

Forum:[Hack Forums](#)

Thread: [Windows 10 Dual Boot with another Win10](#)

#TDR - January 26, 2018, 1:50 pm

Hello guys,

I will be re-installing my PC soon and I would like to install dual boot Win10 with another Win10. I have 2 SSDs so one Win10 system would be for gaming and the second one would be for business. (Running with VPN and some other security features enabled all the time) I have few questions regarding this. I've never set up dual boot tho so I am rather asking first.

1. Is it doable? Can I set up one Win10 system that will not have access to the second SSD?
2. How about the performance? Will it slow down the PC? It should not in my opinion as those will be installed on different drives.
3. Before I re-install my PC, I would like to delete all files permanently (except those I will back up) without having an possibility to ever restore them. What tool should I use?

If you have any good tutorials, let me know, thanks!

datguy.dev - January 26, 2018, 2:40 pm

Not sure, but I don't think you'd refer to booting separate disks as "dual booting."

1. Not entirely or perfectly possible if both disks have NTFS file systems. You may enforce policies and encryption to prevent direct access, but the other OS will be somewhat accessible from the other.
2. No.
3. Referred to as "wiping." You really shouldn't wipe an SSD unless your selling it or throwing it away. If you still wish to continue, the Manufacturer will provide a wiping software. I would use their tools given they know their disks better than anyone else.

webdev77 - January 28, 2018, 6:08 am

1. Yes you can dual boot two or more Windows 10 installations on one system, but you must use disk encryption to prevent access to files on other drives. There is no other completely effective method.
2. Dual booting does not affect performance at all. It's just more data on storage devices.
3. DBAN (Darik's Boot and Nuke) is a very effective solution that will take a day or two to ensure no data recovery is reasonably possible.

#TDR - January 30, 2018, 3:55 am

Thank you guys for your replies! I've got a good idea about it now. The only question that left is about the SSD encryption. Is that a good idea to encrypt SSD? I use encrypted flash drives and that is quite easy to use, but I've got no idea about the whole drive encryption. How would that work?

webdev77 - January 30, 2018, 8:38 am

(Jan 30, 2018 04:55 AM)#TDR Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) Thank you guys for your replies! I've got a good idea about it now. The only question that left is about the SSD encryption. Is that a good idea to encrypt SSD? I use encrypted flash drives and that is quite easy to use, but I've got no idea about the whole drive encryption. How would that work?

Encrypting a SSD is fine. It's not going to affect anything noticeable to you. Full drive encryption

generally requires that you enter a password upon initial boot to be able to decrypt the boot files of the OS. It's very simple to setup. I suggest a quick google search for some common options.

Polymath 1.0 - January 30, 2018, 4:25 pm

(Jan 28, 2018 07:08 AM)webdev77 Wrote: [CITE](#) 1. Yes you can dual boot two or more Windows 10 installations on one system, but you must use disk encryption to prevent access to files on other drives. There is no other completely effective method.

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DO NOT |USE DBAN on a SSDD it was intentened for use on electromechanical HDs where multiple passes over every sector of the drive is rhe only way to ensure obliterating any residual magnetic info is effected hence ensuring forensic recovery is not going to produce erased content. Such an approach is both unnecessary, insecure and potentially down right harmful to SSDD where read/write life cycles may be limpaceted leading to reduced lfe span of the drive itself. Rather ALL SSDD have an ANSI STANDARD SECURE ERASE command that can be invoked using the drive manufacture's FREE DOWNLAODABLE drive management utility.The Secure erase command completely resets the drive to the state in which it left the factory. Additionally inaccessible ssdd storage locations containing the drive's iusaage ndices and other drive stats are reset something all traditional drive utillities and and their write cycles can't access. Do yorself a favour and just use the manufactures downloable utilities, it will also have drive performance resources to monitor and tweak the drive's performance over and above even what Windows attempts. Your drive will thank-you ?

Also be aware that a simple format to the file system supported target O/S is all that is required to eradicate the cuurent file system table and with it linkages to the drive's current contents With that comes, as far as new data is concerned (including an O/S,) a pristine drive.No involved gymnastics are required on your part. As far as dual booting WIndows 10 supports it out of the box as long as the other O/S instance is MS and the same version of the O/S being installed or older. I.E WIndows 10. Leave the current Windows 10 O/S intact on the 1st SSDD and boot from USB/DVD and make the other SSDD the target drive for the new WIndows 10 install. After installation It can be configured under System Properties ->Advanced System Settings ->Start Up and Recovery -> Settings button.

Take care