This article will guide you through the installation and configuration process of Odoo 17 in an Ubuntu 22.04 system.

**Prerequisites**

**OS**: Ubuntu 22.04 with Python >= 3.10

**Resources**: 2-core CPU & 2GB of RAM

**Access**: SSH connection to the server

**Permissions**: a user with 'sudo' privileges

*Note: you can execute all of the commands below from the root user, but for security purposes, it is recommended that you use a separate user with sudo privileges.*

**Step 1: Log in to the Ubuntu server via SSH as the root user:**

The first step in the installation is to connect to your server via ssh. You can log in to the server using ssh.

ssh username@IP\_Address -p Port\_number

e.g. ssh root@127.0.0.1 -p 22

**Step 2: Update Packages**

Then let’s update existing Ubuntu packages and upgrade them to newer versions. The following commands will help you.

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get upgrade -y

**Step 3: Create an Odoo user.**

Create a new user called *odoo17* with home directory */opt/odoo17*. This prevents the security risks posed by running Odoo under the root user. You can do it with this command. You can give any name to the user. However, be careful to create a PostgreSQL user with the same name.

sudo useradd -m -d /opt/odooerp -U -r -s /bin/bash odoo

sudo usermod -aG sudo odoo

sudo passwd odoo

/sudo adduser --system --home=/opt/odooerp --group odoo

**Step 4: Install Dependencies**

Since Odoo is built on Python, we need to install some dependencies to proceed with installing Odoo 17 on our Ubuntu 22.04 system. We can install them by running the commands below.

sudo apt install -y git python3-pip python3-dev python3-dev libxml2-dev libxslt1-dev zlib1g-dev libsasl2-dev libldap2-dev build-essential libssl-dev libffi-dev libmysqlclient-dev libjpeg-dev libpq-dev libjpeg8-dev liblcms2-dev libblas-dev libatlas-base-dev

sudo apt install -y npm

sudo ln -s -f /usr/bin/nodejs /usr/bin/node

sudo npm install -g less less-plugin-clean-css

sudo apt-get install -y node-less

sudo npm install -g rtlcss

**Step 5: Install and configure PostgreSQL**

In this step, you need to set up the database server. Odoo uses PostgreSQL as the database back-end. Install the database server for Odoo By using the following command.

sudo apt install postgresql -y

Now you need to create a PostgreSQL user for the handling of the database server i.e. PostgreSQL.  In our case, we will create a PostgreSQL user with the same name as the previously created system user i.e odoo

sudo su - postgres

createuser --createdb --username postgres --no-createrole --no-superuser --pwprompt odoo

The user and the password are needed for the conf file. Postgres uses a distinct system user to perform tasks. To switch between users, run sudo su -postgres. Next, create a database user for Odoo 17.

psql

ALTER USER odoo17 WITH SUPERUSER;

If the user runs the aforementioned command, superuser access rights will be guaranteed. Next, log out of Postgres and PSQL.

\q

exit

**Step 6: Install Wkhtmltopdf**

For printing-related purposes, Odoo 17 requires a wkhtmltopdf version higher than 0.12.2. Wkhtmltopdf is an open-source command line tool to render HTML data into PDF format using Qt webkit. To install wkhtmltopdf on your Ubuntu 22.04 server, follow the steps below.

sudo wget https://github.com/wkhtmltopdf/wkhtmltopdf/releases/download/0.12.5/wkhtmltox\_0.12.5-1.bionic\_amd64.deb

sudo wget http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/pool/universe/w/wkhtmltopdf/wkhtmltopdf\_0.12.6-2build2\_amd64.deb

/sudo dpkg -i wkhtmltox\_0.12.5-1.bionic\_amd64.deb

/ sudo apt install wkhtmltopdf

sudo dpkg -i wkhtmltopdf\_0.12.6-2build2\_amd64.deb

sudo apt install -f

**Step 7: Install Odoo**

In Ubuntu 22.04, we can install Odoo from the default Ubuntu repository, but this will install Odoo version 17. In this article, we will install Odoo 17 under a python virtual environment. We created a system user earlier in this article; let’s switch to system user ‘odoo17’ and then install Odoo under that username.

sudo su - odoo

The command above should bring you to cd /opt/odoo/odoo17 and log you in as user ‘odoo17’. Now, download Odoo from Github.

git clone https://www.github.com/odoo/odoo --depth 1 --branch 17.0 odoo17

Execute the following command to create a new python virtual environment.

sudo apt install python3.12-venv

python3 -m venv odoo17-venv

The virtual environment is now installed; it is time to activate it by running this command.

source odoo17-venv/bin/activate

Once executed, your shell prompt would look like this:

(odoo17-venv) odoo17@ubuntu22:~$

Next, let’s install Odoo

(odoo17-venv) odoo17@ubuntu22:~$ pip3 install wheel

cd /odoo17/odoo17

(odoo17-venv) odoo17@ubuntu22:~$ pip3 install -r requirements.txt

Once Odoo installation is completed, we can create a new directory to store our custom Odoo add-ons.

(odoo17-venv) odoo17@ubuntu22:~$ deactivate

**Step 8: Create a directory for the 3rd party addons:**

We’ll create a new directory a separate directory for the 3rd party addons.

sudo mkdir /opt/odooerp/odoo17/addons

This directory should later be added to the addons\_path parameter that defines a list of directories where Odoo searches for modules. After this step, we will switch back to the sudo user using this command.

exit

**Step 9: Create a configuration file for the Odoo Installation**

The command below allows you to create and edit a \*.conf file.

sudo nano /etc/odoo17.conf

Add the following configuration information to the file.

*Note: Remember to change the admin\_passwd to something more secure.*

[options]

admin\_passwd = admin\_passwd

db\_host = False

db\_port = False

db\_user = odoo

db\_password = False

addons\_path = /opt/odooerp/odoo17/odoo17/addons,/opt/odooerp/odoo17/addons

xmlrpc\_port = 8069

**Step 10: Create Odoo Systemd Unit file**

In this step, we will create a systemd unit file. It is required to start/stop/restart Odoo.

sudo usermod -aG odoo odoo

sudo nano /etc/systemd/system/odoo17.service

Paste the following content into the systemd unit file above.

[Unit]

Description=Odoo 17.0 ERP CRM Service

Requires=postgresql.service

After=network.target postgresql.service

[Service]

Type=simple

SyslogIdentifier=odoo17

PermissionsStartOnly=true

User=odoo

Group=odoo

ExecStart=/opt/odooerp/odoo17/odoo17-venv/bin/python3 /opt/odooerp/odoo17/odoo17/odoo-bin -c /etc/odoo17.conf

StandardOutput=journal+console

[Install]

WantedBy=multi-user.target

With the next command, we notify systemd that the new file exists and reload the daemon.

sudo systemctl daemon-reload

Next, we start the Odoo service and enable it to run on system boot.

sudo systemctl enable --now odoo17

Now we check if the service is running.

sudo service odoo17 start

sudo systemctl status odoo17

You should get the following output.

● odoo17.service - Odoo17

Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/odoo17.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)

Active: active (running) since Tue 2023-11-28 09:56:28 UTC; 28s ago

...

This next command will allow you to check on the messages logged by the odoo17 service.

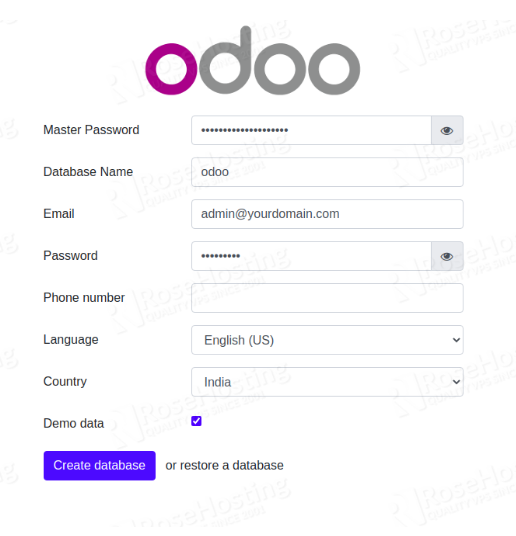
sudo service odoo17 start

sudo journalctl -u odoo

**Step 11: Testing the Odoo Installation**

On your browser, type: http://<your\_domain\_or\_IP\_address>:8069

If the installation was successful, you'll see the start page for Odoo 17.



Congratulations! You have successfully installed Odoo 17 on Ubuntu 22.04

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# **How to Install Odoo 16 Version on Ubuntu 22.04**

## Introduction

In this guide, we will walk you through the process of installing and configuring Odoo 16 ERP on Ubuntu 22.04. Please follow these steps:

## Step 1: Update Package Manager

Before installing Odoo, make sure your Ubuntu package manager is up to date by executing the following commands:

sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt-get upgrade -y

## Step 2: Create an Odoo User

To ensure proper system management, create an Odoo user with administrative privileges using the following command:

sudo adduser --system --home=/opt/odoo --group odoo

## Step 3: Install PostgreSQL and Create an Odoo User for PostgreSQL

Odoo relies on PostgreSQL as its database server. Install PostgreSQL and create an Odoo user for database access:

sudo apt install postgresql -y

sudo su - postgres -c "createuser -s odoo" 2> /dev/null || true

sudo chmod 700 -R /var/lib/postgresql/14/main/

sudo systemctl restart postgresql

## Step 4: Installation of Python and Python PIP Dependencies

Install Python and Python PIP dependencies required for Odoo:

sudo apt-get install git python3 python3-pip build-essential wget python3-dev python3-venv python3-wheel libxslt-dev libzip-dev libldap2-dev libsasl2-dev python3-setuptools node-less libjpeg-dev gdebi -y

sudo apt-get install libpq-dev python3-dev libxml2-dev libxslt1-dev libldap2-dev libsasl2-dev libffi-dev python3-psutil python3-polib python3-dateutil python3-decorator python3-lxml python3-reportlab python3-pil python3-passlib python3-werkzeug python3-psycopg2 python3-pypdf2 python3-gevent -y

## Step 5: Additional Packages Required

Node.js is required for Odoo 16. Install it with the following command:

sudo apt-get install nodejs npm -y

If you need right-to-left CSS or language support in Odoo, you can add it with:

sudo npm install -g rtlcss

## Step 6: Installation of wkhtmltox

To enable Odoo 16 to generate PDF reports, install wkhtmltopdf:

sudo apt-get install xfonts-75dpi xfonts-base -y

wget https://github.com/wkhtmltopdf/packaging/releases/download/0.12.6.1-2/wkhtmltox\_0.12.6.1-2.jammy\_amd64.deb

sudo dpkg -i wkhtmltox\_0.12.6.1-2.jammy\_amd64.deb

## Step 7: Create a Log Directory and Provide Permissions

Create a log directory for Odoo and grant the necessary write permissions:

sudo mkdir /var/log/odoo16

sudo chown odoo:odoo /var/log/odoo16

## Step 8: Installation of Odoo 16

Before installing Odoo, make sure your Ubuntu package manager is up to date by executing the following commands:

sudo apt-get install git

sudo git clone https://www.github.com/odoo/odoo /opt/odoo/odoo-server -b 16.0 --depth 1

## Step 9: Setup Required Permissions

After installing Odoo 16, set the required permissions for it to function properly:

sudo chown -R odoo:odoo /opt/odoo/

## Step 10: Creation of a Server Configuration File

Create a configuration file for Odoo:

sudo touch /etc/odoo-server.conf

sudo su root -c "printf '[options]\n' | sudo tee /etc/odoo-server.conf"

sudo su root -c "printf 'admin\_passwd = admin\n' | sudo tee -a /etc/odoo-server.conf"

sudo su root -c "printf 'xmlrpc\_port = 9080\n' | sudo tee -a /etc/odoo-server.conf"

sudo su root -c "printf 'logfile = /var/log/odoo/odoo-server.log\n' | sudo tee -a /etc/odoo-server.conf"

sudo su root -c "printf 'addons\_path=/opt/odoo/odoo-server/addons\n' | sudo tee -a /etc/odoo-server.conf"

Give the configuration file appropriate permissions:

sudo chown odoo:odoo /etc/odoo-server.conf

sudo chmod 640 /etc/odoo-server.conf

## Step 11: Create a Python Virtual Environment

To isolate the Odoo installation, create a Python virtual environment:

sudo su -l odoo -s /bin/bash

cd odoo-server

python3 -m venv odoo-venv

source odoo-venv/bin/activate

pip3 install wheel

pip3 install -r requirements.txt

deactivate

## Step 12: Start the Odoo Instance

Now, start the Odoo service by executing the following commands:

cd /opt/odoo/odoo-server

source odoo-venv/bin/activate

./odoo-bin -c /etc/odoo-server.conf

## Step 13: Login and Access the Odoo Application

You can access the Odoo application by opening a web browser and visiting h[ttp://localhost:8069](http://localhost:8069/) or [http://\_ip\_or\_domain:8069](http://_ip_or_domain:8069/). Follow the on-screen instructions to customize your database and start using Odoo 16.

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