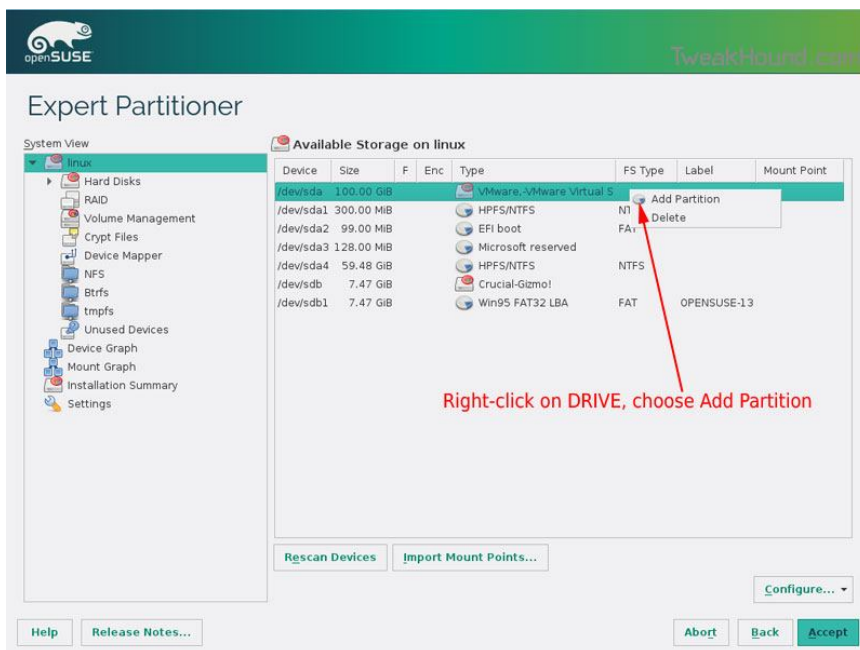
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Right-click on the DRIVE where you want to install openSUSE and choose **Add Partition**
Make a swap partition, 2-4GB is fine.



Below are the options I use. Ext4 for file system, noatime, discard* (=trim)

*note – I am not using discard at the moment because it was causing errors on my Samsung 850 Pro SSD.

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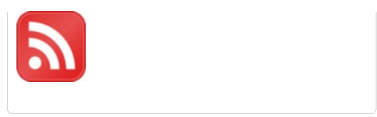
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Have I Helped You Out? Please:





Add Partition on /dev/sda

Fstab Options button.
I use:
1 - No Access Time
2 - for SSD's only
Arbitrary Option Value = discard

I use Ext4

Formatting Options
 Format partition
 File System: **Ext4**
 Do not format partition
 File system ID: **0x83 Linux**
 Encrypt Device

Fstab Options:

Mount in /etc/fstab by
 Device Name
 Volume Label
 UUID
 Device Path

Volume Label: _____

Mount Read-Only
 No Access Time
 Mountable by User
 Do Not Mount at System Start-up
 Enable Quota Support

Data journaling Mode: **ordered**

Access Control Lists (ACL)
 Extended User Attributes

Arbitrary Option Value: **discard**

Buttons: **OK** **Cancel** **Help**

Bottom buttons: **Help** **Release Notes...** **Abort** **Back** **Finish**

This next step is critical as your system will not boot without it.

Right-click on the Windows EFI boot partition and choose **Edit**

Expert Partitioner

System View

Available Storage on linux

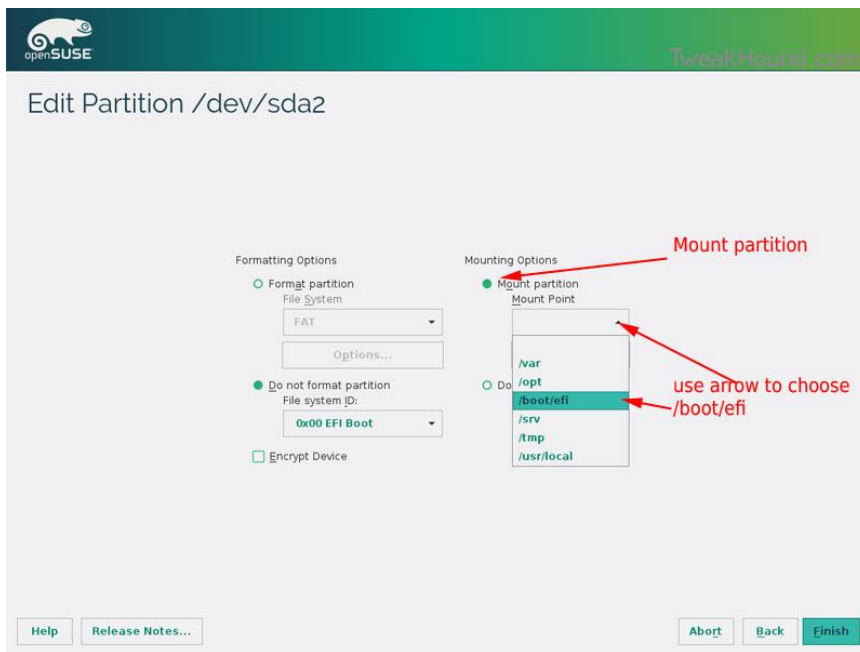
Device	Size	F	Enc	Type	FS Type	Label	Mount Point
/dev/sda	100.00 GiB			VMware-Virtual S			
/dev/sda1	300.00 MiB			HPFS/NTFS	NTFS	Recovery	
/dev/sda2	99.00 MiB			EFI boot	FAT		
/dev/sda3	128.00 MiB			Microsoft reserved			
/dev/sda4	59.48 GiB			HPFS/NTFS	NTFS		
/dev/sda5	2.00 GiB	F		Linux swap	Swap		
/dev/sda6	15.00 GiB	F		Linux native	Btrfs		
/dev/sda7	23.00 GiB	F		Linux native	Ext4	/home	
/dev/sdb	7.47 GiB			Crucial-Gizmo!			
/dev/sdb1	7.47 GiB			Win95 FAT32 LBA	FAT	OPENSUSE-13	

Highly Important!
Right-click on the Windows EFI boot partition
and choose Edit

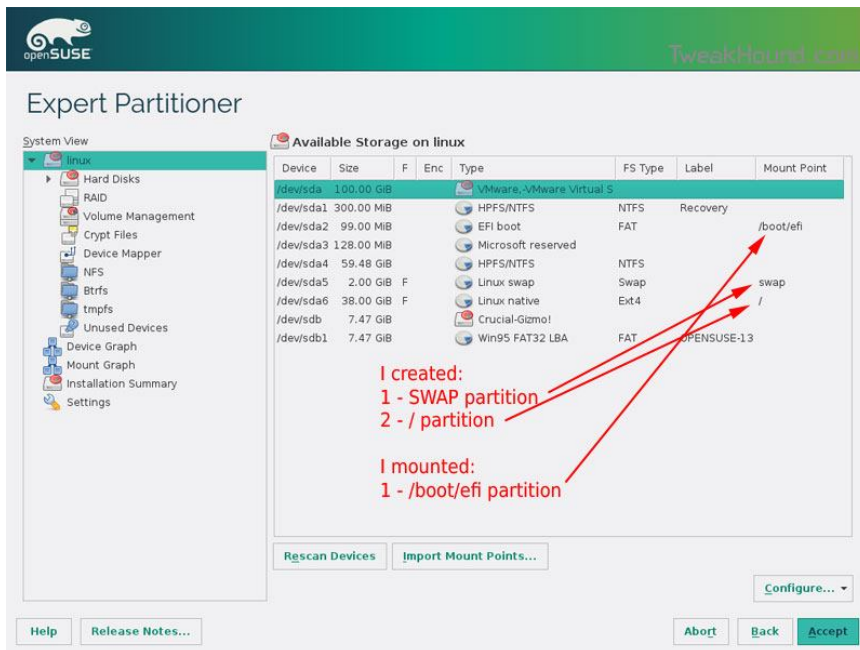
Buttons: **Rescan Devices** **Import Mount Points...** **Configure...**

Bottom buttons: **Help** **Release Notes...** **Abort** **Back** **Accept**

Choose **Mount** partition
Choose **/boot/efi**
Click **Finish**



Done? click **Accept**



Last chance to bail...

Click **Next**

openSUSE TweakHound.com

Suggested Partitioning

- Create swap volume /dev/sda5 (2.00 GiB)
- Create root volume /dev/sda6 (38.00 GiB) with ext4
- Set mount point of /dev/sda2 to /boot/efi

Edit Proposal Settings

Create Partition Setup...

Expert Partitioner...

Up until now you could bail on your changes.
Clicking Next here applies changes!

Help Release Notes... Abort Back Next

I don't use Secure Boot. It can be disabled here:

openSUSE TweakHound.com

Installation Settings

Click a headline to make changes.

Booting

- Boot Loader Type: GRUB2-EFI
- Enable Secure Boot: false

Secure boot has been enabled every time.
Change it to false if you are not using it.

Software

- Product: openSUSE
- System Type: KDE Desktop
- Patterns:
 - + Base System
 - + Enhanced Base System
 - + YaST System Administration
 - + Software Management
 - + KDE4 Desktop Environment
 - + Multimedia
 - + KDE4 Base System
 - + X Window System
 - + Fonts
 - + Misc. Proprietary Packages
- Size of Packages to Install: 3.3 GiB

Default systemd target

- Graphical mode

System

- System and Hardware Settings

Firewall and SSH

- Firewall will be enabled ([disable](#))
- SSH port will be blocked ([open](#))
- SSH service will be disabled ([enable](#))

Clone System Configuration

- The AutoYaST profile will not be saved ([write it](#)).

Export Configuration

Help Release Notes... Abort Back Install

Boot Screen:

openSUSE

Advanced options for openSUSE

Windows Boot Manager (on /dev/sda2)

TweakHound.com

Everything should run just peachy until you boot into Windows again.

Windows will usually try and make its bootloader default again which means openSUSE isn't an option.

While in Windows, open an Elevated Command Prompt and copy/paste this command ([source](#)):

```
bcdedit /set {bootmgr} path \EFI\opensuse\shim.efi
```

That's it!

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2 Responses to "Dual Boot openSUSE Leap and Windows 10 UEFI"

1. **crazydiamond** says:

November 9, 2015 at 13:37



are you serious with this post dude?

Reply

2. **Horst-Werner Eckert** says:

November 24, 2015 at 04:59



Hi Eric !

Thanks a lot for your article concerning Dual Boot.

Following your guidelines, everything has worked fine on my notebook (ACER Aspire V13 / Windows 8.1), but I did not get the grub boot menu when running a restart (openSUSE Leap 42.1)!!! I've got the grub prompt, instead.

Please see also : <https://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:UEFI>

By default, the firmware will search /EFI/BOOT/bootx64.efi as the extension that will load and execute in order to load the operative system. In Windows machines, the correct extension is in /EFI/Microsoft/Boot/BCD.efi, and for openSUSE is /EFI/opensuse/grubx64.efi or shim.efi if we have secure boot enabled).

For you have decided not to use "secure boot" the right command, you have to run on Windows CLI is

```
bcdedit /set {bootmgr} path \EFI\opensuse\grbx64.efi
```

And that has worked as expected !

The system now starts with the grub boot menu.

Kind regards

Horst-Werner

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