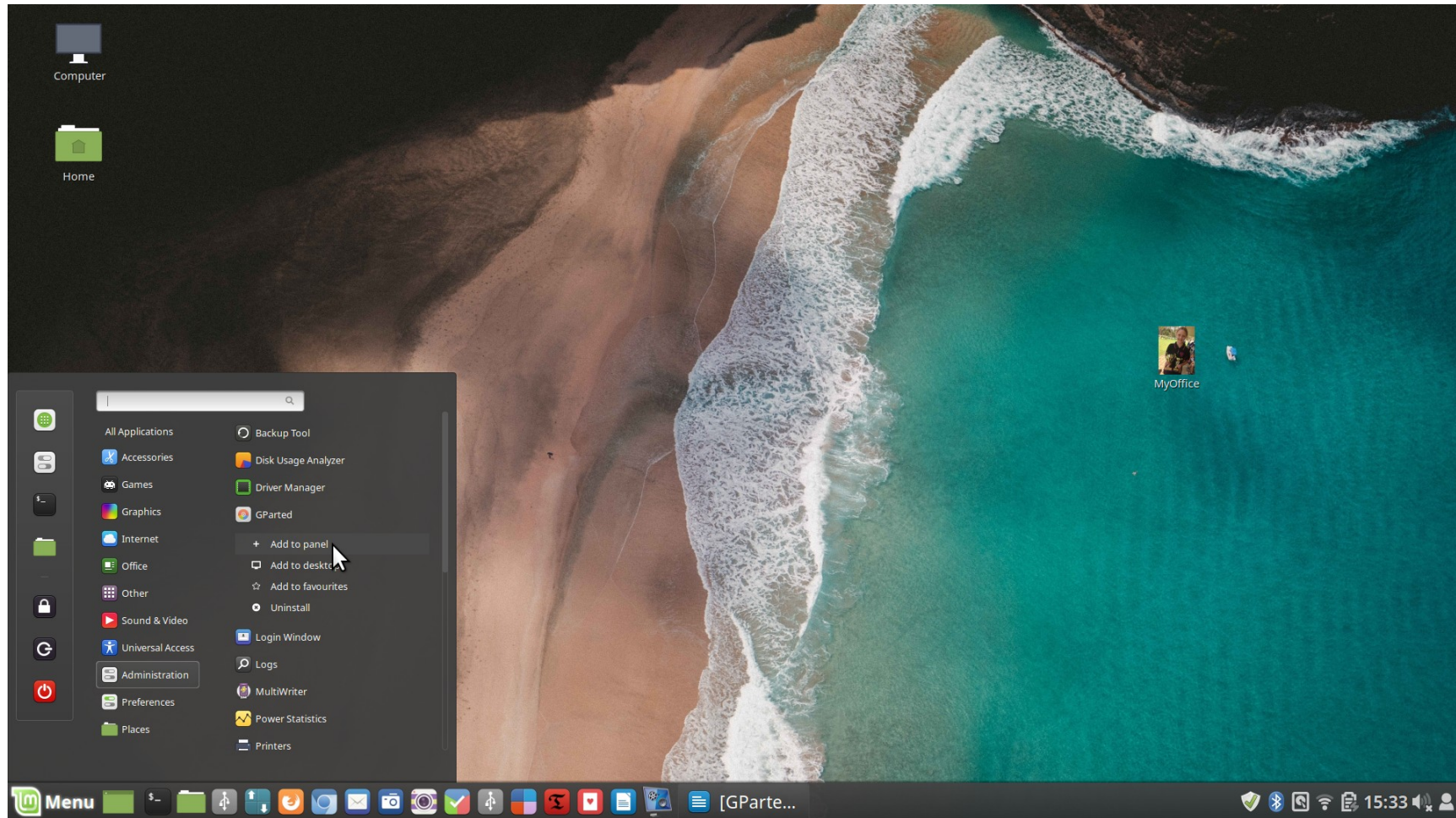# GPARTED GUIDE

by The Wizard -   01/02/19

PARTITIONING AN INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL DRIVE

1. Find GParted

This document can be viewed and printed from your Browser. Right-click and open with Browser. The screenshot can be viewed better by holding down your Ctrl key and tapping your Plus button + , several times. When finished press Ctrl 0 (zero) to restore usual viewing.

So, Menu – Administration – GParted – at this point, by right-clicking, you can choose to add an icon to your Desktop, or as I do, add it to my Panel at bottom.

2. Launch GParted. It will appear, windowed, you can resize it by dragging handles with your mouse, or maximise it by clicking the icon top-right corner between the X and the - (diagonal arrow heads).

In GParted, Drives access is available if you have more than one device. This can include USB sticks or DVD disks. The default is to show the details for /dev/sda. By clicking at right, you can see that other drives /dev/sdb through to/dev/sde are shown. This is <u>my</u> setup only, yours will differ.

3. Look through the available drives and identify which is which and write them down. For example, /dev/sdb may be the Toshiba HDD, with Linux on /dev/sdc1. The Samsung SSD 860 ATA 500 GB may be /dev/sdc, and the T5 Portable SSD 1TB may be /dev/sda.

If you think that Timeshift is backing up your Linux to the T5, there will be a partition on it which holds data. If the T5 only shows as unallocated space, then Timeshift is saving data elsewhere, likely to your Home folder.

From Post #29 on page 2 of your Thread, which features screenshots taken from GNOME Disks, it would appear that there are partitions set up, but they are not set up <u>optimally</u>.

I am inclined to think that we are better off totally reformatting the T5 to maximise its potential use. If that eliminates Timeshift data, that can be replaced once the new regime is in place.

So what I need from you, for now, is snapshots from GParted as follows

4. /dev/sda
5. /dev/sdb and
6. /dev/sdc

Cheers
Wizard