Installing and Setting up Ubuntu

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Installation

1. Download the Ubuntu Server image from https://ubuntu.com/download/iot/raspberry-pi-2-3

```
$ wget -P /tmp/ http://cdimage.ubuntu.com/releases/bionic/release/ubuntu-18.04.3-preinstalled-server-
arm64+raspi3.img.xz
```

2. Then write the disk image to your SD card

```
$ xzcat /tmp/ubuntu-18.04.3-preinstalled-server-arm64+raspi3.img.xz | sudo dd of=/dev/mmcblk0 bs=32M
```

Be careful when using dd, if you specify the wrong output (of=...), it'll overwrite everything on that device, so it's easy to accidentally destroy your computer.

- 3. Install the SD card into the Raspberry Pi, connect it to a network using Ethernet, and power it up.
- 4. Use your favorite method to find its IP address. You can find it in your router's settings, with an app like Fing, or by using a command line tool like nmap.
- 5. Connect to the Raspberry Pi over SSH

```
$ ssh ubuntu@192.168.1.100
```

Replace the IP address with the one you found in the previous step.

You'll be prompted a password, the default one is ubuntu

6. Follow the instructions to change the default password and connect again.

SSH Configuration

1. Set the hostname:

```
pi $ sudo hostnamectl set-hostname rpi-3
```

2. Install the avahi-daemon package to enable mDNS:

```
pi $ sudo apt install avahi-daemon
```

3. If you already had the avahi-daemon installed, you have to restart it to use the new hostname:

```
pi $ sudo service avahi-daemon restart
```

4. Close the SSH connection:

```
pi $ exit
```

5. You should now be able to reach the Pi using its mDNS hostname:

```
$ ping rpi-3.local -c3
```

 $6. \ \, \text{Add your public key to the Pi's } \textbf{authorized_keys}, \text{ so you can connect to it without entering the password each time:} \\$

```
$ cat .ssh/id_rsa.pub | ssh ubuntu@rpi-3.local -T "cat >> .ssh/authorized_keys"
```

7. Create an SSH configuration for the Pi on you computer:

```
$ cat >> ~/.ssh/config << 'EOF'
Host RPi3
   HostName rpi-3.local
   User ubuntu
EOF</pre>
```

8. You can now connect to it without having to specify the hostname or username:

```
$ ssh RPi3
```

