

# **Passo a passo para instalação completa e configuração de máquina virtual com PostgreSQL 12 e PgAdmin4.**

Sem trauma, e sem teoria.

Criação de máquina virtual no VirtualBox 6

Download e instalação do Ubuntu 20.04 LTS sem ambiente gráfico  
com openssh-server, apache2, samba4 e postgresql-12

Configuração de IP estático no Ubuntu

Configuração do samba4 com compartilhamento de diretórios

Configuração da base de dados PostgreSQL 12

Instalação e configuração do PgAdmin 4

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Goiânia, 09/09/2020.

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## 0. INSTRUÇÕES:

Fazer o download da instalação do VirtualBox para o seu sistema operacional e a imagem de instalação mínima do Ubuntu.

Seguir o passo a passo na sequencia em que aparece no documento.

## OBSERVAÇÕES:

- Nomes de entidades como servidor, diretório, compartilhamento e usuários utilizados nos exemplos podem ser alterados a seu critério.
- Senhas devem ser sempre seguras. Evite a senha da nasa.
- Os endereços de IP e máscaras podem variar de acordo com a estrutura da rede local
- Em caso de dúvidas, leia as instruções na tela com o umbigo\*. Depois leia com atenção entenda o que está fazendo.

## PARA PENSAR:

\*Leia com o umbigo. (*Ujeverson Tavares*)

Tudo acaba bem. Se não está bem, é por que não acabou ainda. (*João Caetano*)

Sem trauma, e sem teoria. (*Vovolinux*)

Simples como voar! (*LinuxTips*)

## 1. Link para download do VirtualBox

<https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads>

## 2. Links para download da iso de instalação do Ubuntu 20.04 LTS

Repositório:

<http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/dists/focal/main/installer-amd64/current/legacy-images/netboot/>


Arquivo:

<http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/dists/focal/main/installer-amd64/current/legacy-images/netboot/mini.iso>

### 3. Criar máquina virtual

Clique em Novo e crie uma nova máquina virtual configurando-a conforme as imagens a seguir:





## Criar Máquina Virtual

### Nome e Sistema Operacional

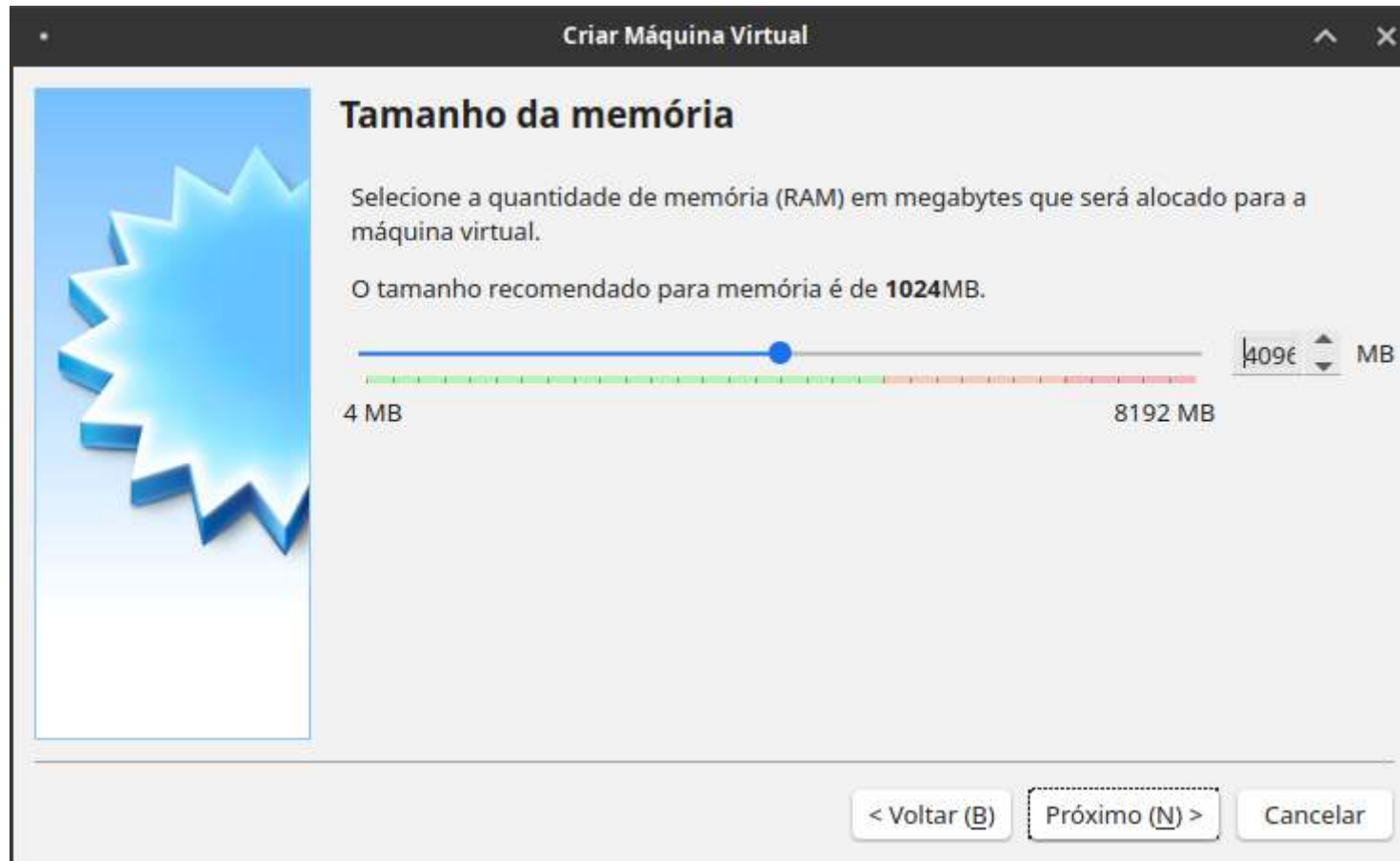
Escolha um nome descritivo para a nova máquina virtual e selecione o tipo de sistema operacional que você pretende instalar nela. O nome que você escolher será utilizado pelo VirtualBox para identificar esta máquina.

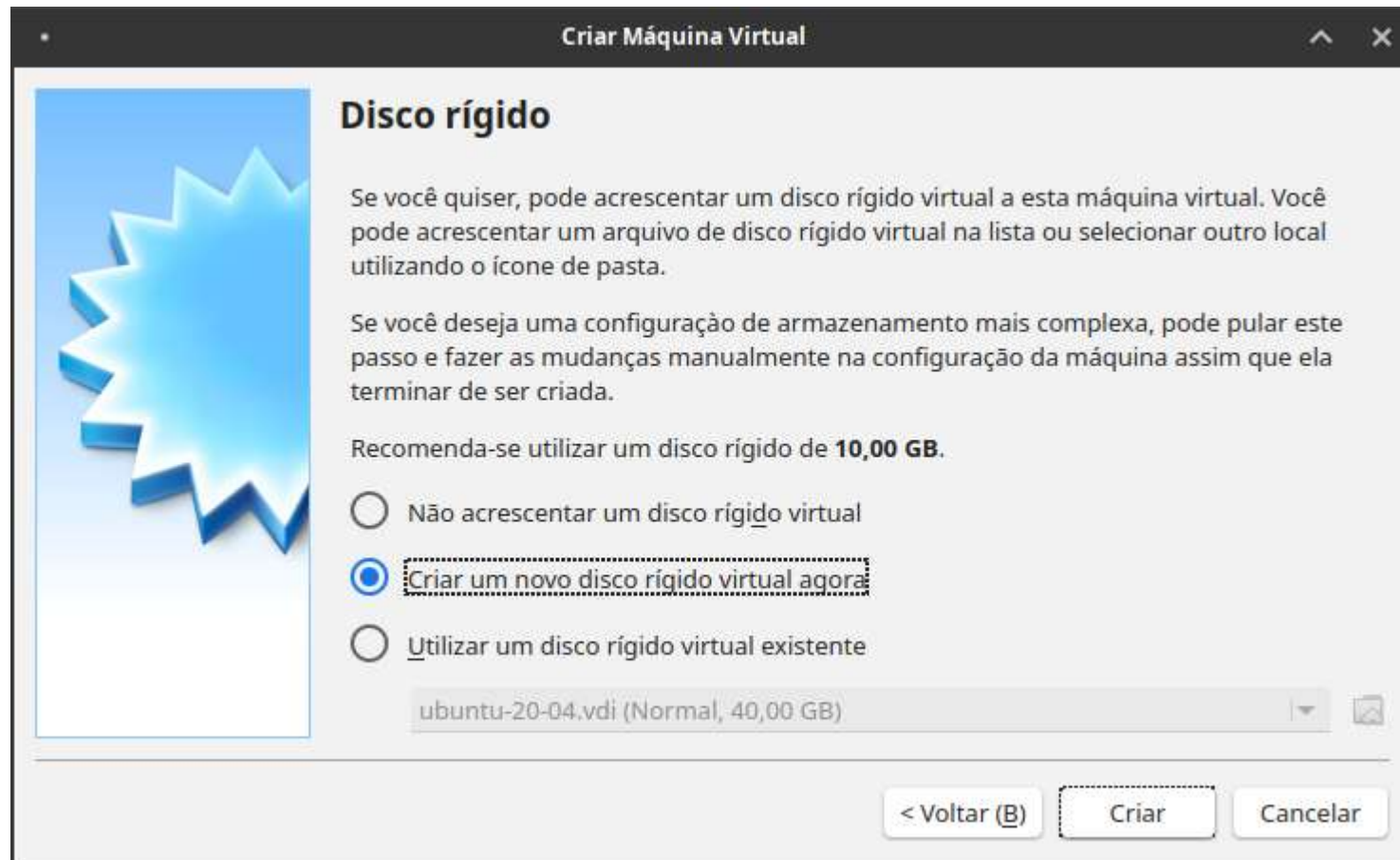
Nome:

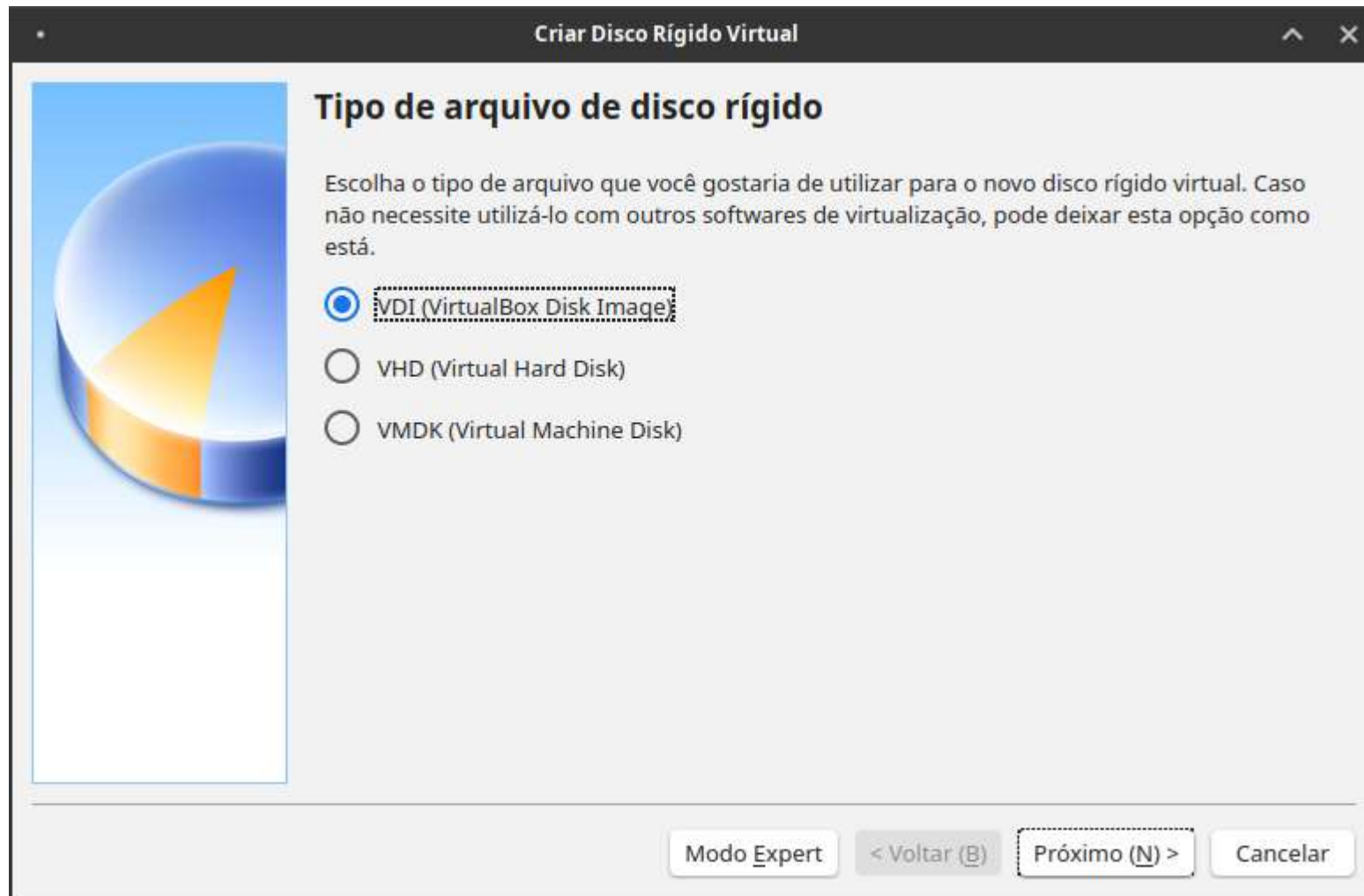
Pasta da Máquina:

Tipo:

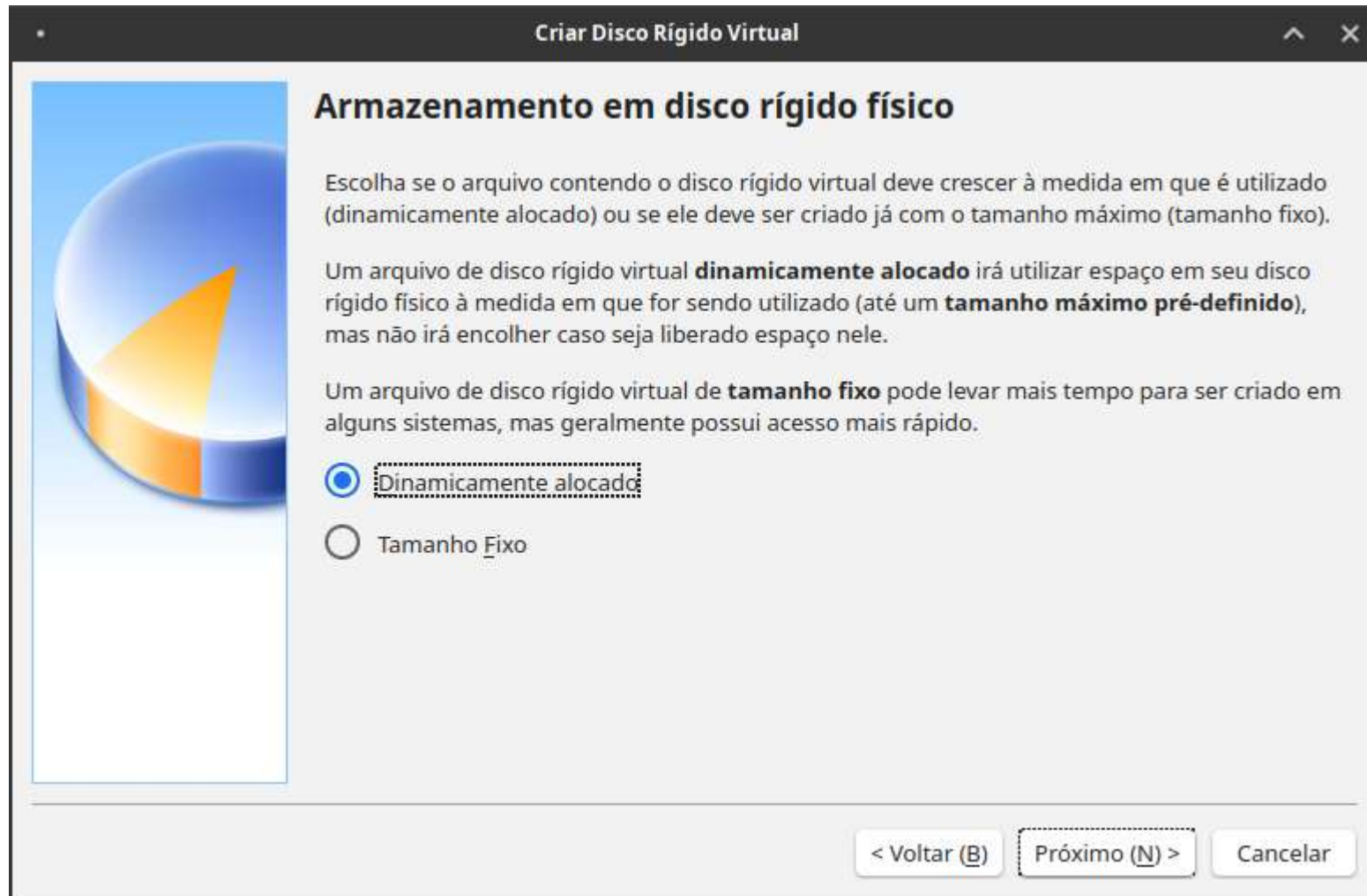
Versão:

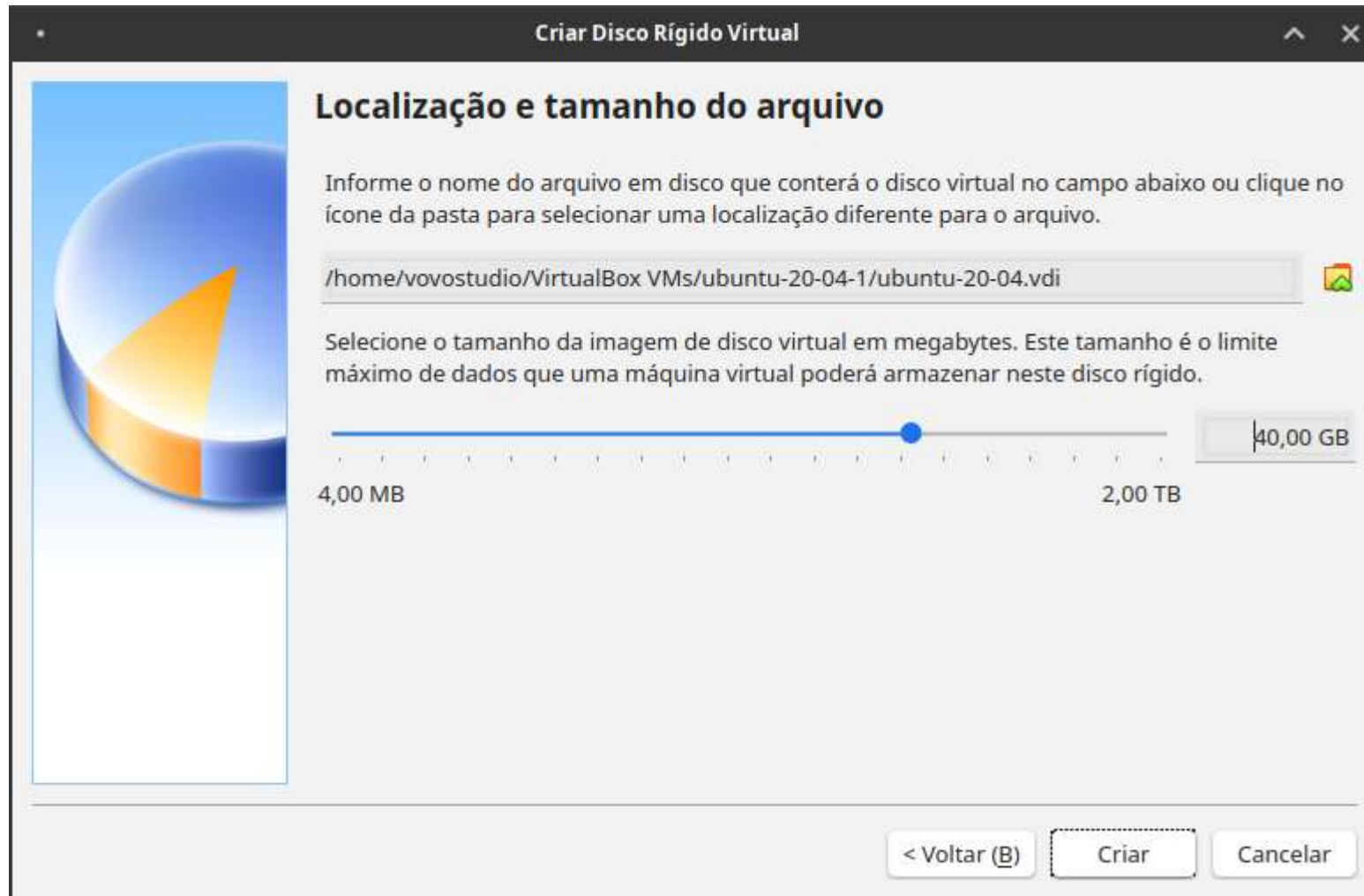






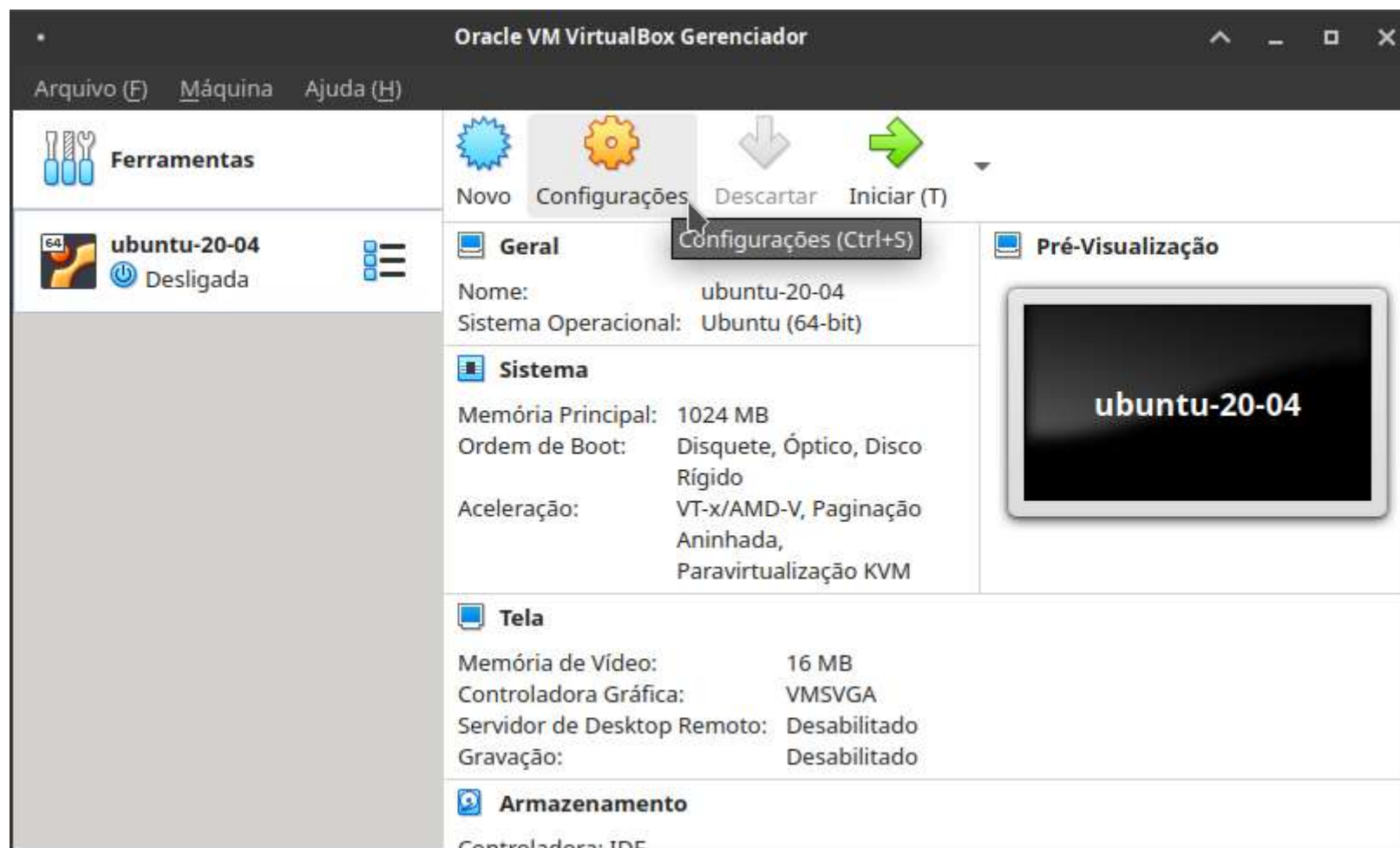


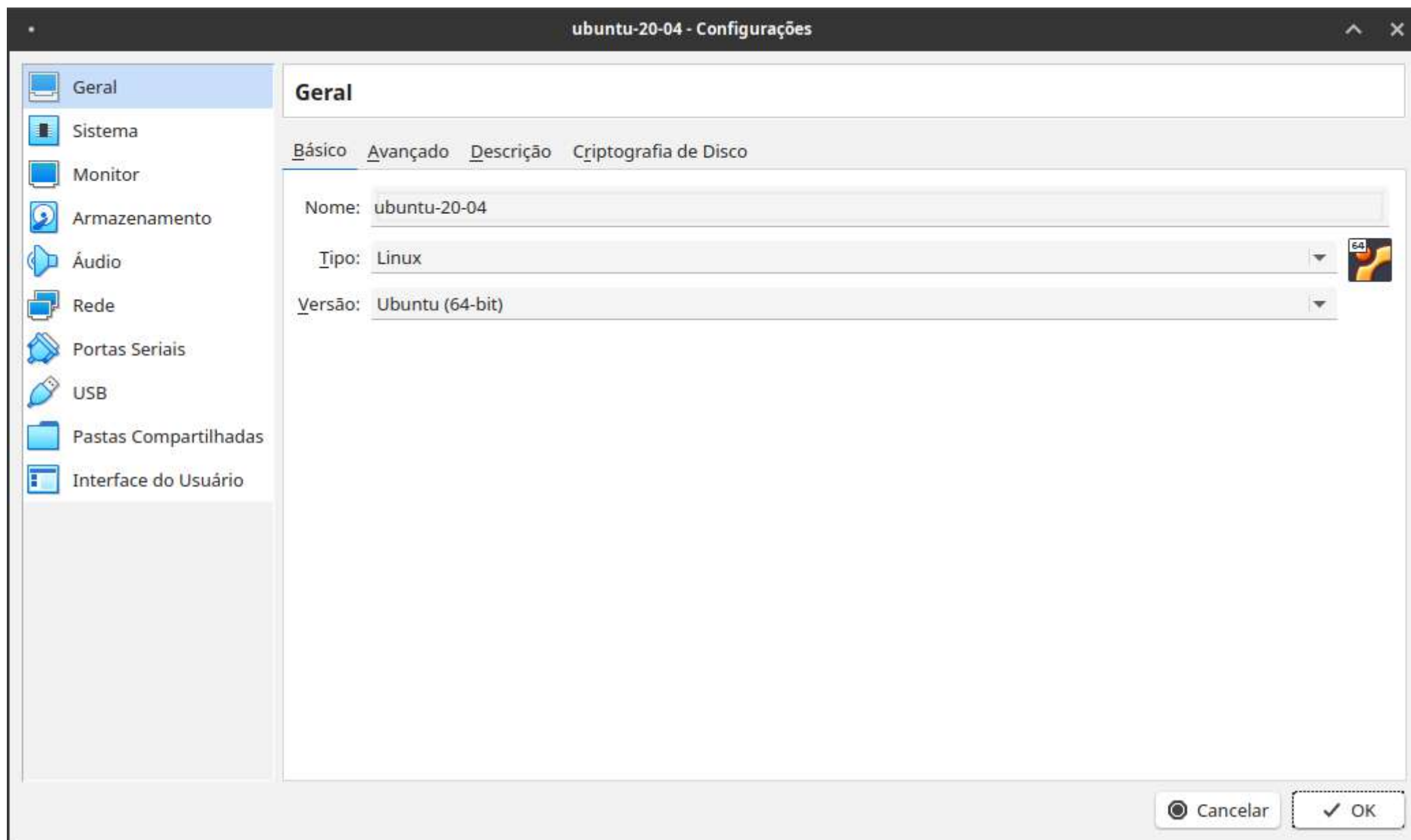


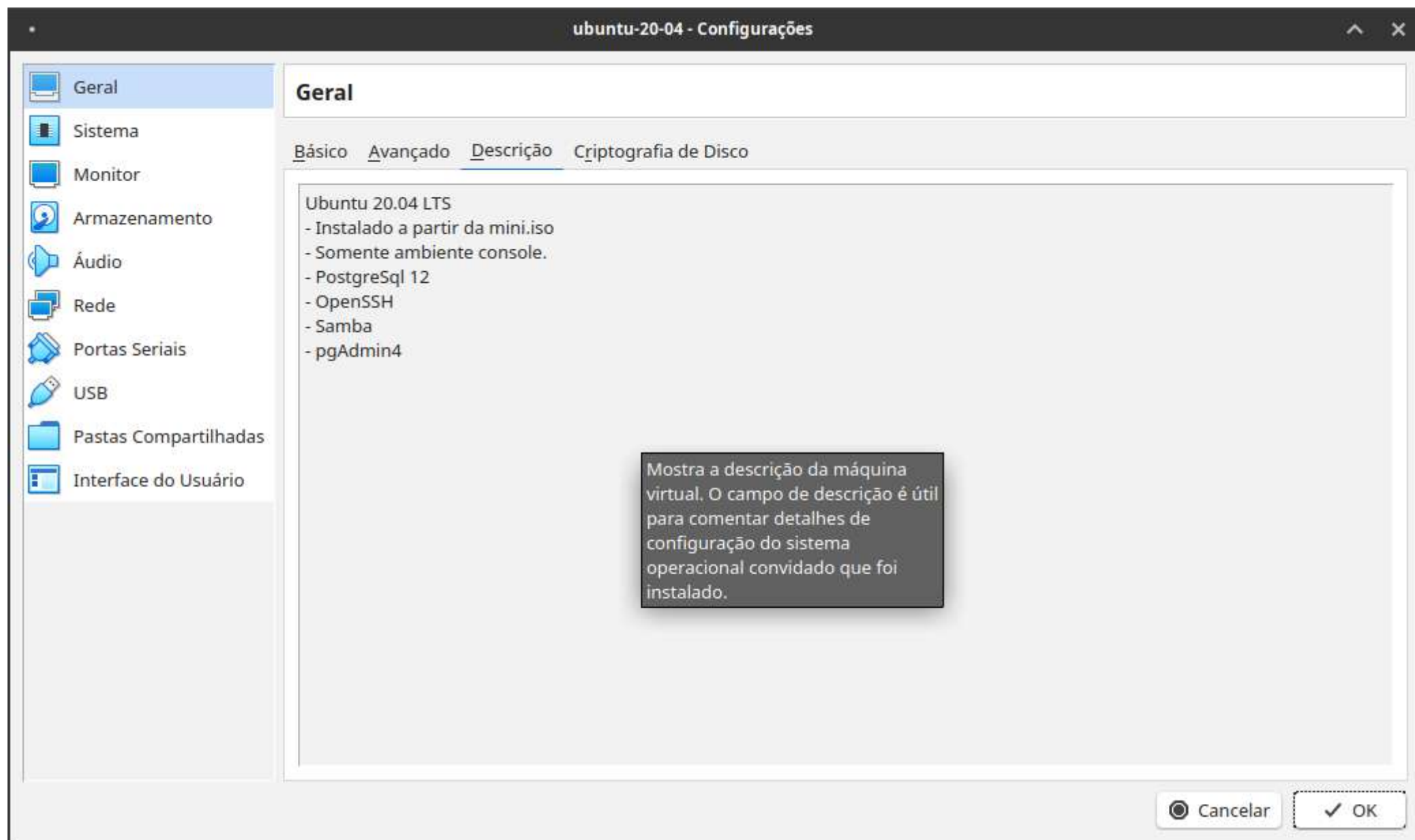


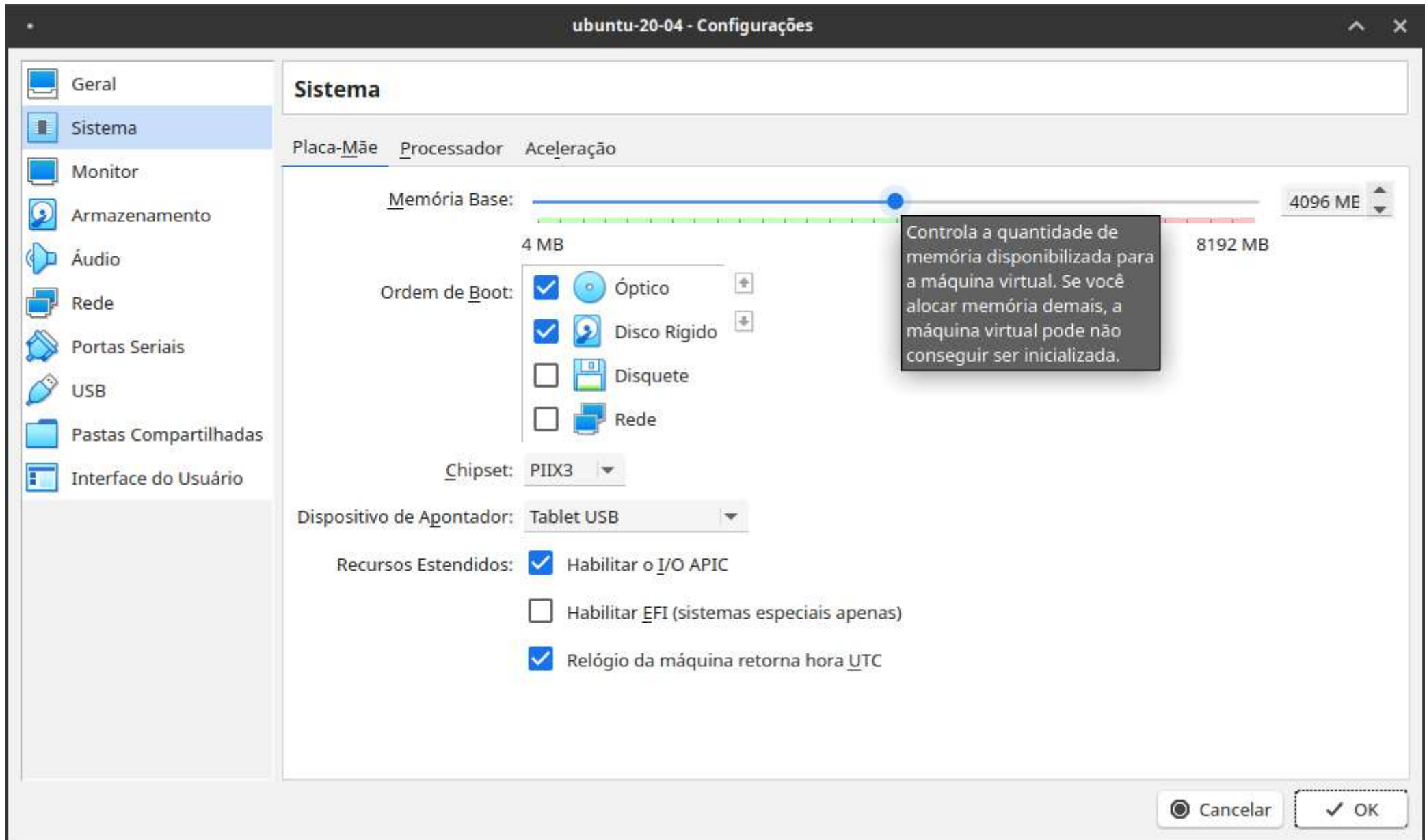
Clique em Criar

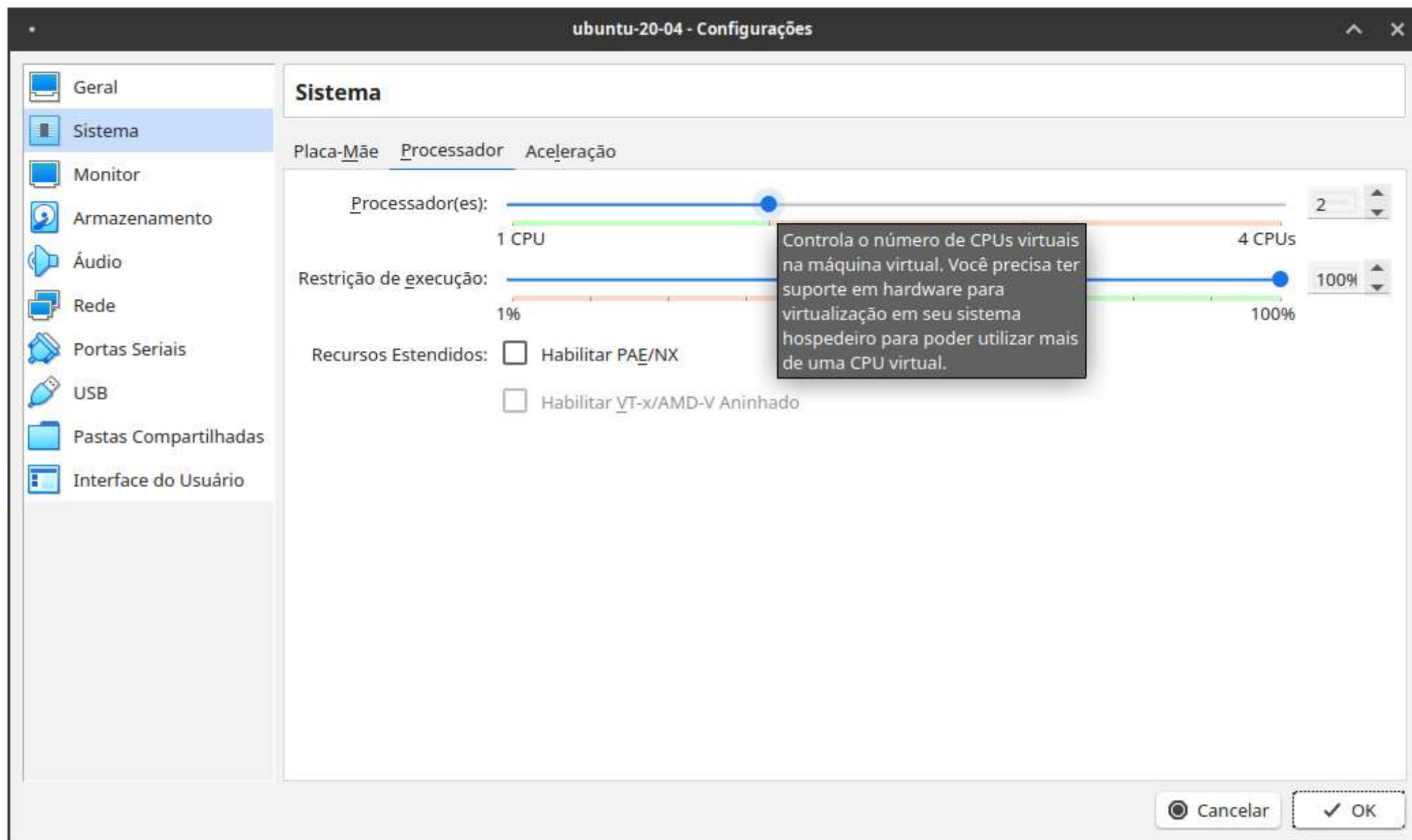
Clique em Configurações e configure a máquina virtual conforme as imagens a seguir:



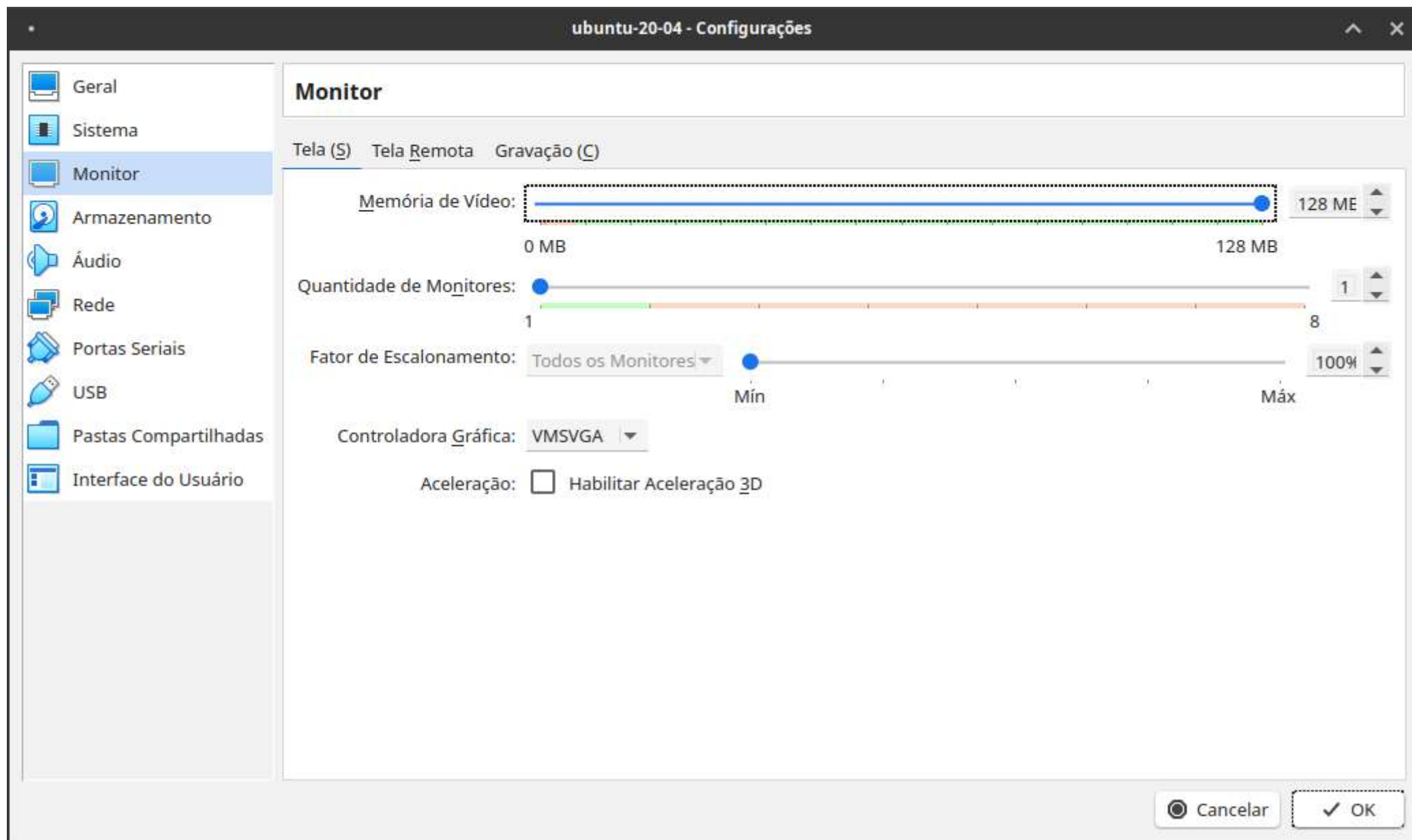






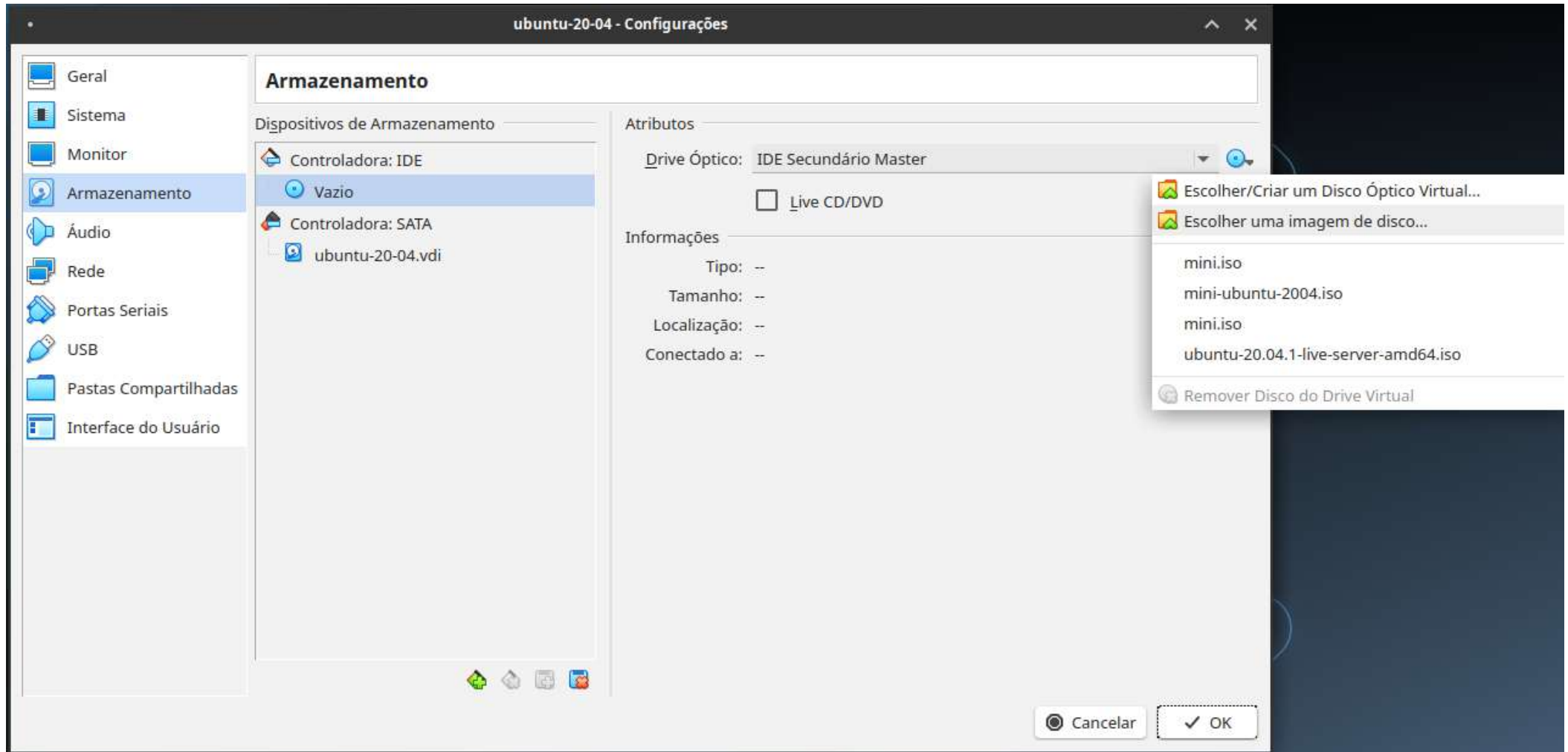




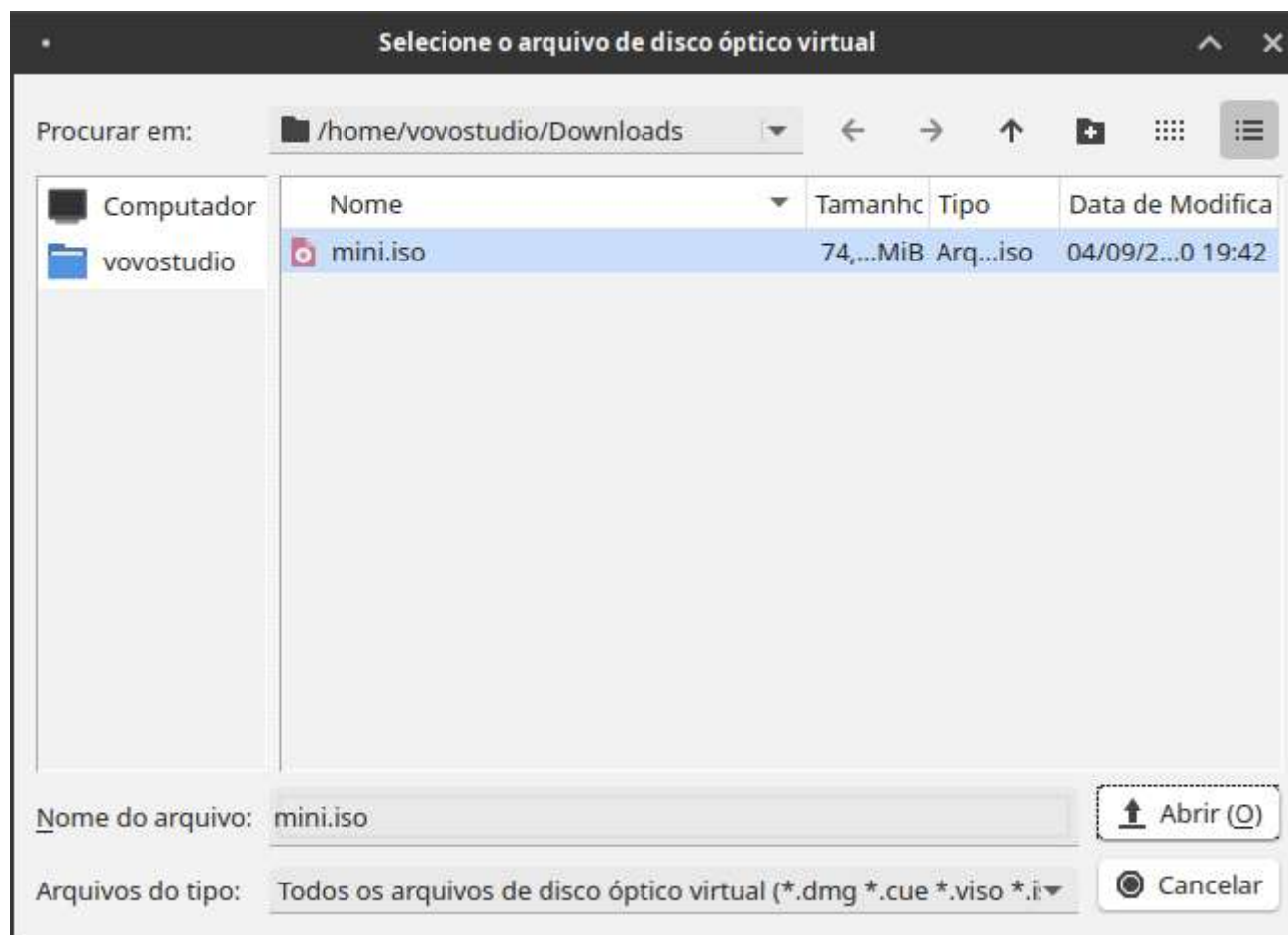


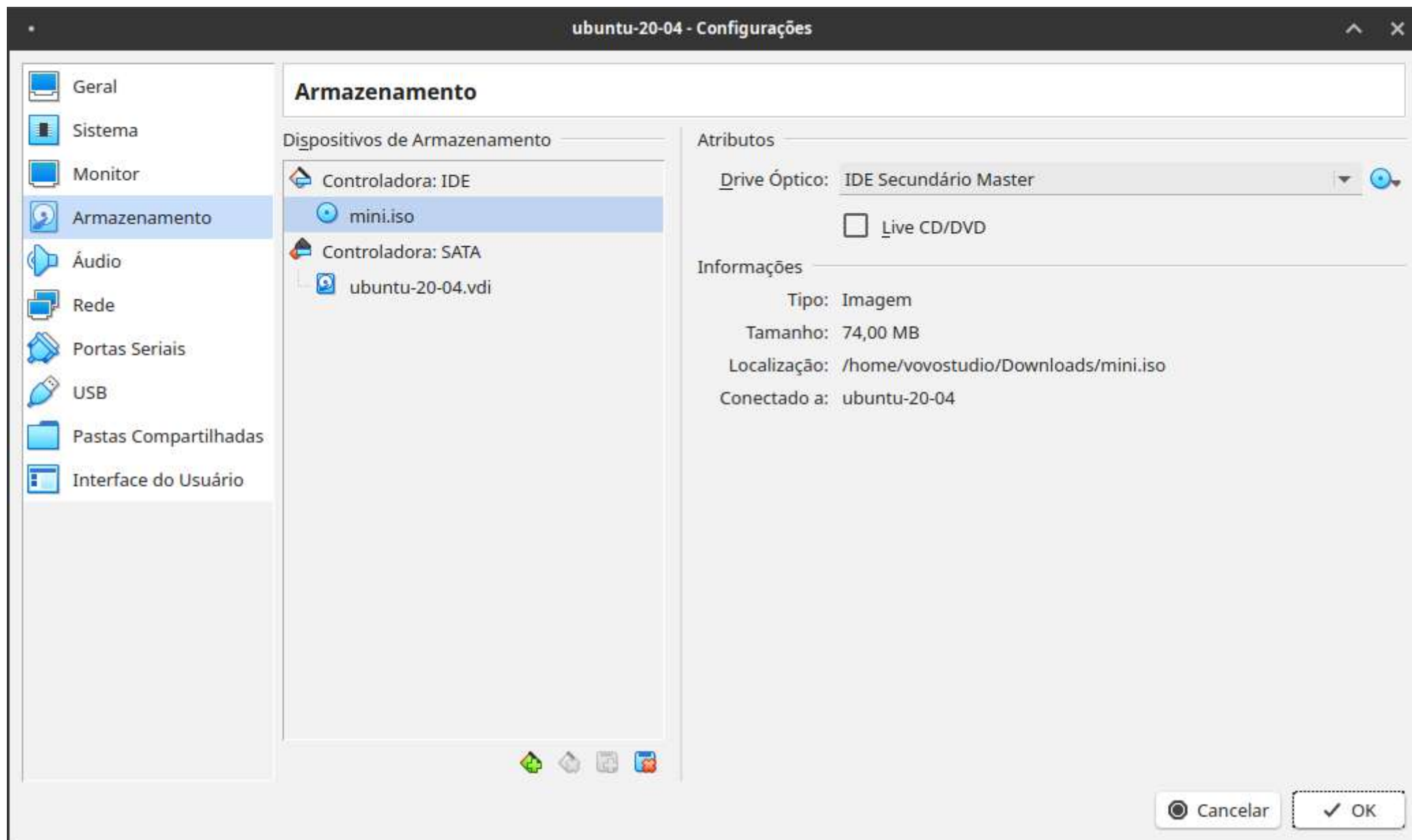


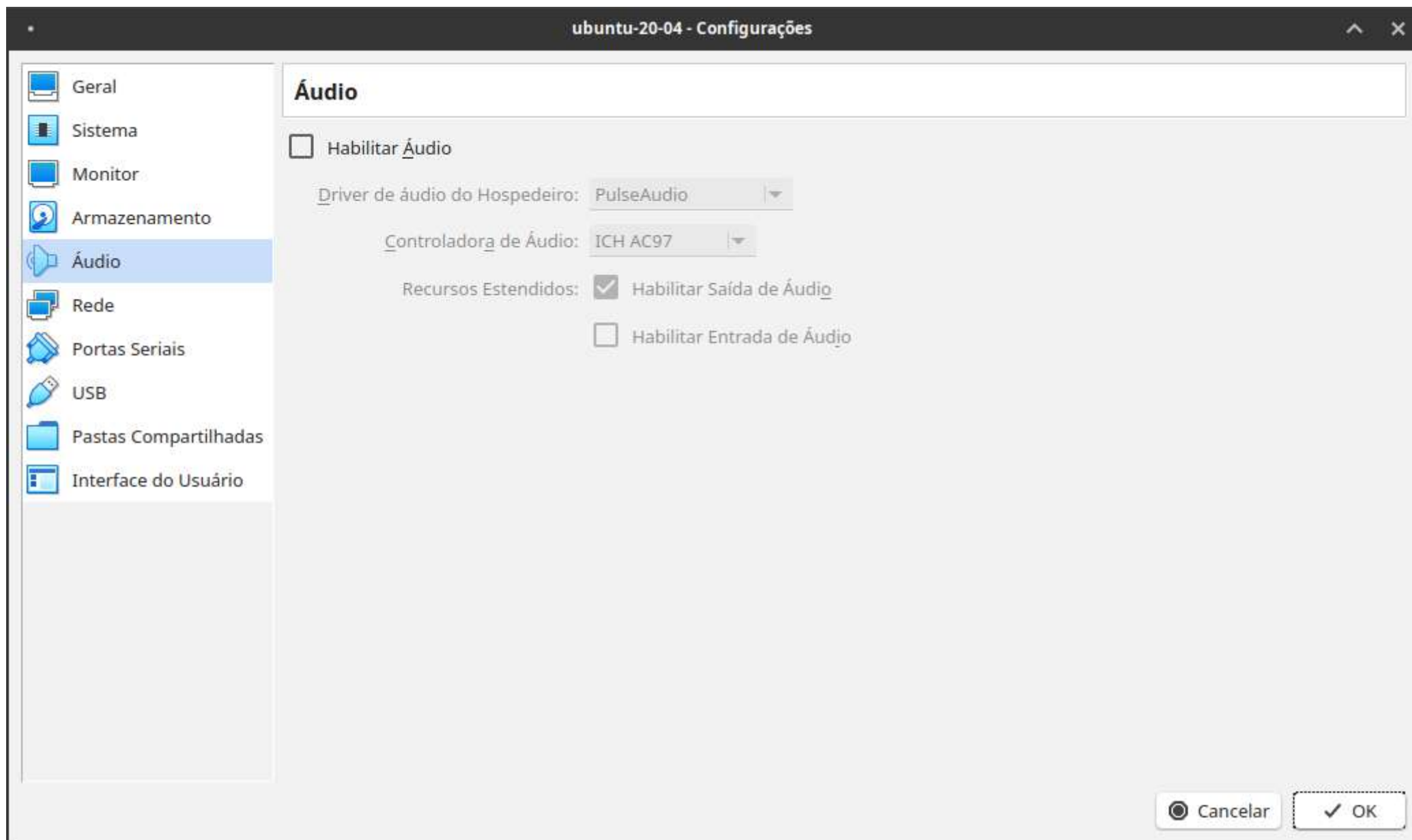
Selecione a unidade de disco vazia na controladora IDE e depois abra o menu no canto superior direito, e em Escolher imagem de disco.



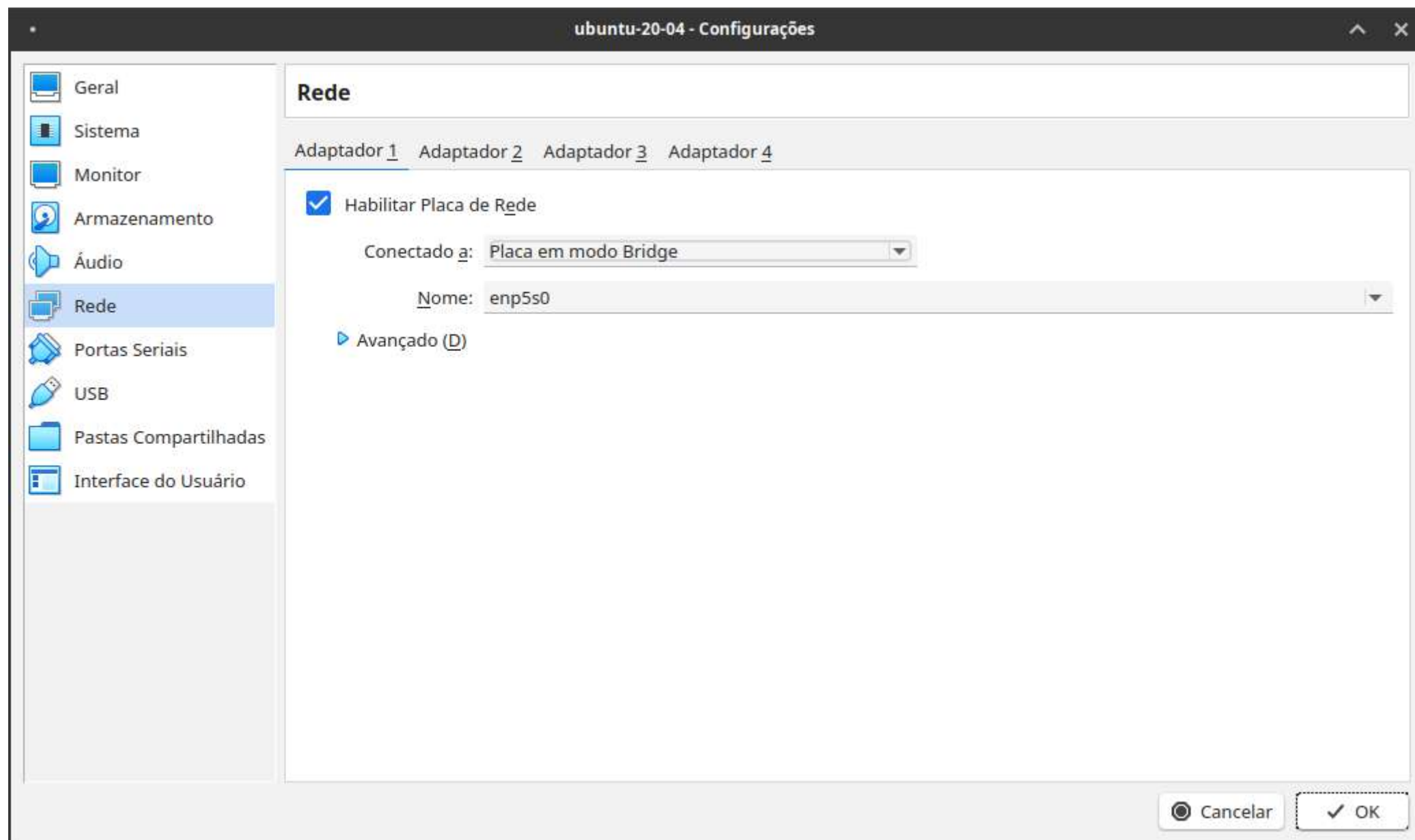
Localize e selecione a imagem mini.iso onde você fez o download,







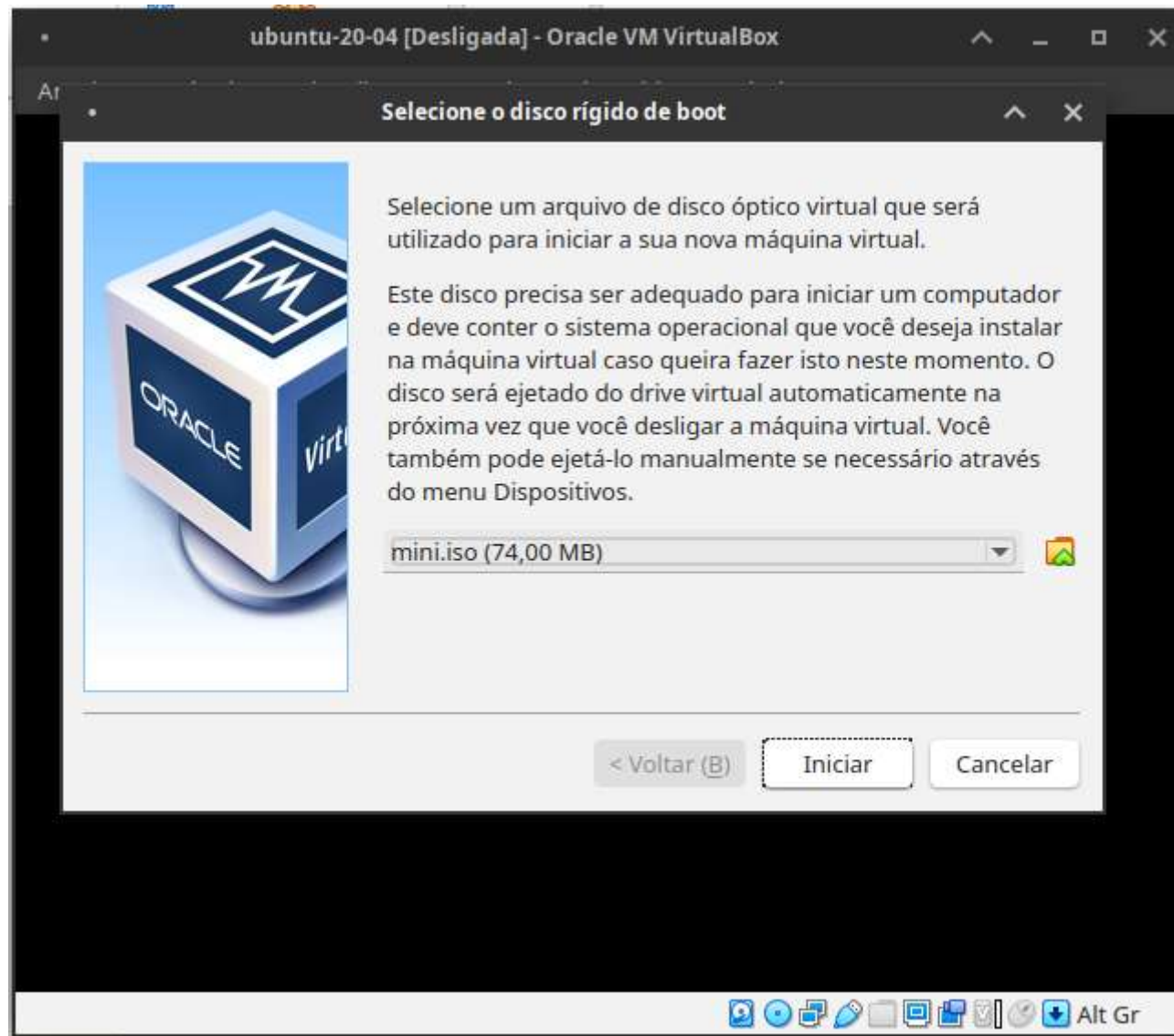
Selecione o mesmo adaptador de rede que a máquina local utiliza para conexão com a internet, e em modo Bridge.



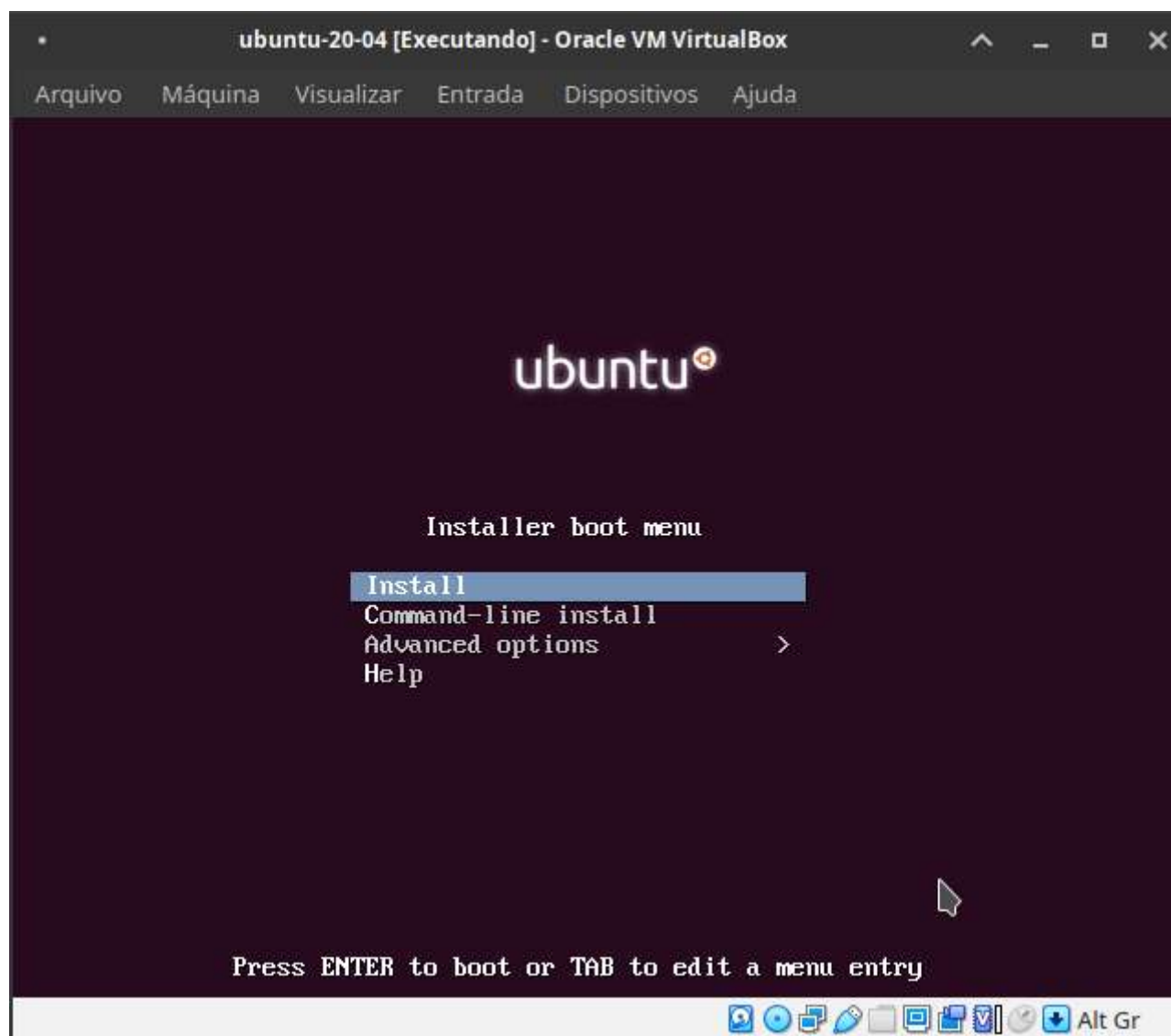
Clique em OK para finalizar a configuração.

#### 4. Instalar Ubuntu

Na primeira execução, será exibida uma opção para selecionar o disco de inicialização. Selecione o mini.iso e clique em Iniciar.



Tecle [Enter] para confirmar a opção 'Install'.

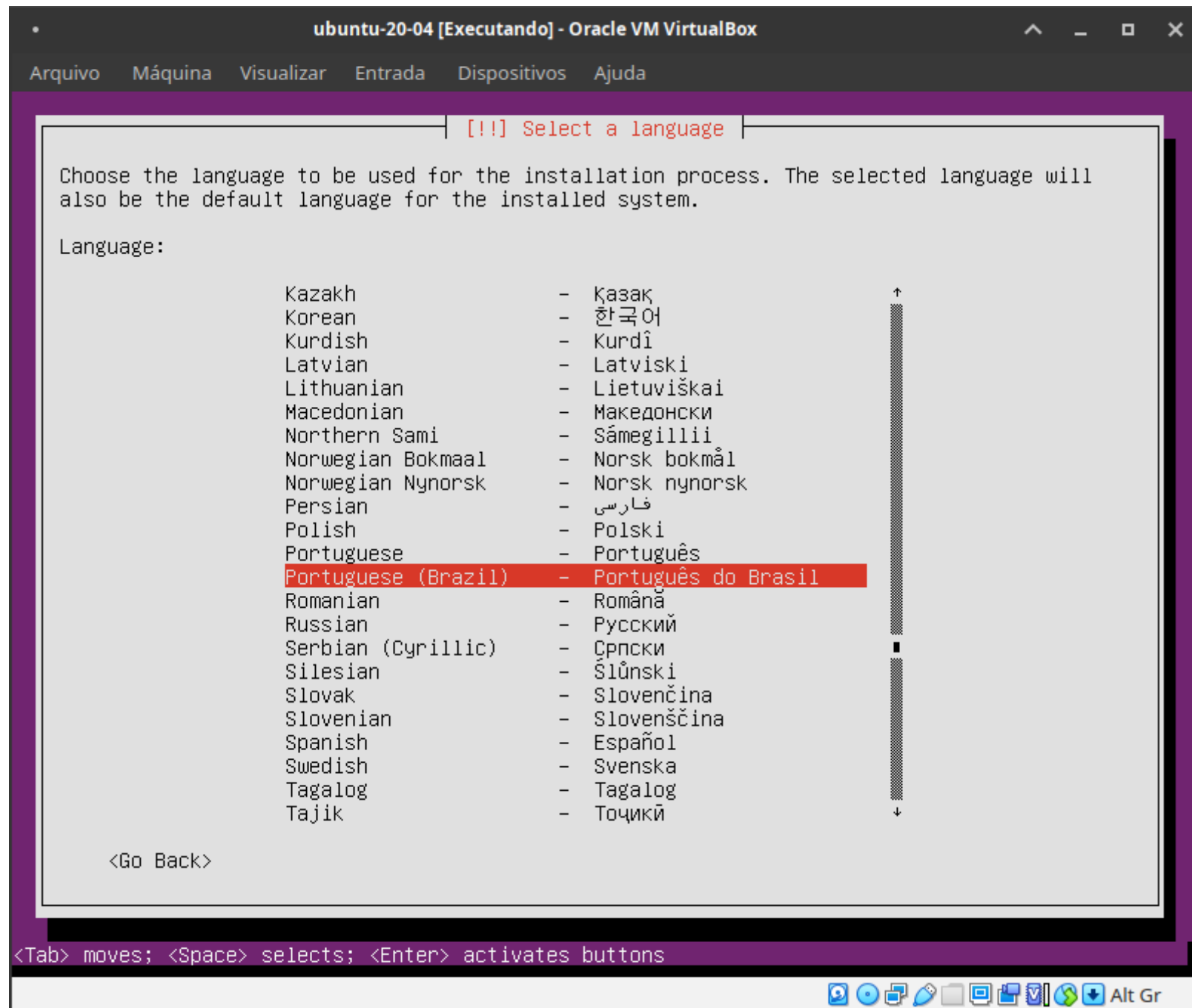


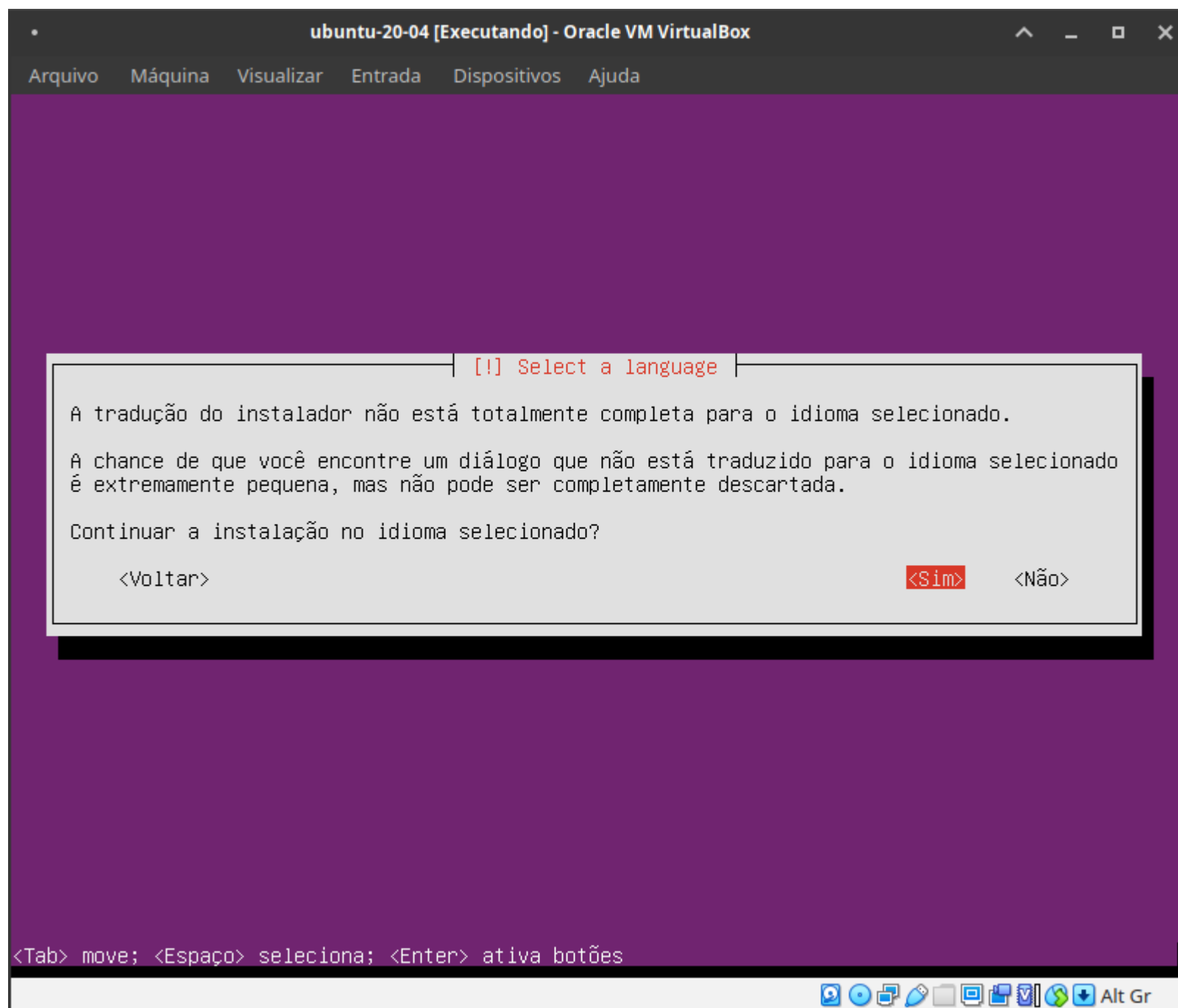
Nas telas a seguir, utilize as teclas:

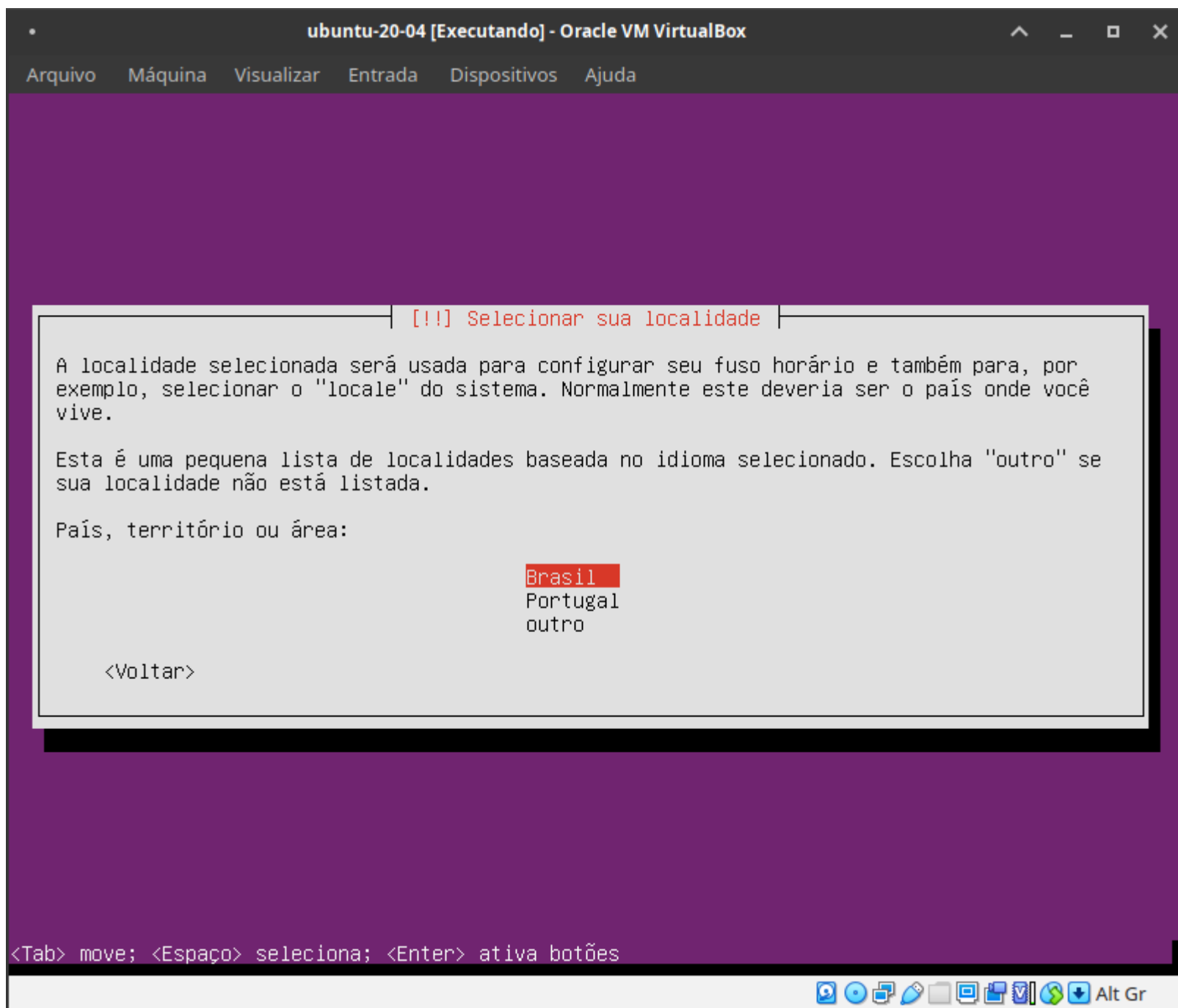
- [Enter] para confirmar ou seguir para a próxima tela
- [ TAB ] para navegar nos controles
- [ Espaço ] para seleccionar uma opção ou controle
- Setas direcionais para percorrer as linhas e colunas da tela

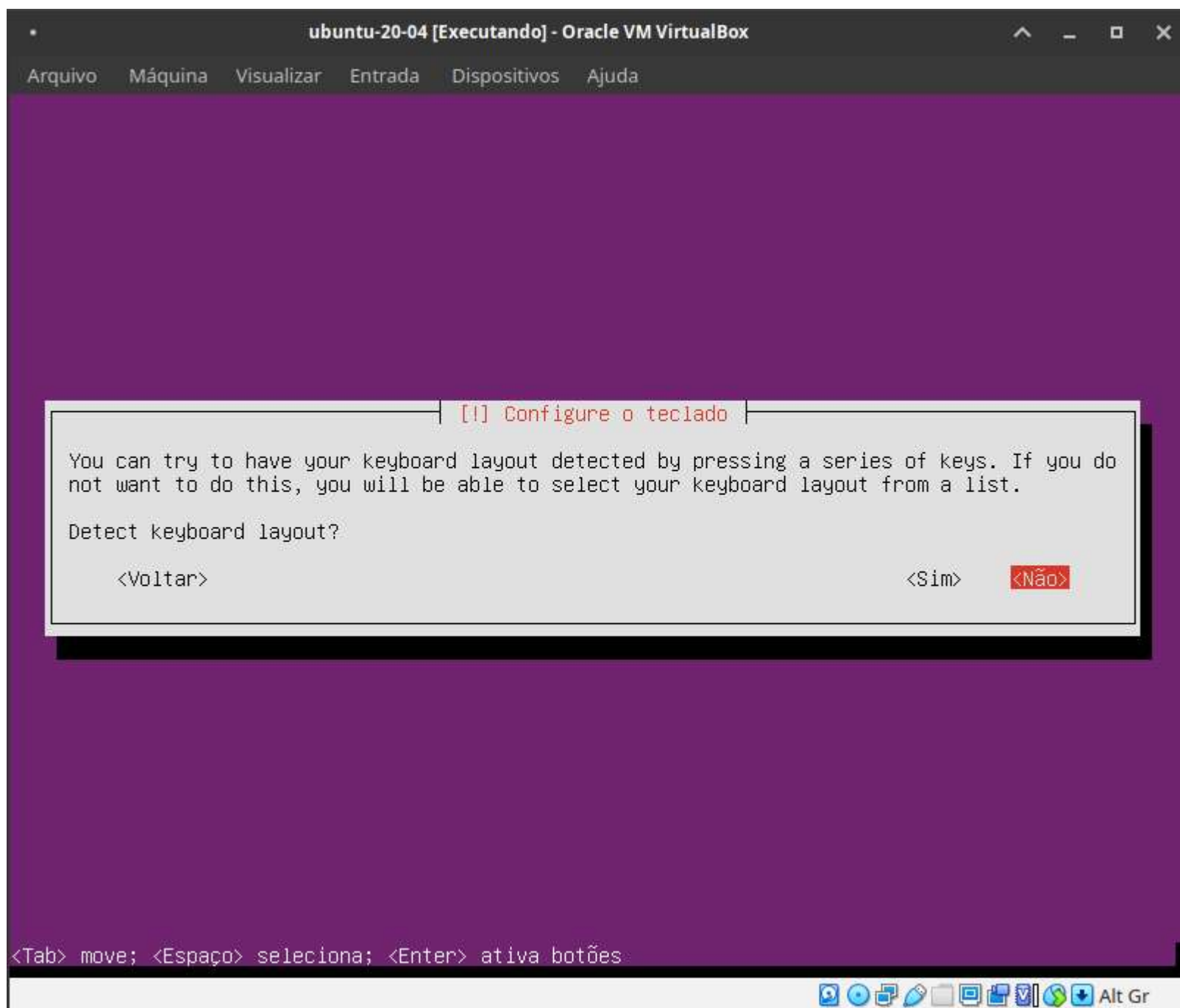


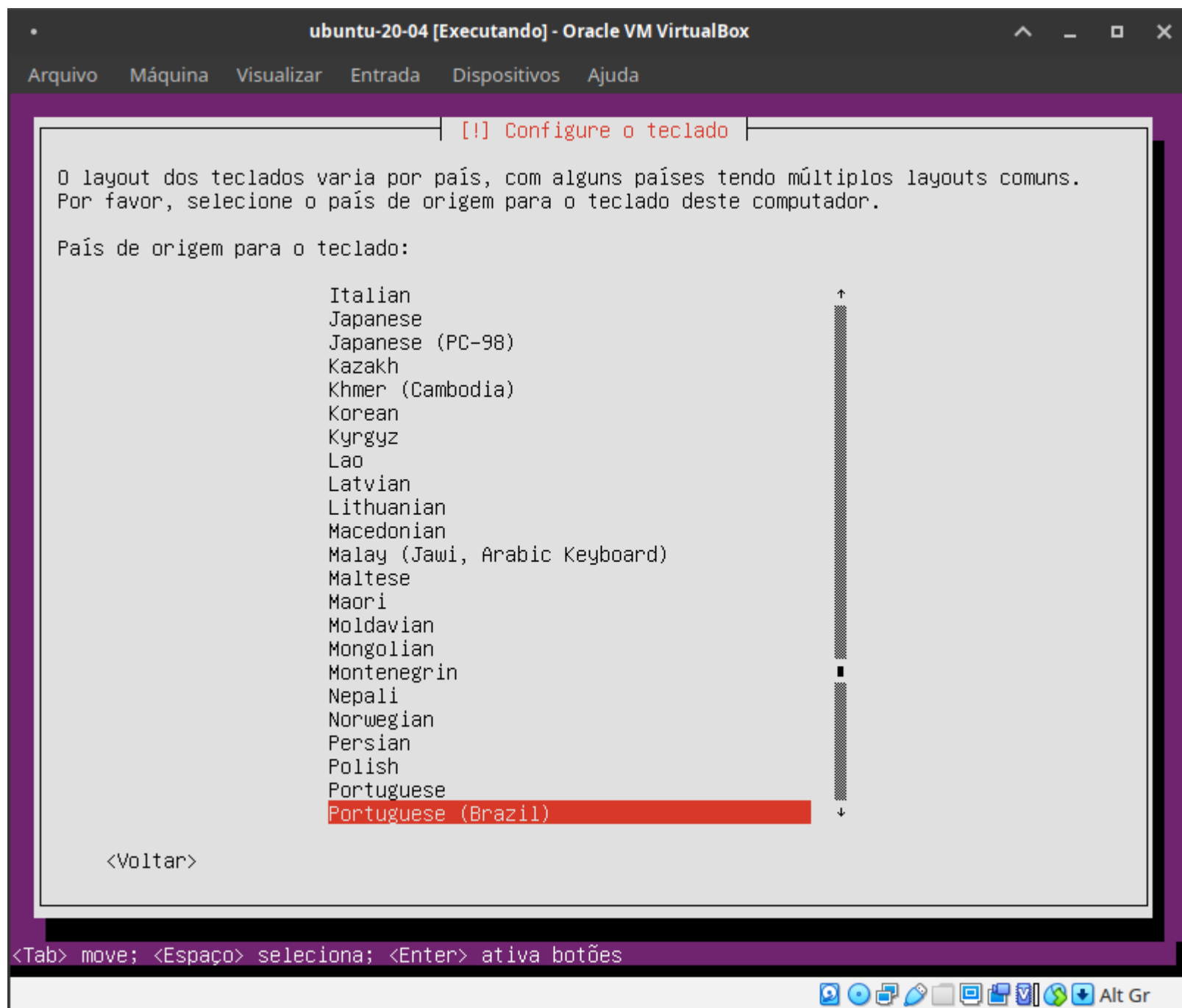


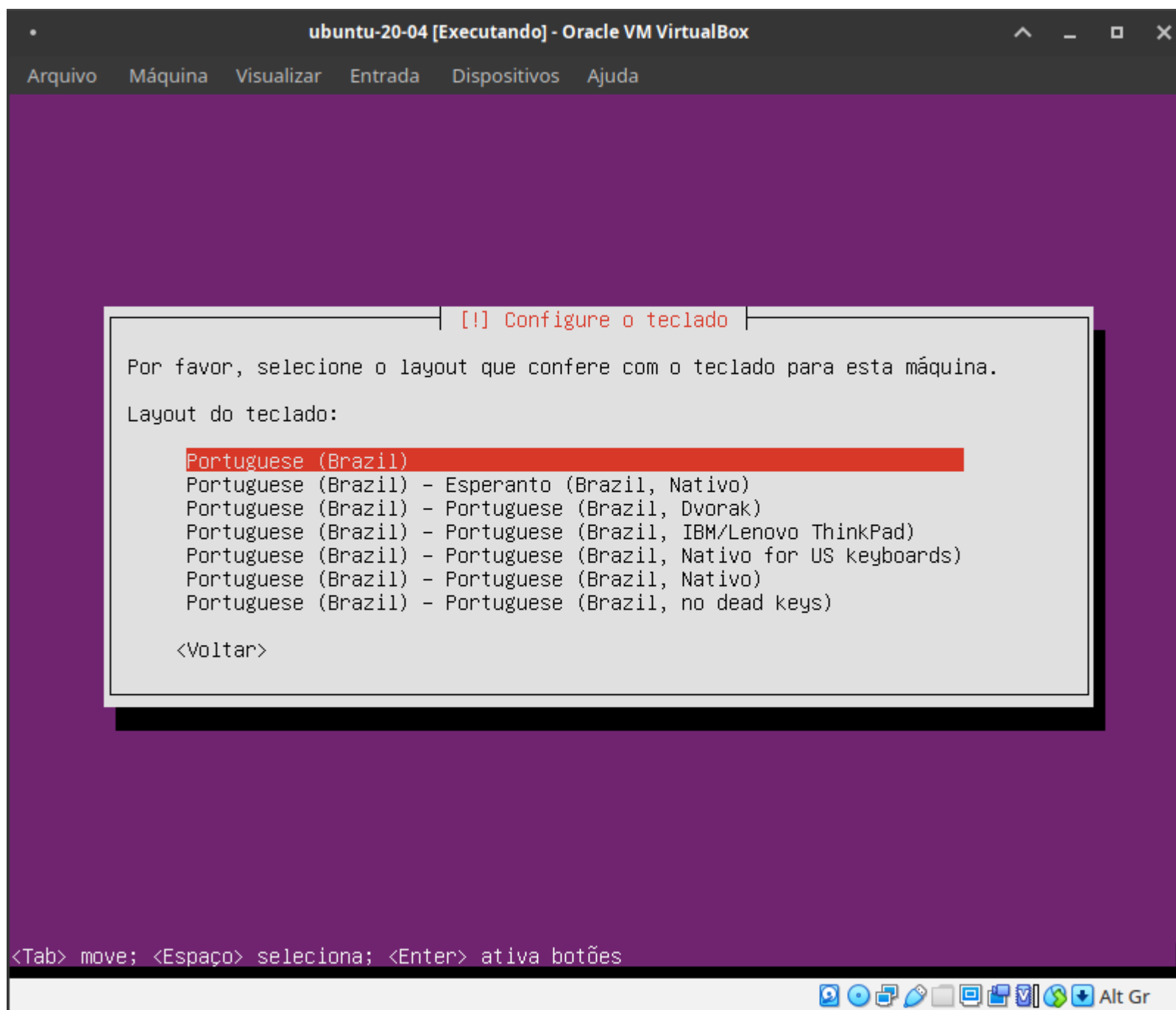


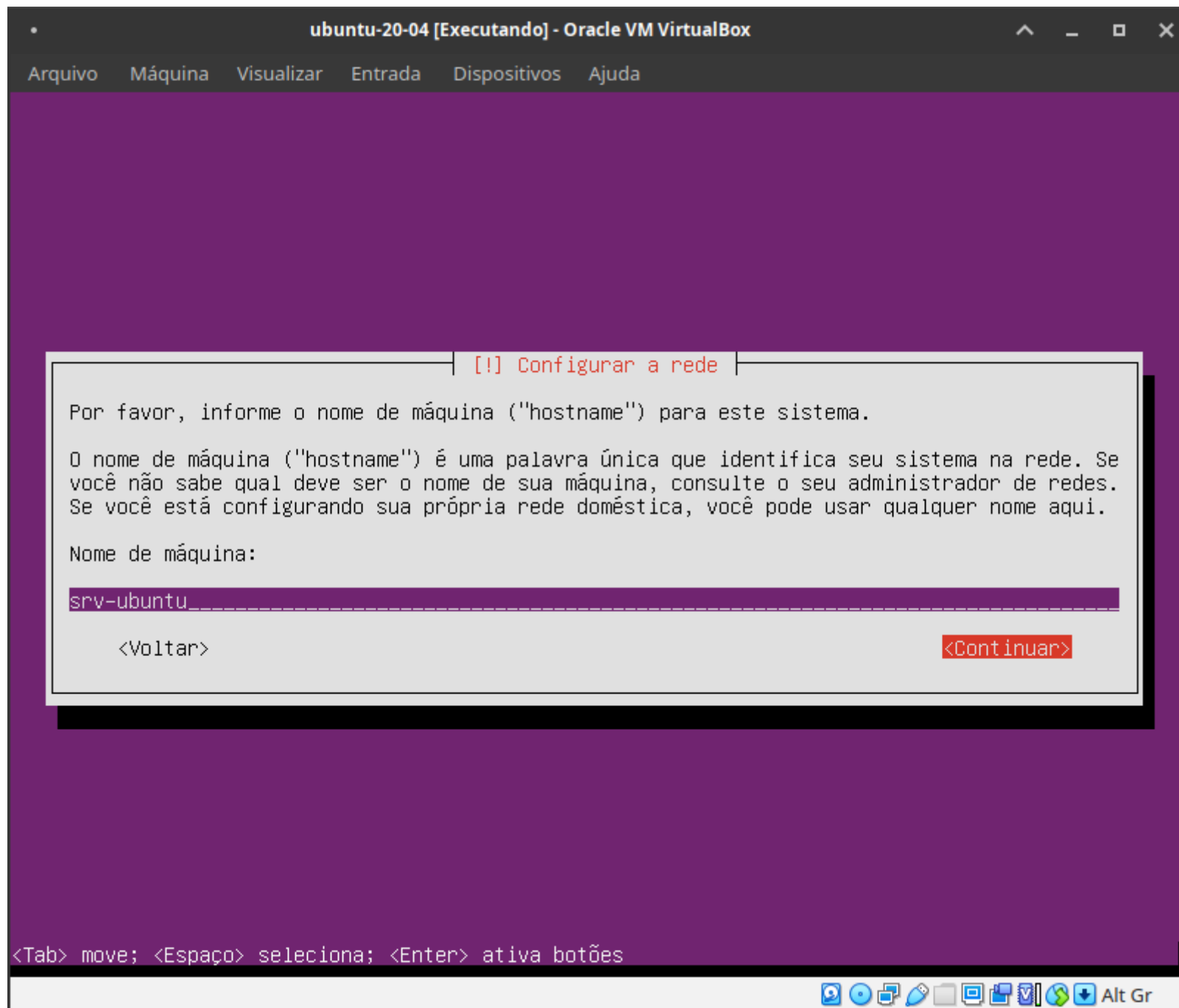


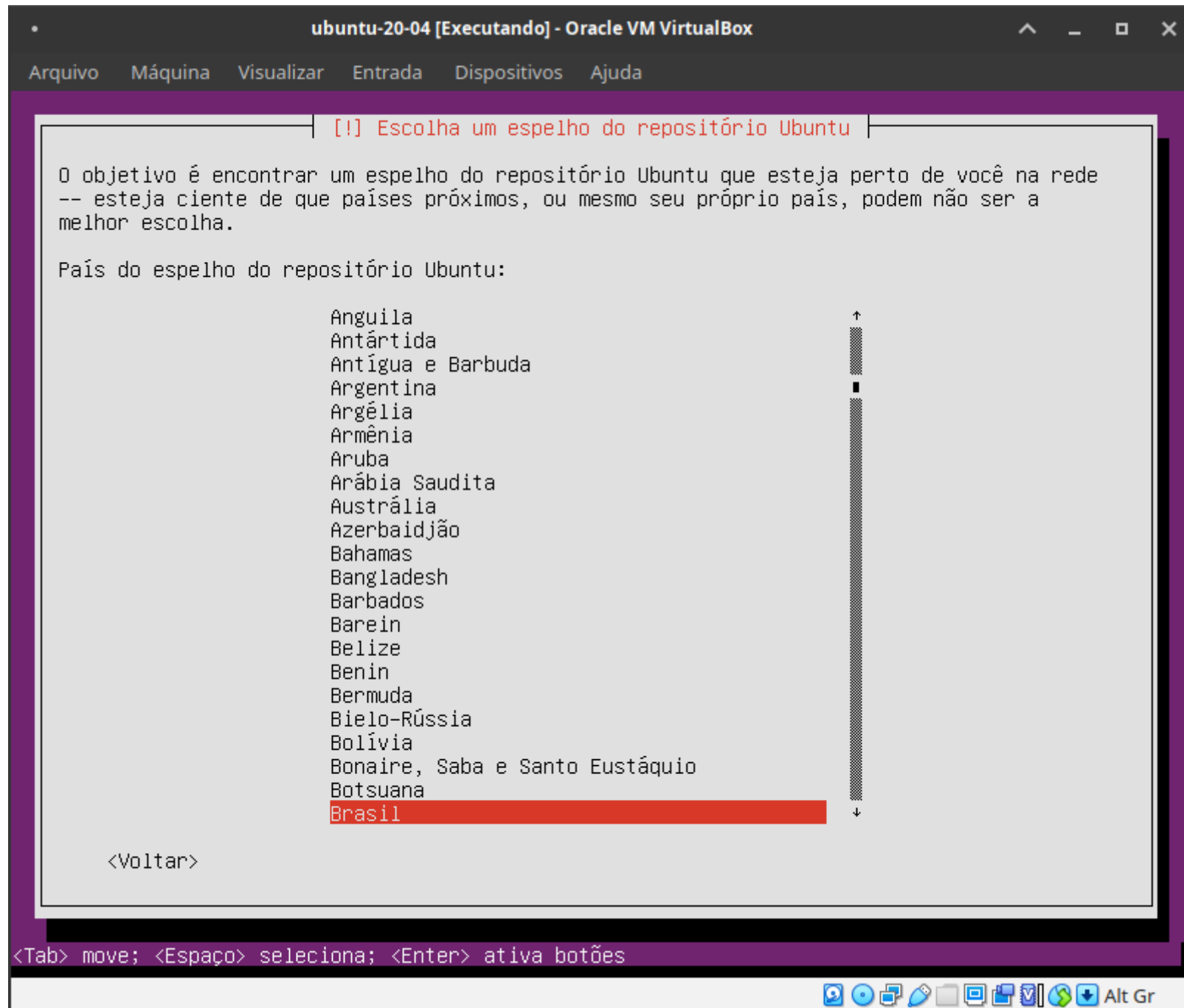




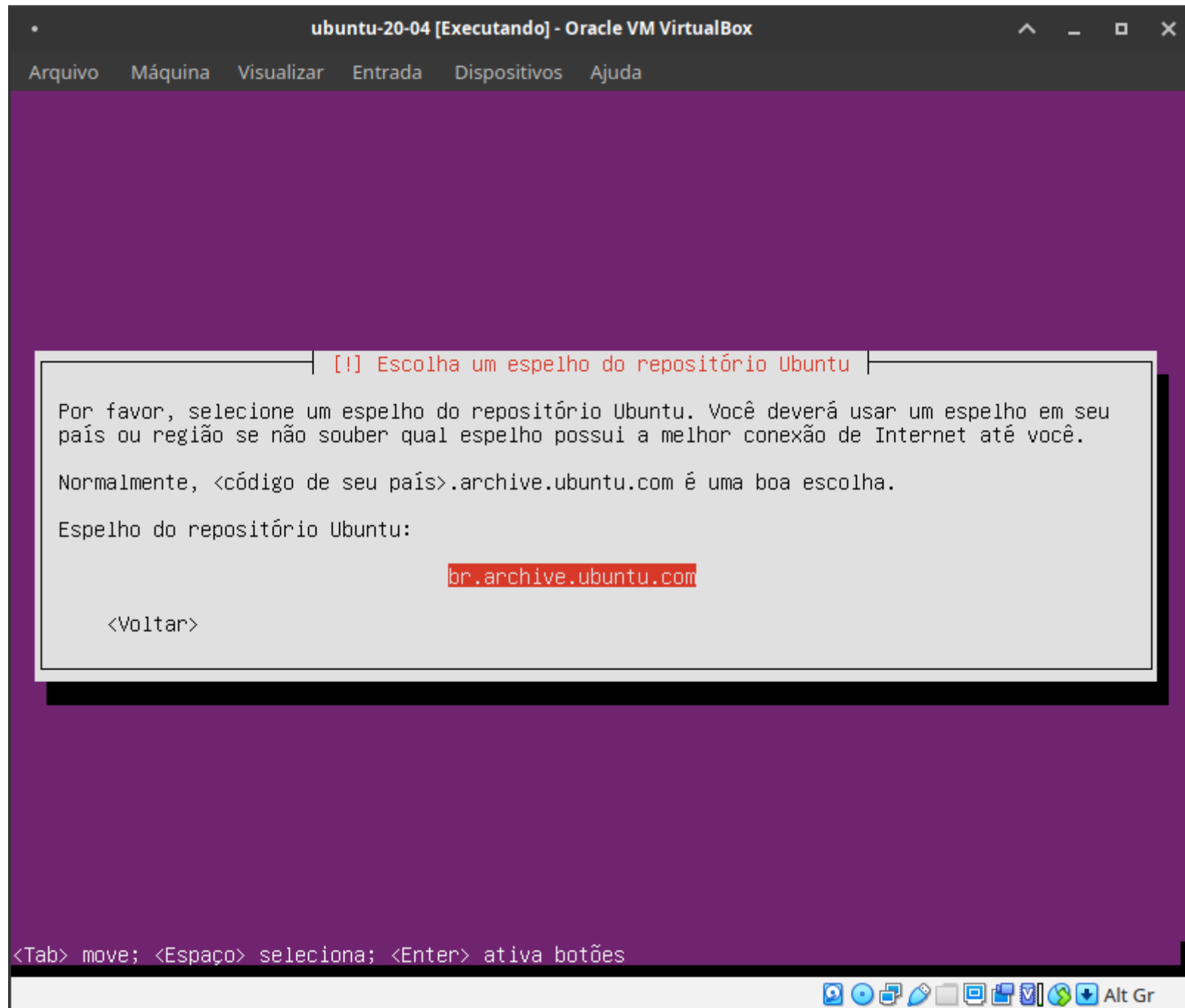


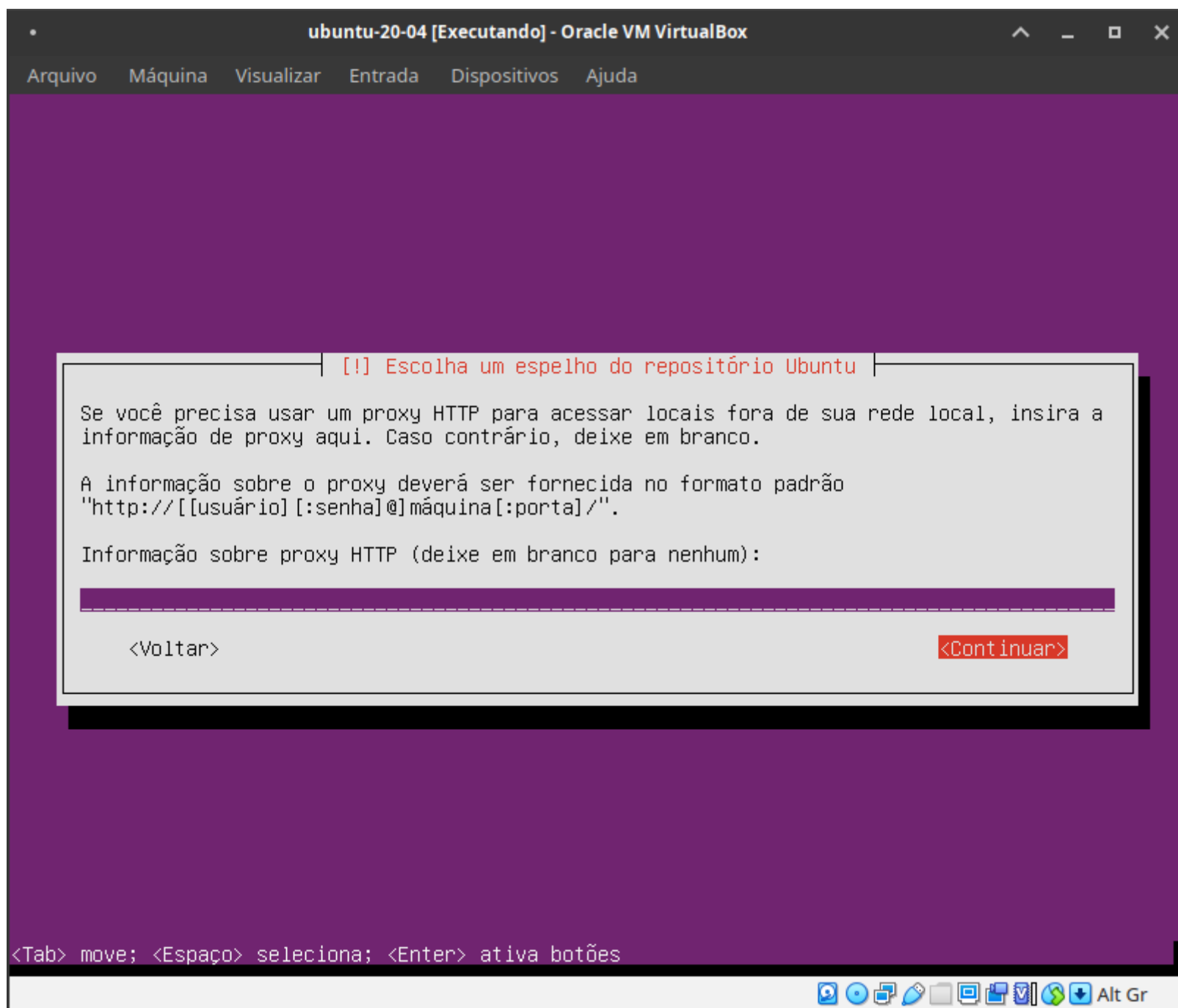


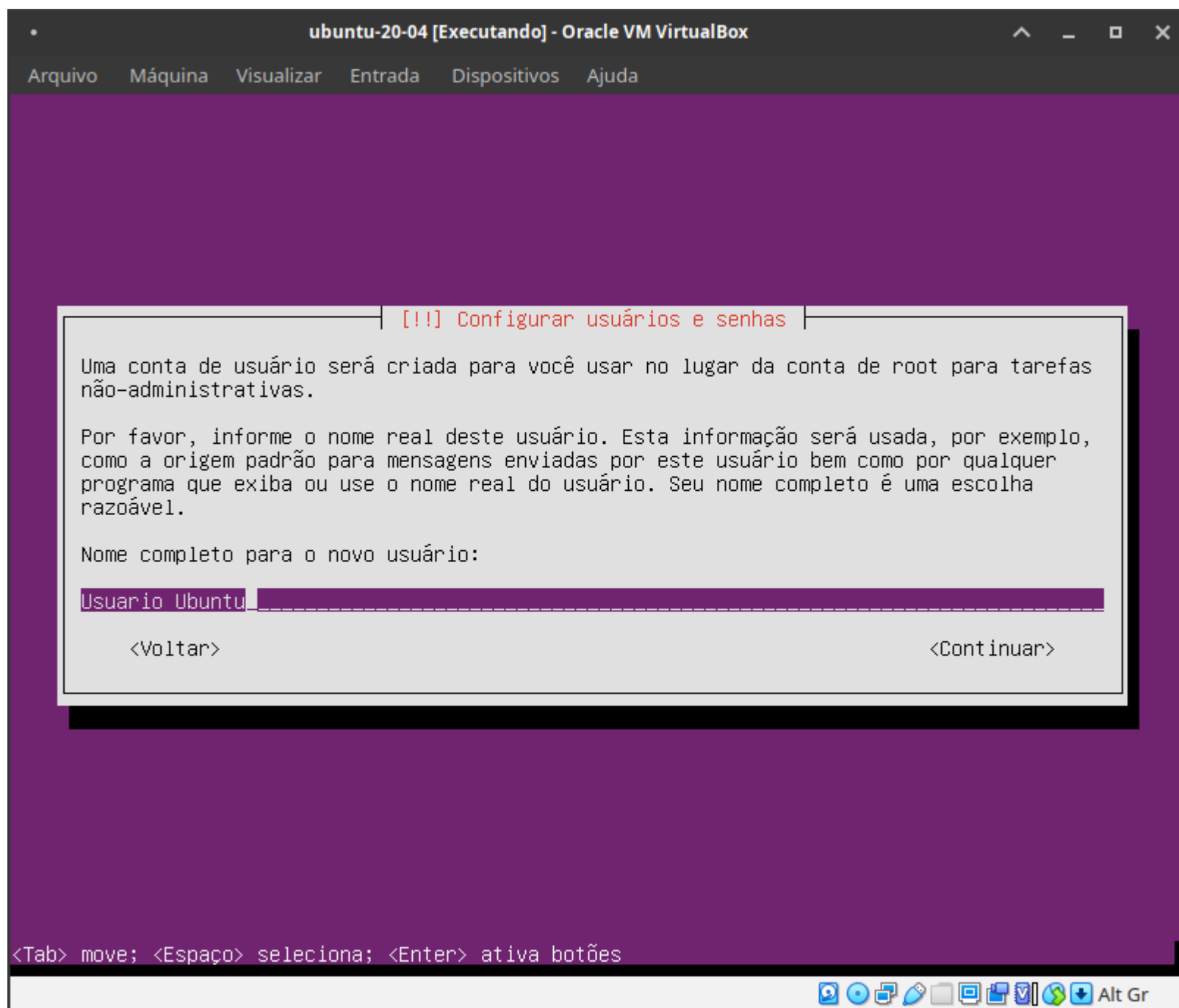


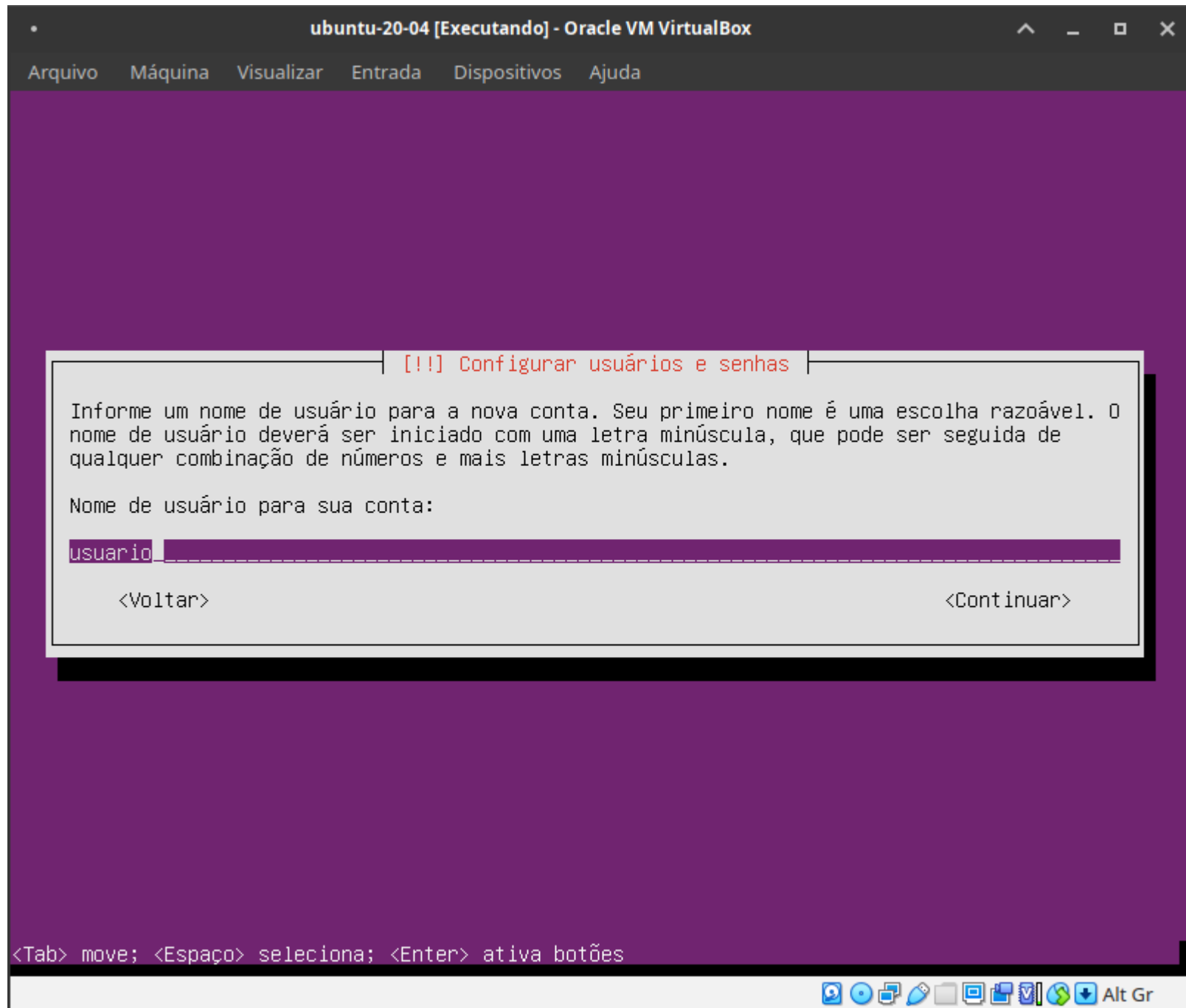




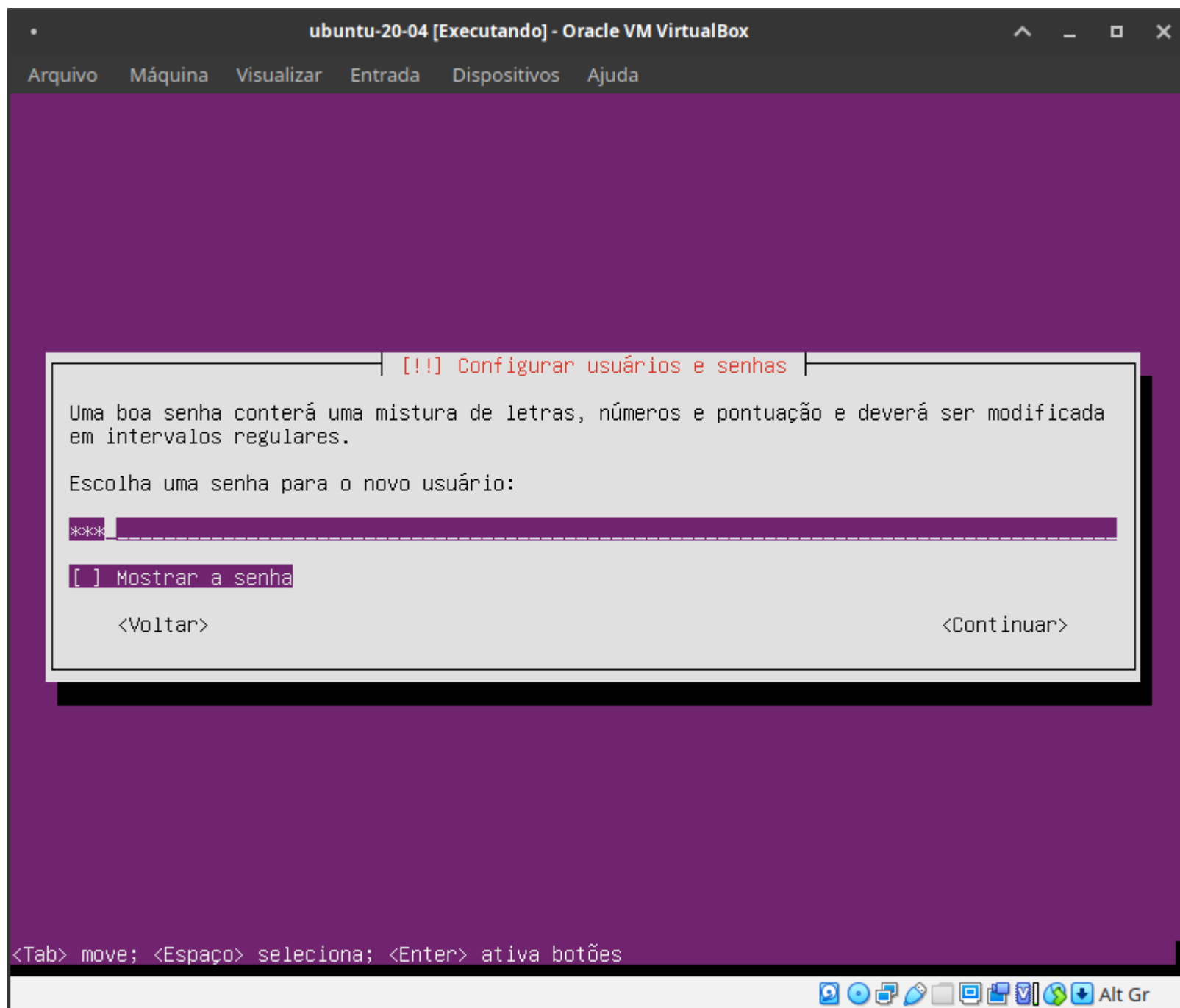


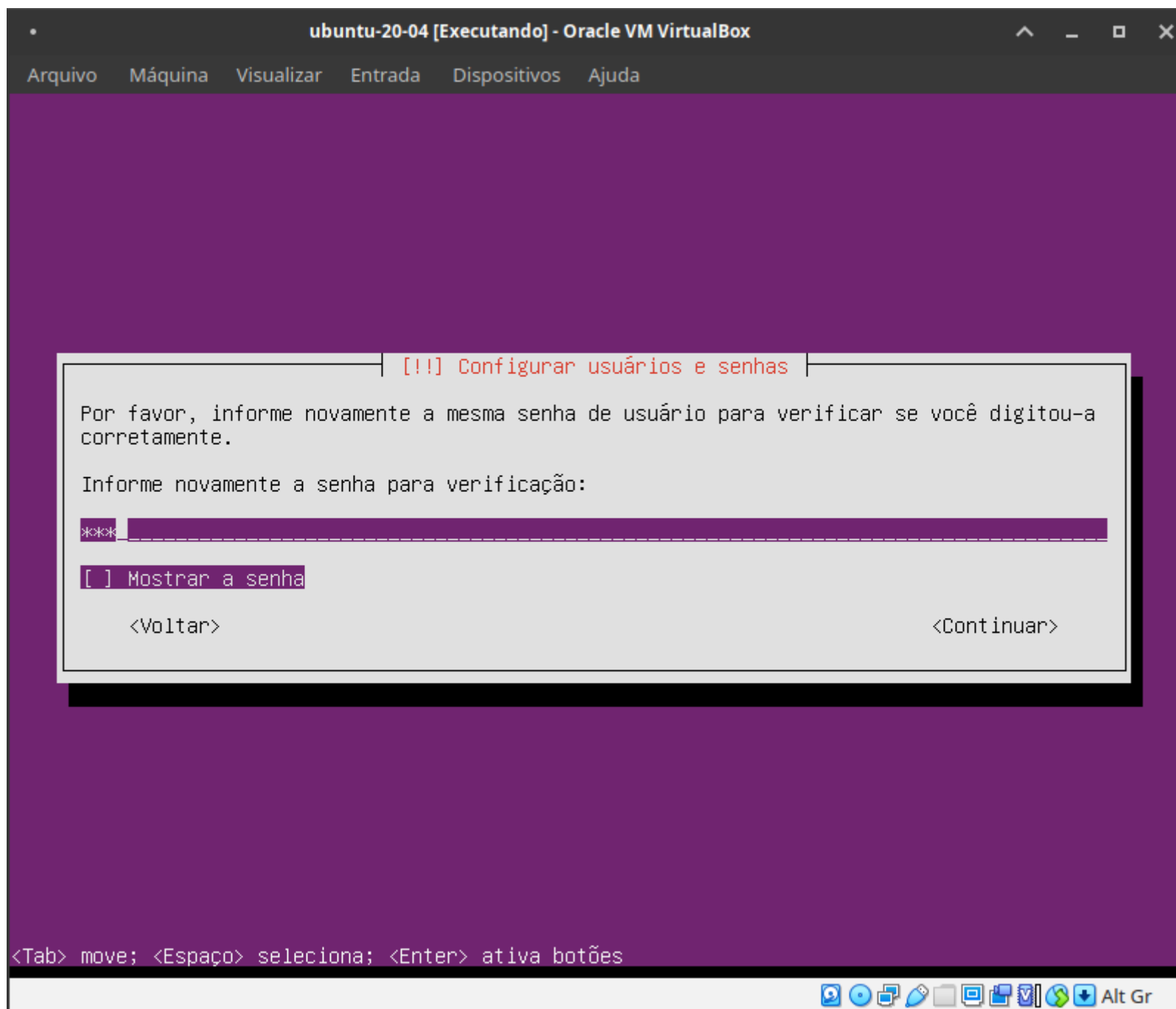




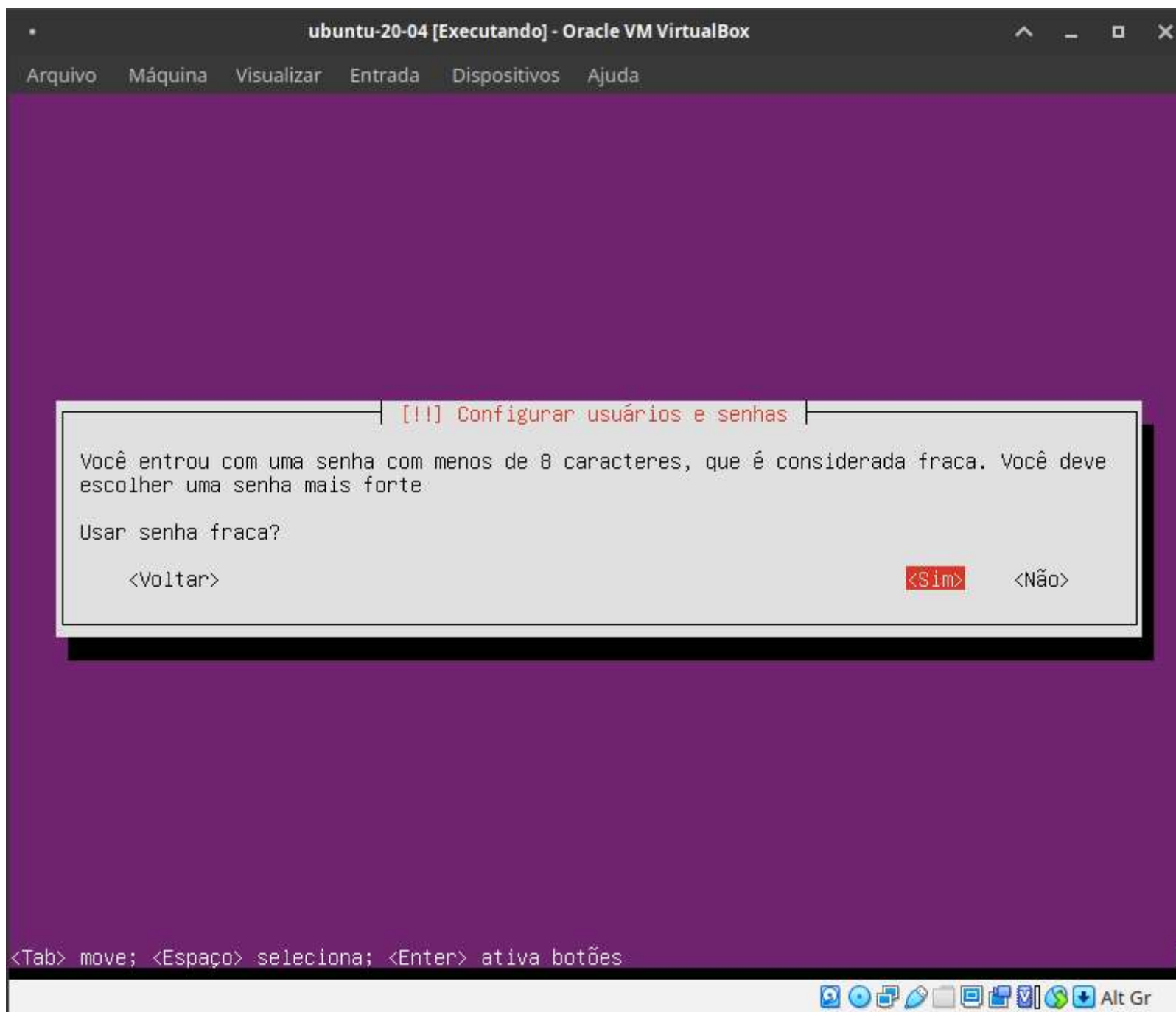


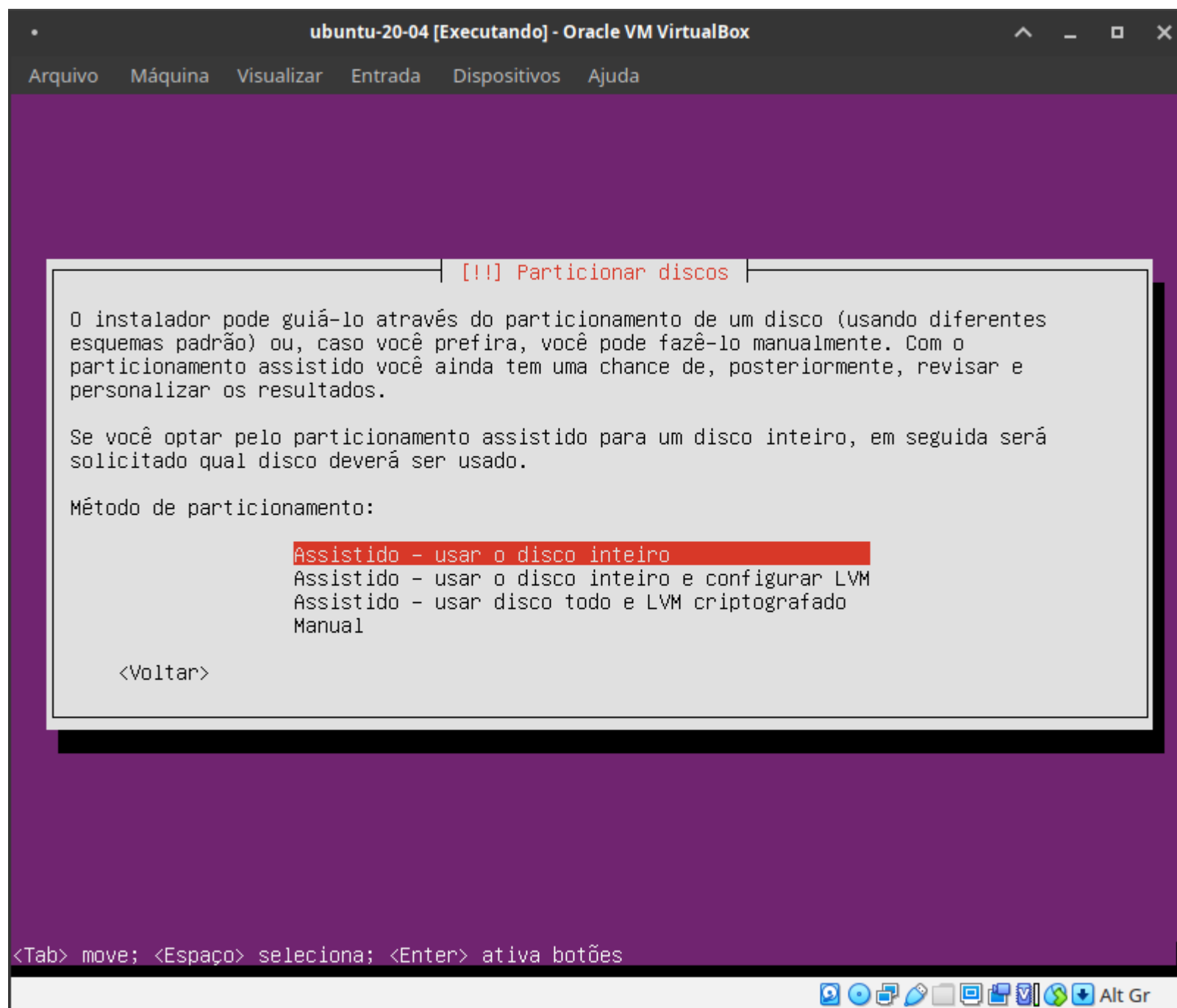
Senha de usuario no Ubuntu: vin (ou outra senha da nasa que você escolher)



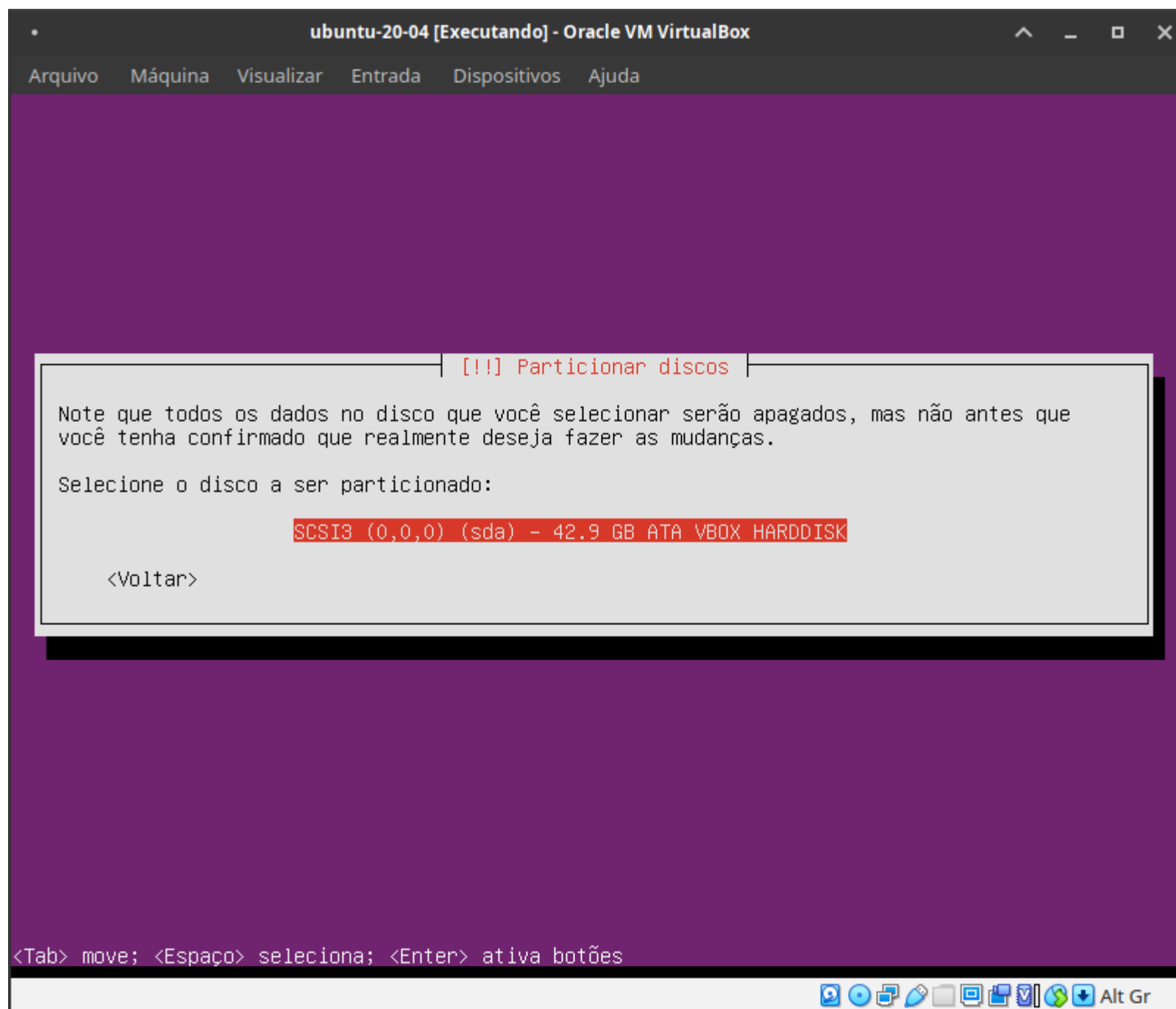


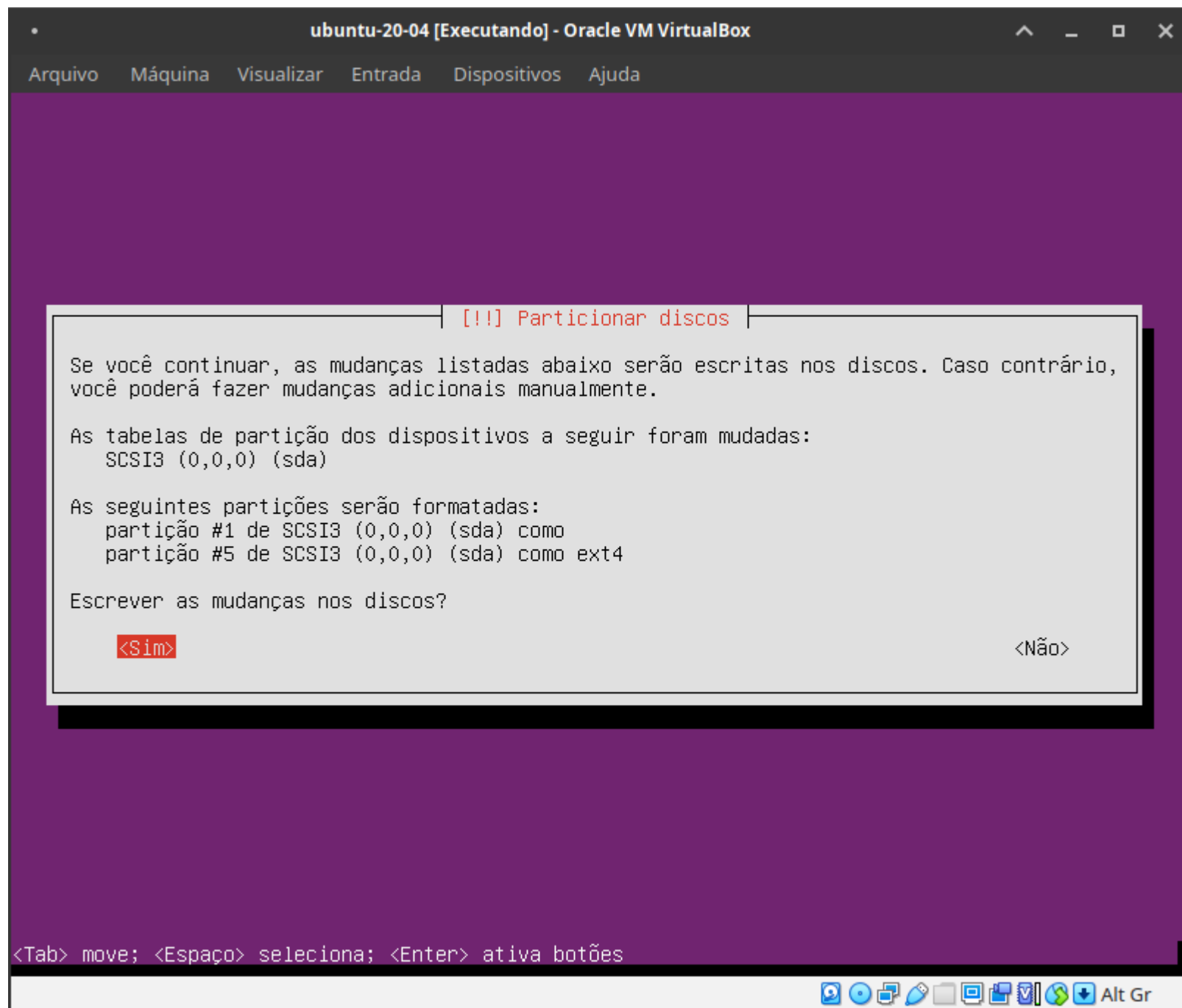
Se você informou uma senha da nasa, confirme para usar senha fraca.

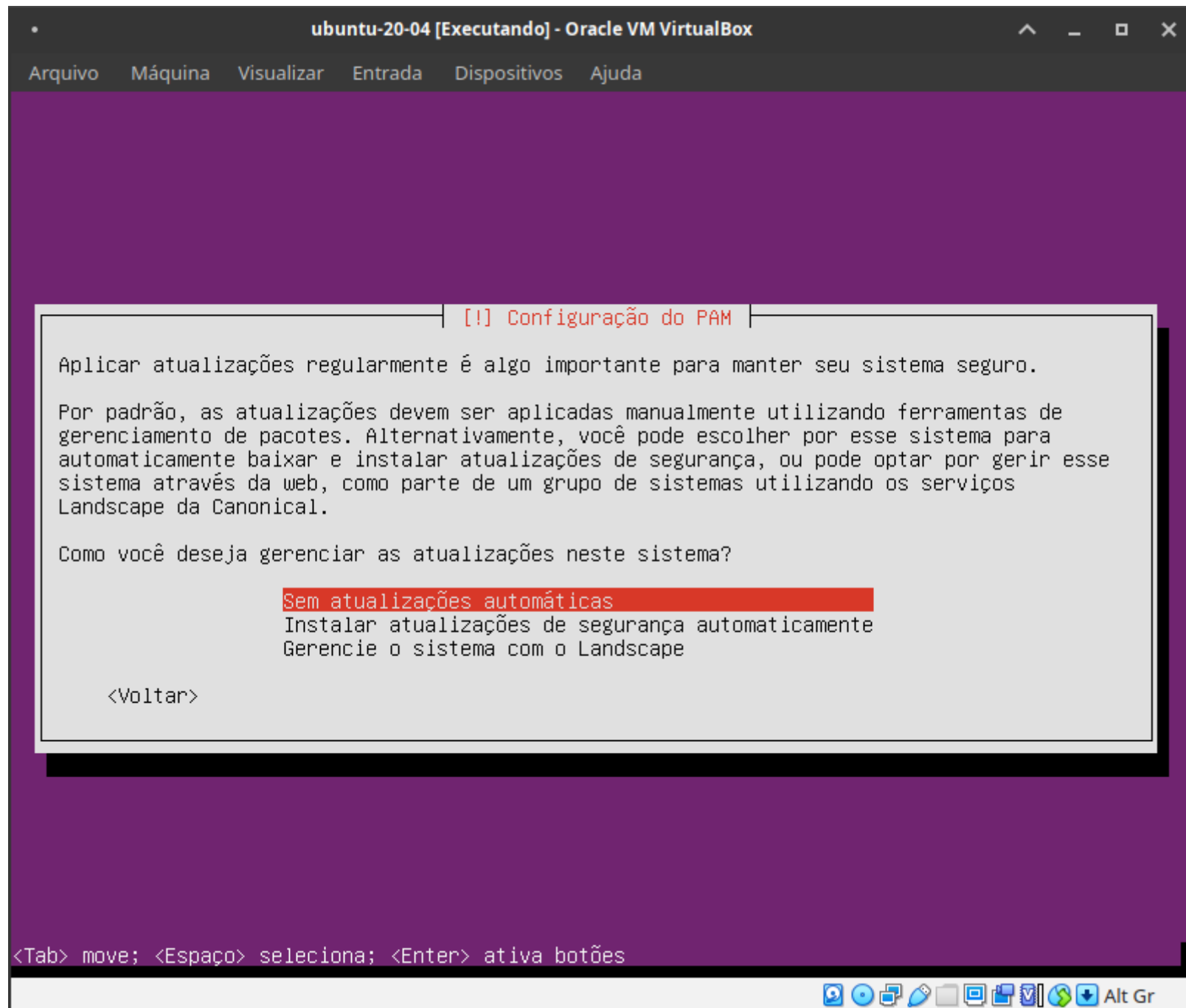












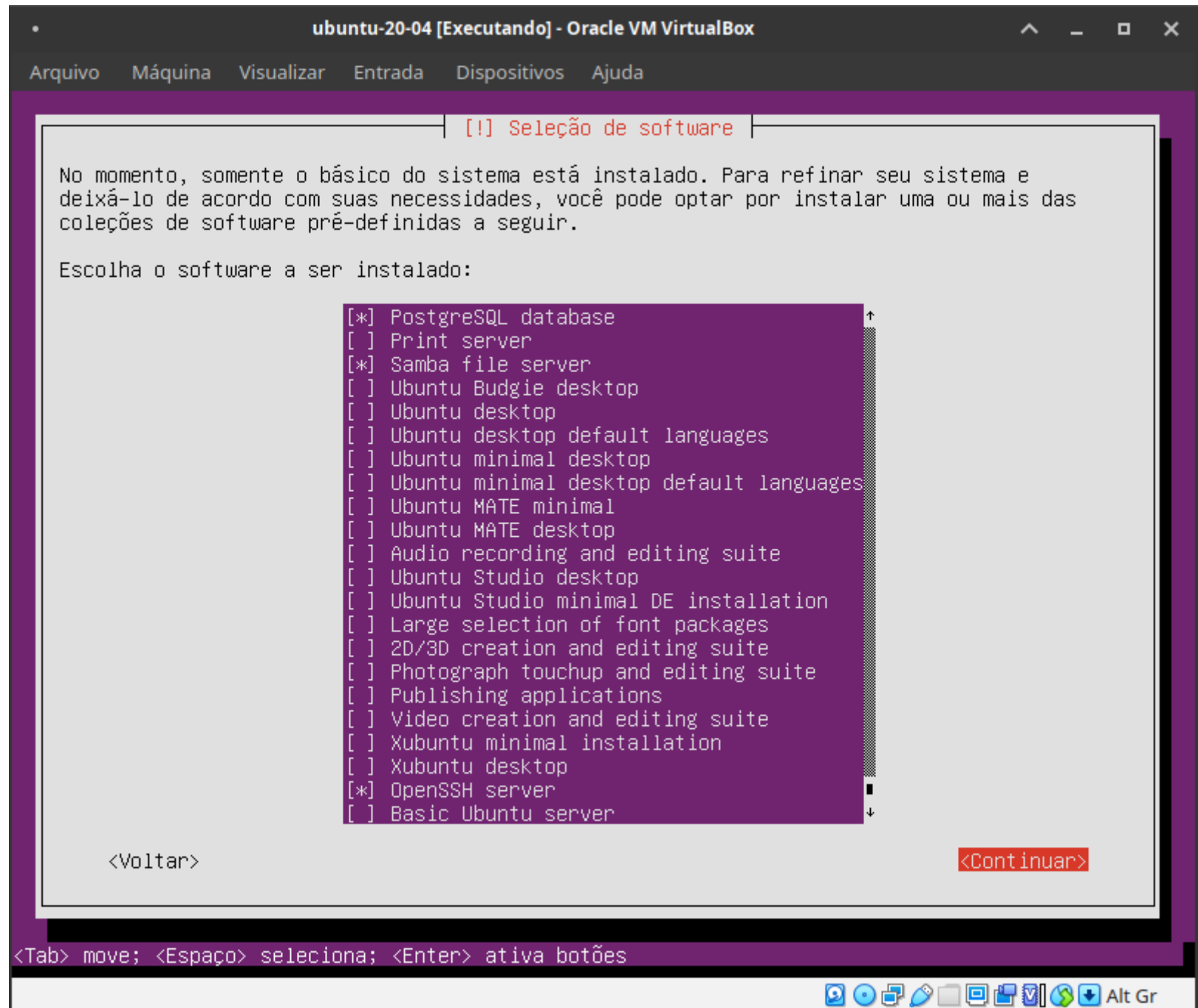
Selecione apenas os softwares:

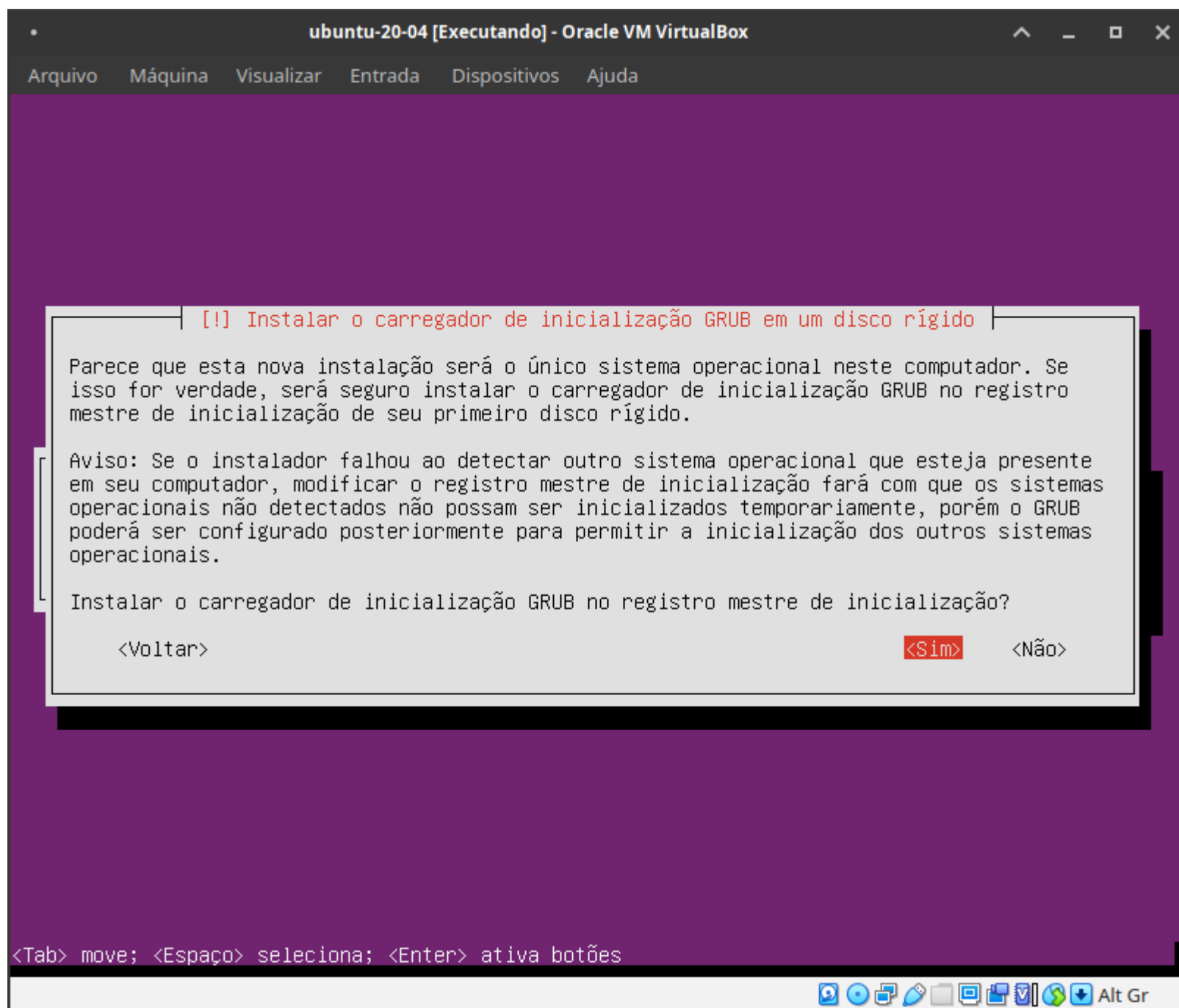
[\*] PostgreSQL database

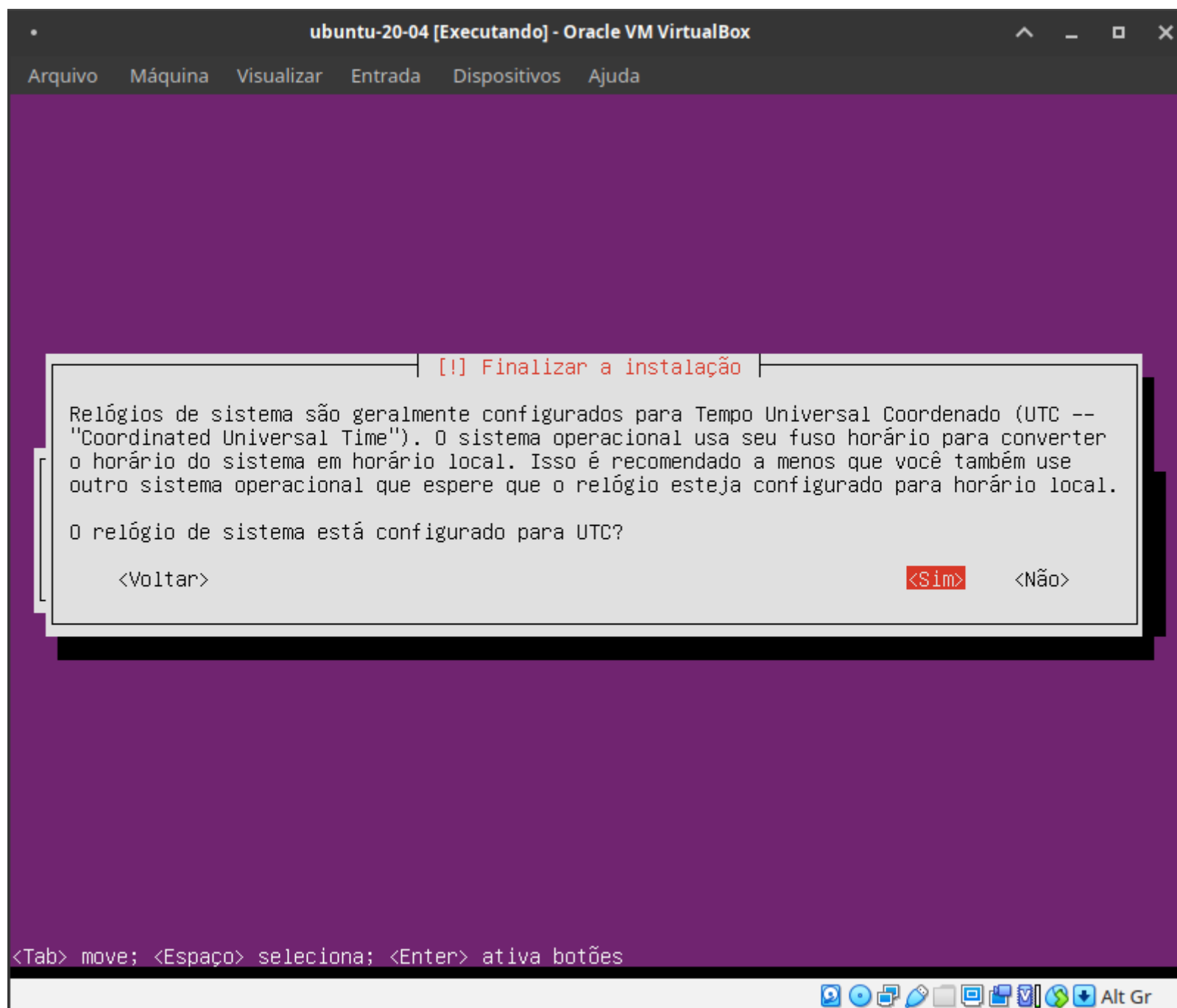
[\*] Samba file server

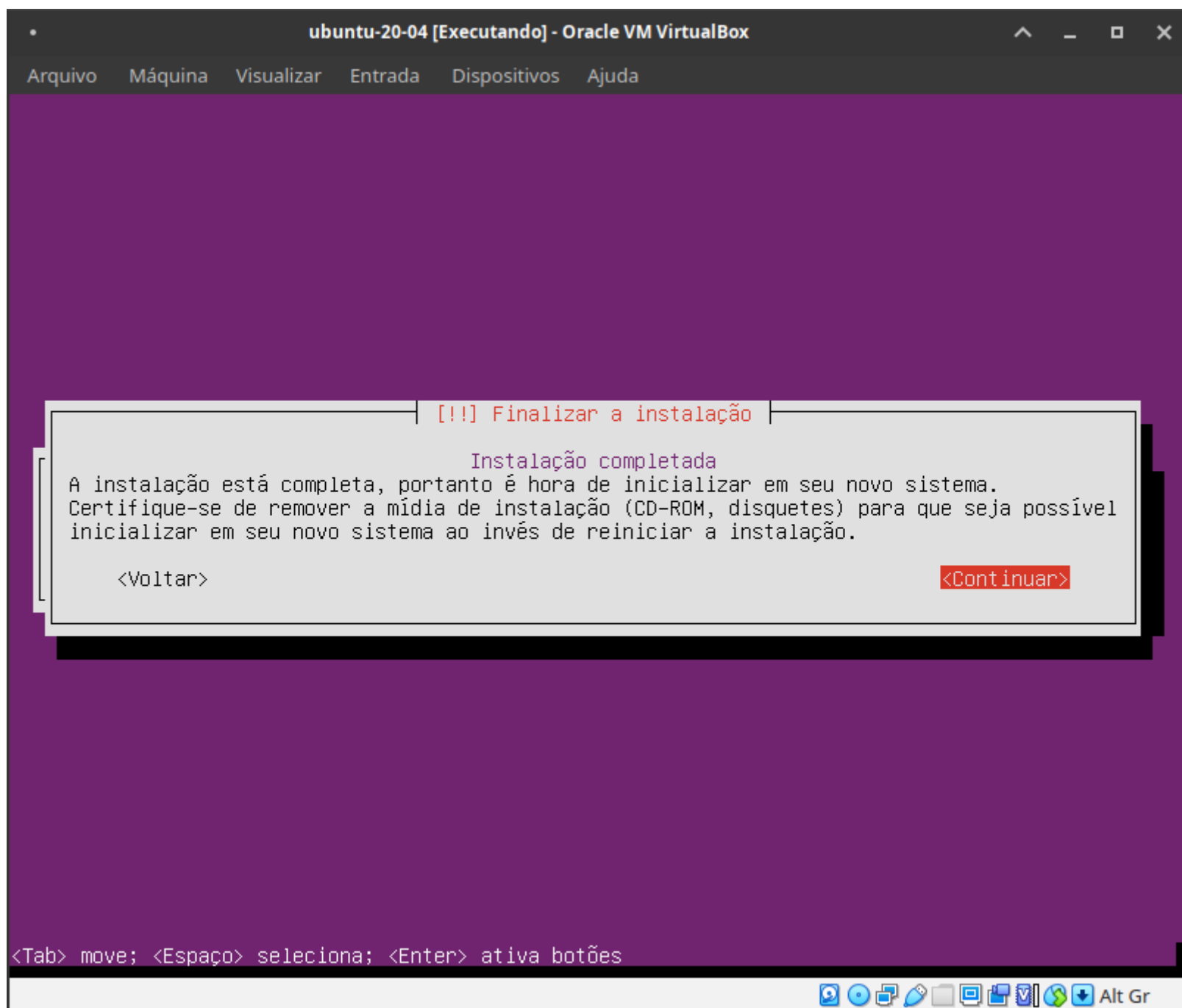
[\*] OpenSSH server

e não inventa moda.

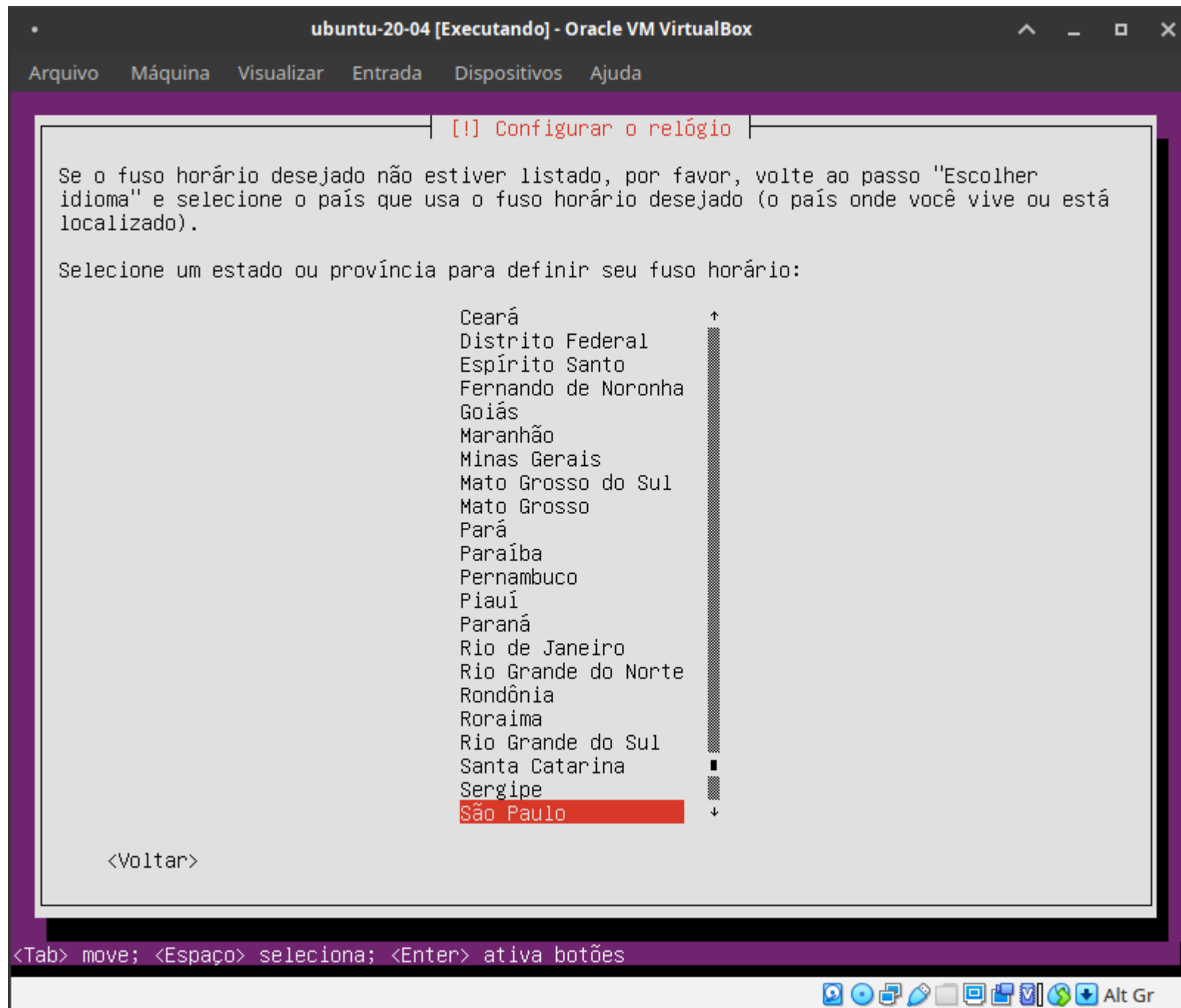




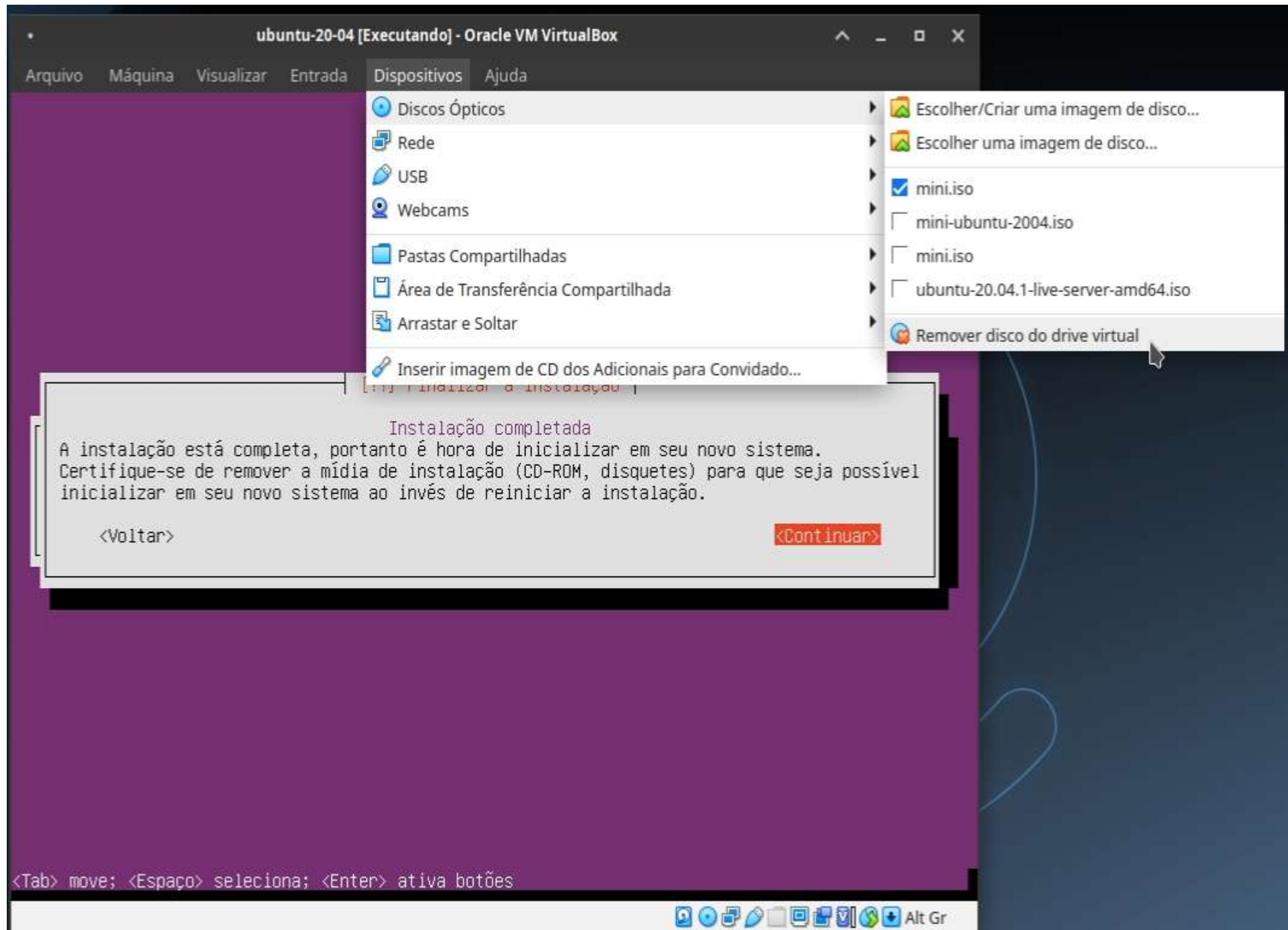


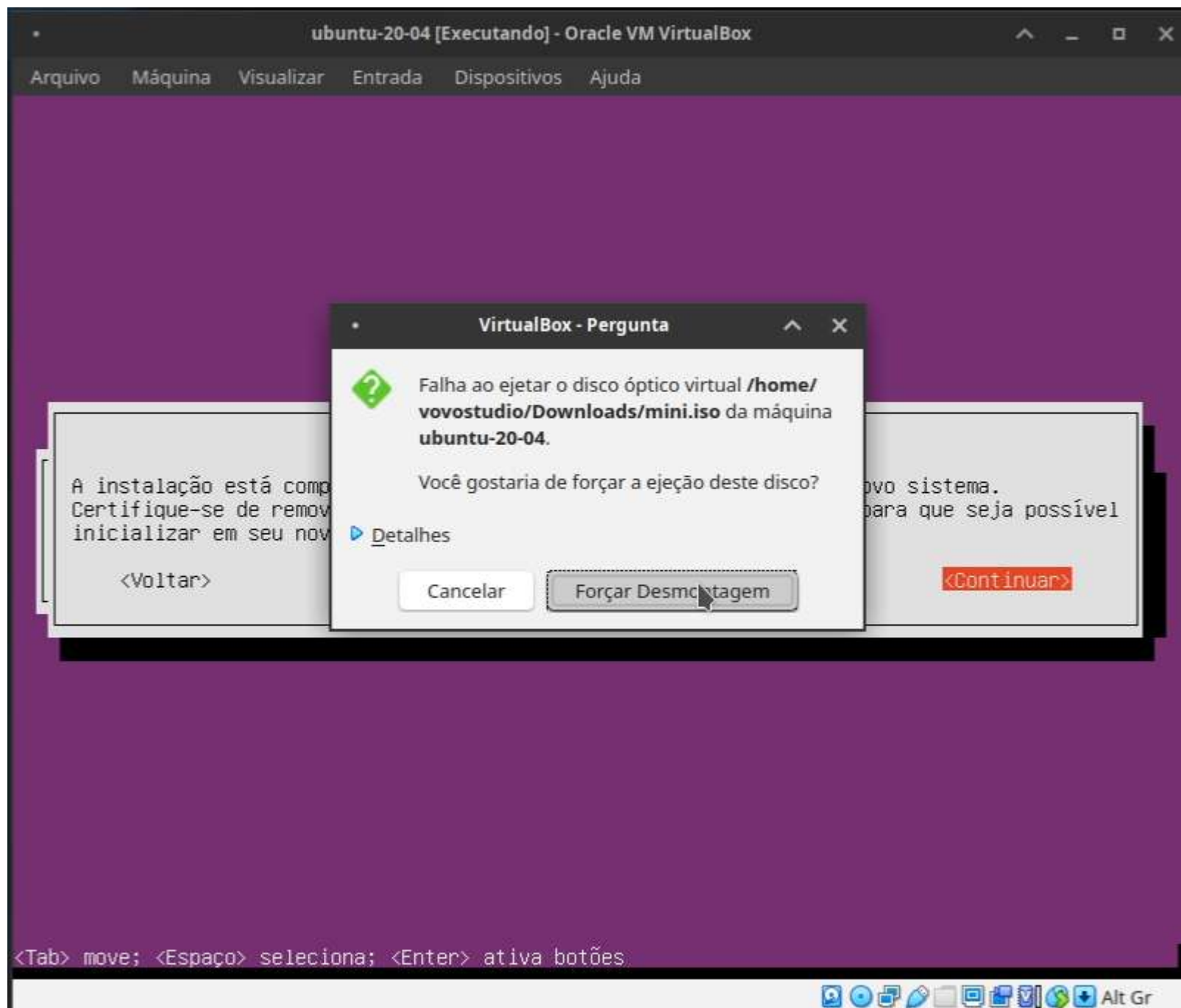


Se essa tela for exibida, selecione sua Unidade da Federação









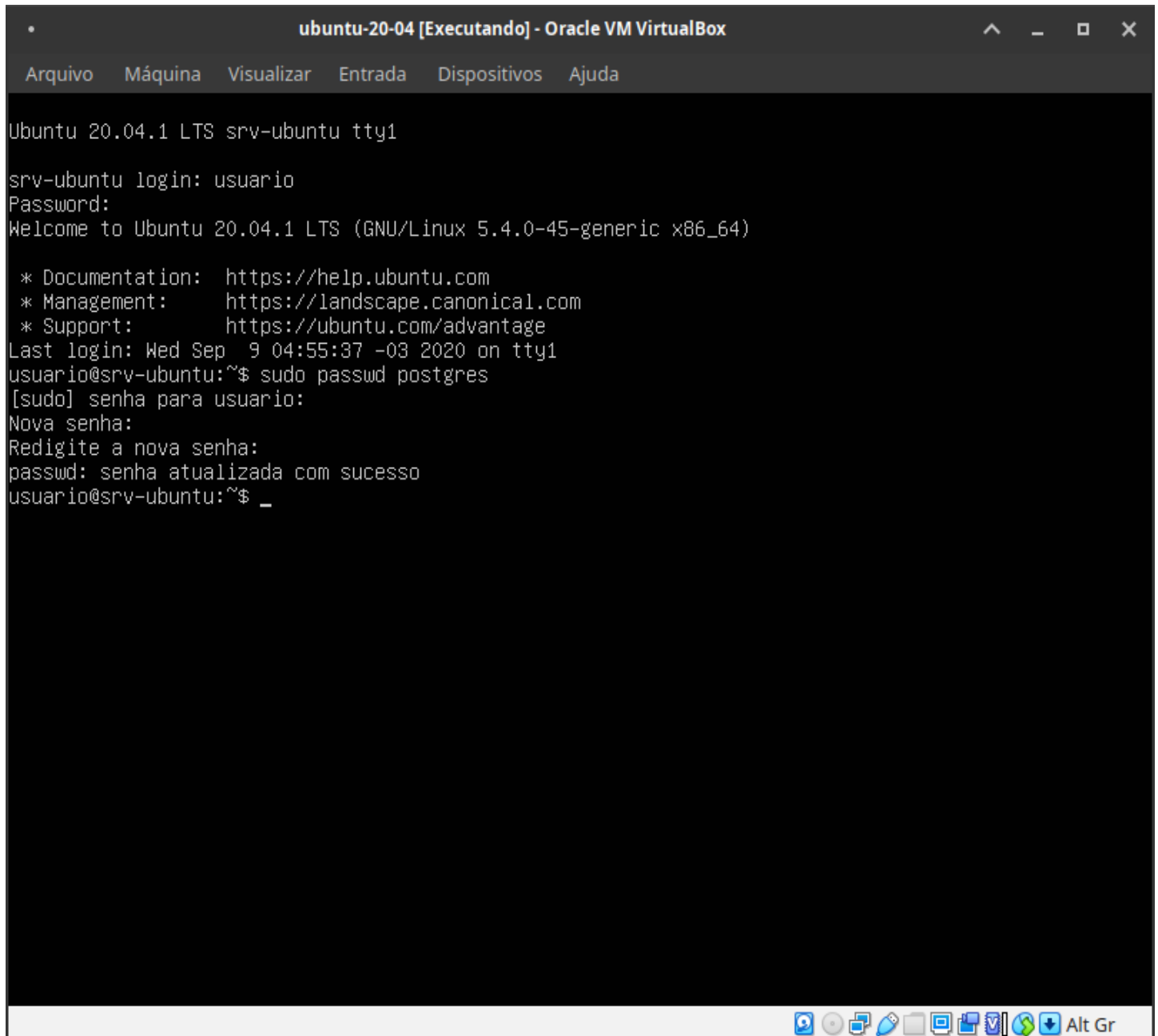
## 5. Incluir usuário e senha do usuário postgres no Ubuntu e no banco de dados

Fonte: <https://www.vivaolinux.com.br/dica/Alterando-senha-inicial-do-PostgreSQL-Ubuntu>

Textos com fundo preto são os comandos no terminal ou [teclas]

- Alterar a senha do usuário postgres no Ubuntu

**sudo passwd postgres**



```
ubuntu-20-04 [Executando] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Arquivo  Máquina  Visualizar  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ajuda

Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS srv-ubuntu tty1

srv-ubuntu login: usuario
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-45-generic x86_64)

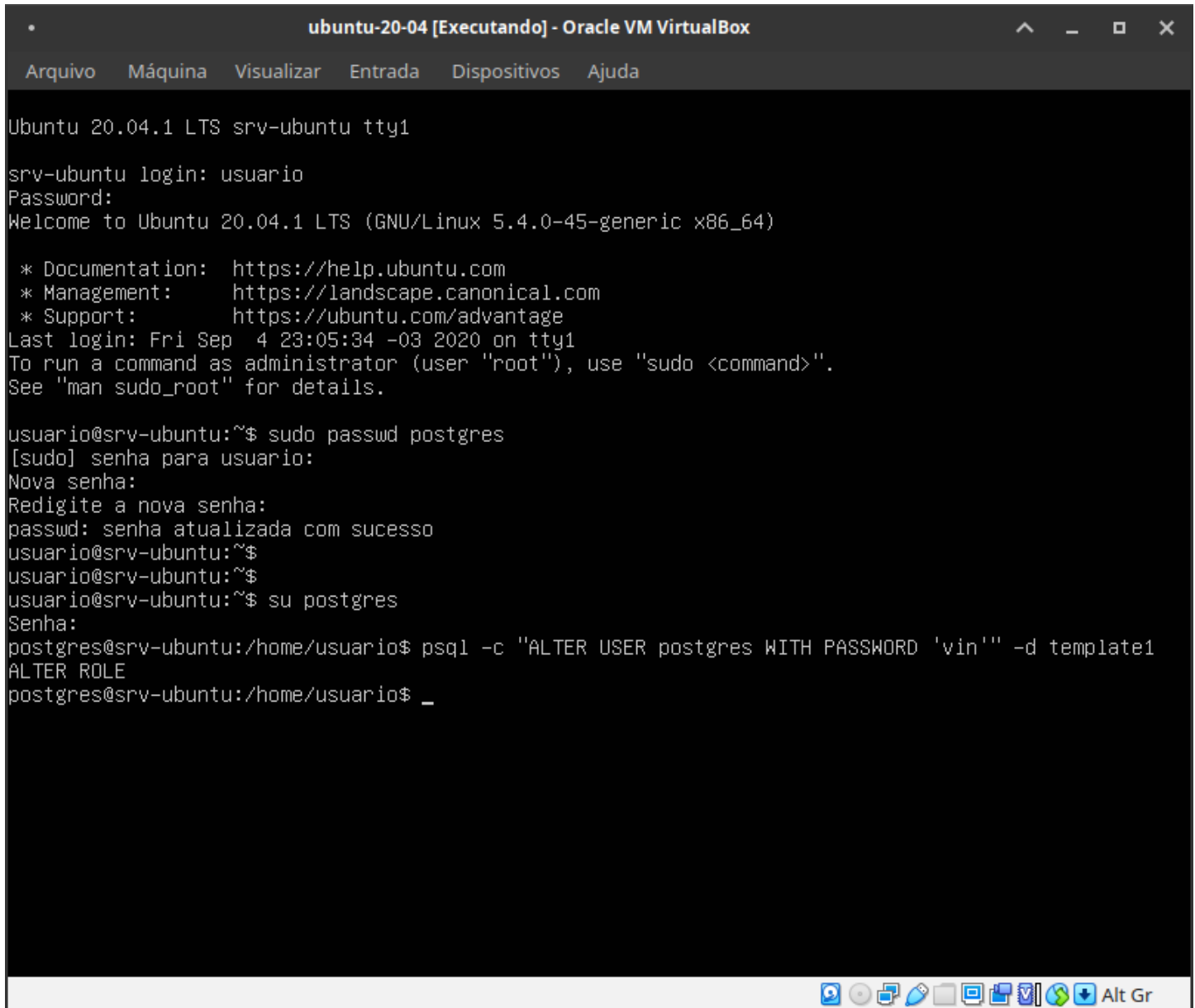
 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage
Last login: Wed Sep  9 04:55:37 -03 2020 on tty1
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ sudo passwd postgres
[sudo] senha para usuario:
Nova senha:
Redigite a nova senha:
passwd: senha atualizada com sucesso
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ _
```

Eu informei a senha: vin, mas você pode informar outra senha da nasa.

- Alterar a senha do usuário postgres do banco de dados

```
su postgres
```

```
psql -c "ALTER USER postgres WITH PASSWORD 'vin'" -d template1
```



```
ubuntu-20-04 [Executando] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Arquivo  Máquina  Visualizar  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ajuda

Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS srv-ubuntu tty1

srv-ubuntu login: usuario
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-45-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage
Last login: Fri Sep  4 23:05:34 -03 2020 on tty1
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ sudo passwd postgres
[sudo] senha para usuario:
Nova senha:
Redigite a nova senha:
passwd: senha atualizada com sucesso
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ su postgres
Senha:
postgres@srv-ubuntu:/home/usuario$ psql -c "ALTER USER postgres WITH PASSWORD 'vin'" -d template1
ALTER ROLE
postgres@srv-ubuntu:/home/usuario$ _
```

## 6. Instalar pgAdmin4

Fonte: <https://www.pgadmin.org/download/pgadmin-4-apt/>

- Instalar curl e gnupg

```
exit
```

```
clear
```

```
type curl
```

```
type gnupg
```

```
sudo apt install curl gnupg -y
```

```
curl https://www.pgadmin.org/static/packages_pgadmin_org.pub | sudo  
apt-key add
```

Neste momento a o *prompt* pode ficar parado aguardando a senha para root.  
Se ficar parado, digite a senha de e tecla **[ENTER]**.

```

• ubuntu-20-04 [Executando] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Arquivo  Máquina  Visualizar  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ajuda
Lendo informação de estado... Pronto
Pacotes sugeridos:
  parcimonie xloadimage
Os NOVOS pacotes a seguir serão instalados:
  curl gnupg
0 pacotes atualizados, 2 pacotes novos instalados, 0 a serem removidos e 0 não atualizados.
É preciso baixar 420 kB de arquivos.
Depois desta operação, 834 kB adicionais de espaço em disco serão usados.
Obter:1 http://br.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 curl amd64 7.68.0-1ubuntu2.2 [1
61 kB]
Obter:2 http://br.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/main amd64 gnupg all 2.2.19-3ubuntu2 [259 kB]
Baixados 420 kB em 2s (234 kB/s)
A seleccionar pacote anteriormente não seleccionado curl.
(Lendo banco de dados ... 70181 ficheiros e directórios actualmente instalados.)
A preparar para desempacotar .../curl_7.68.0-1ubuntu2.2_amd64.deb ...
A descompactar curl (7.68.0-1ubuntu2.2) ...
A seleccionar pacote anteriormente não seleccionado gnupg.
A preparar para desempacotar .../gnupg_2.2.19-3ubuntu2_all.deb ...
A descompactar gnupg (2.2.19-3ubuntu2) ...
Configurando gnupg (2.2.19-3ubuntu2) ...
Configurando curl (7.68.0-1ubuntu2.2) ...
A processar 'triggers' para man-db (2.9.1-1) ...
A processar 'triggers' para install-info (6.7.0.dfsg.2-5) ...
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ sudo apt install curl gnupg -y
Lendo listas de pacotes... Pronto
Construindo árvore de dependências
Lendo informação de estado... Pronto
gnupg is already the newest version (2.2.19-3ubuntu2).
curl is already the newest version (7.68.0-1ubuntu2.2).
0 pacotes atualizados, 0 pacotes novos instalados, 0 a serem removidos e 0 não atualizados.
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ curl https://www.pgadmin.org/static/packages_pgadmin_org.pub | sudo apt-key ad
d
  % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
             Dload  Upload    Total   Spent    Left   Speed
100 3935  100 3935    0     0  4486      0  --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:--  4481
OK
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ _

```

- Configurar o repositório para download da instalação

**[CTRL+L]** ou **clear** para limpar a tela

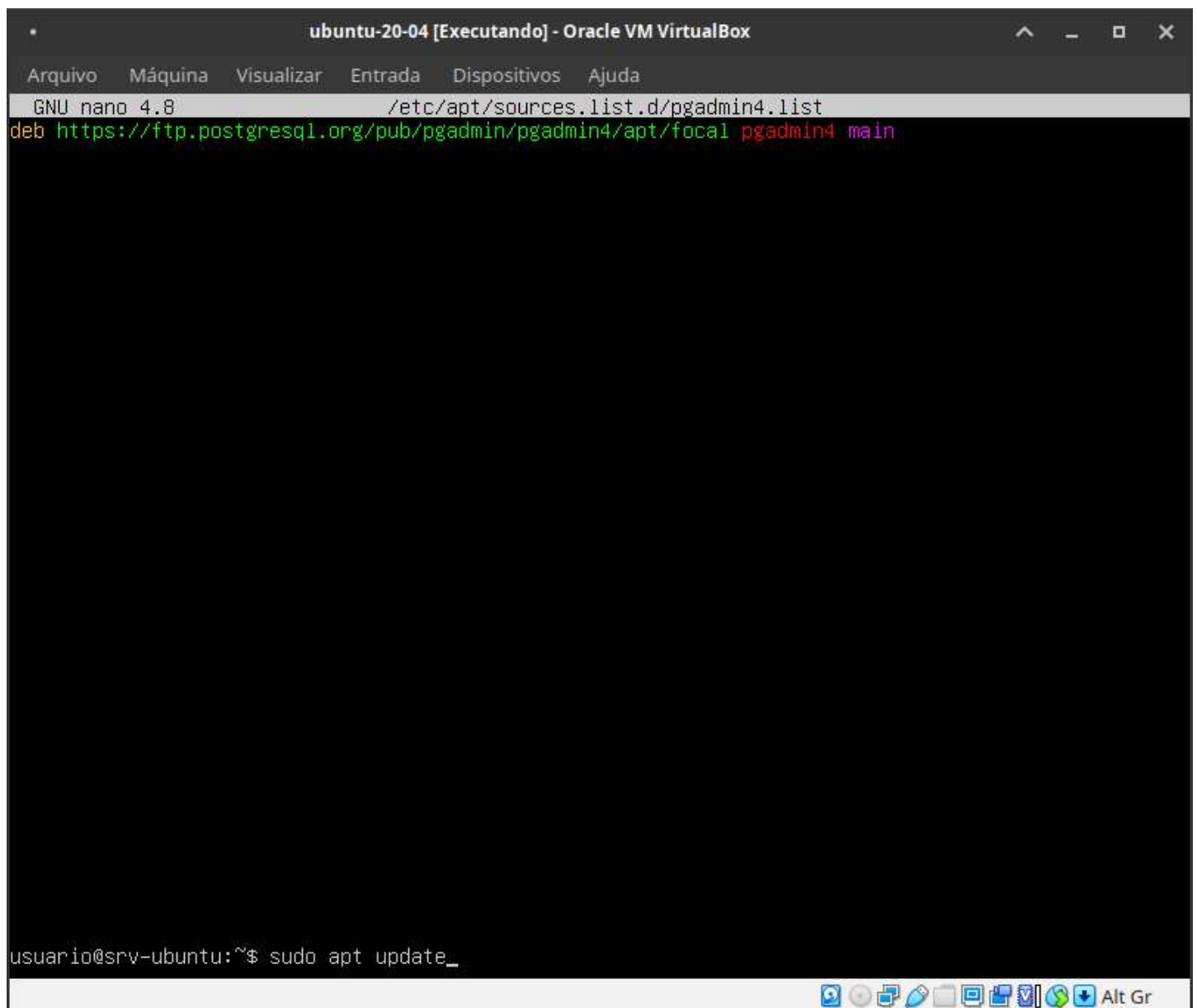
**sudo nano /etc/apt/sources.list.d/pgadmin4.list**

Incluir a seguinte linha no arquivo:

**https://ftp.postgresql.org/pub/pgadmin/pgadmin4/apt/focal pgadmin4 main**

**ctrl+S** para salvar

**ctrl+X** para sair



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "ubuntu-20-04 [Executando] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal is running the nano text editor, editing the file "/etc/apt/sources.list.d/pgadmin4.list". The content of the file is "deb https://ftp.postgresql.org/pub/pgadmin/pgadmin4/apt/focal pgadmin4 main". The terminal prompt is "usuario@srv-ubuntu:~\$ sudo apt update\_".

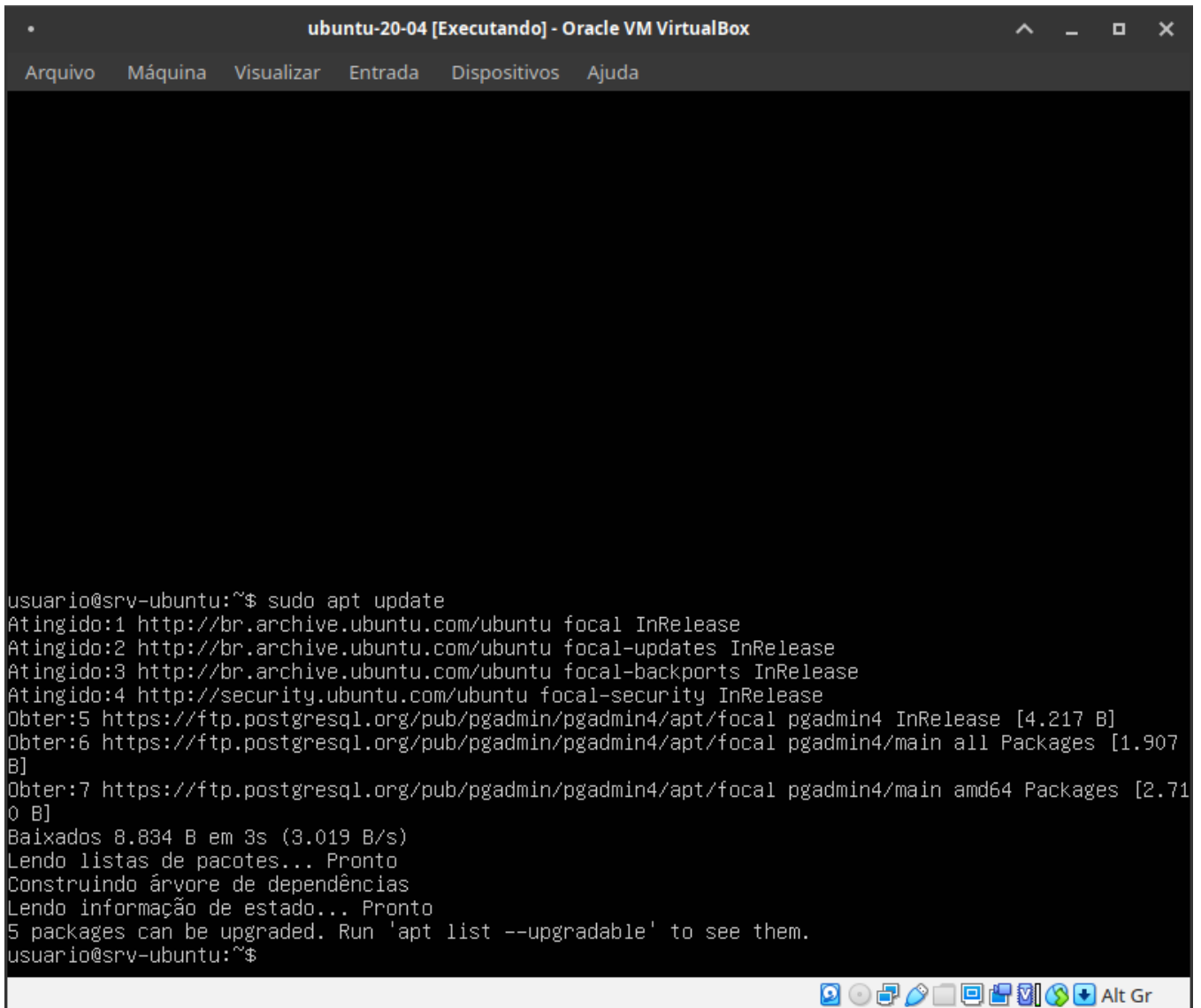
```
ubuntu-20-04 [Executando] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Arquivo  Máquina  Visualizar  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ajuda
GNU nano 4.8 /etc/apt/sources.list.d/pgadmin4.list
deb https://ftp.postgresql.org/pub/pgadmin/pgadmin4/apt/focal pgadmin4 main

usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ sudo apt update_
```

- Download e instalação do pgadmin4

Atualizar o repositório e instalar

**sudo apt update**



```
ubuntu-20-04 [Executando] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Arquivo  Máquina  Visualizar  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ajuda

usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ sudo apt update
Atingido:1 http://br.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease
Atingido:2 http://br.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease
Atingido:3 http://br.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease
Atingido:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease
Obter:5 https://ftp.postgresql.org/pub/pgadmin/pgadmin4/apt/focal pgadmin4 InRelease [4.217 B]
Obter:6 https://ftp.postgresql.org/pub/pgadmin/pgadmin4/apt/focal pgadmin4/main all Packages [1.907 B]
Obter:7 https://ftp.postgresql.org/pub/pgadmin/pgadmin4/apt/focal pgadmin4/main amd64 Packages [2.710 B]
Baixados 8.834 B em 3s (3.019 B/s)
Lendo listas de pacotes... Pronto
Construindo árvore de dependências
Lendo informação de estado... Pronto
5 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$
```

```
sudo apt upgrade -y
```

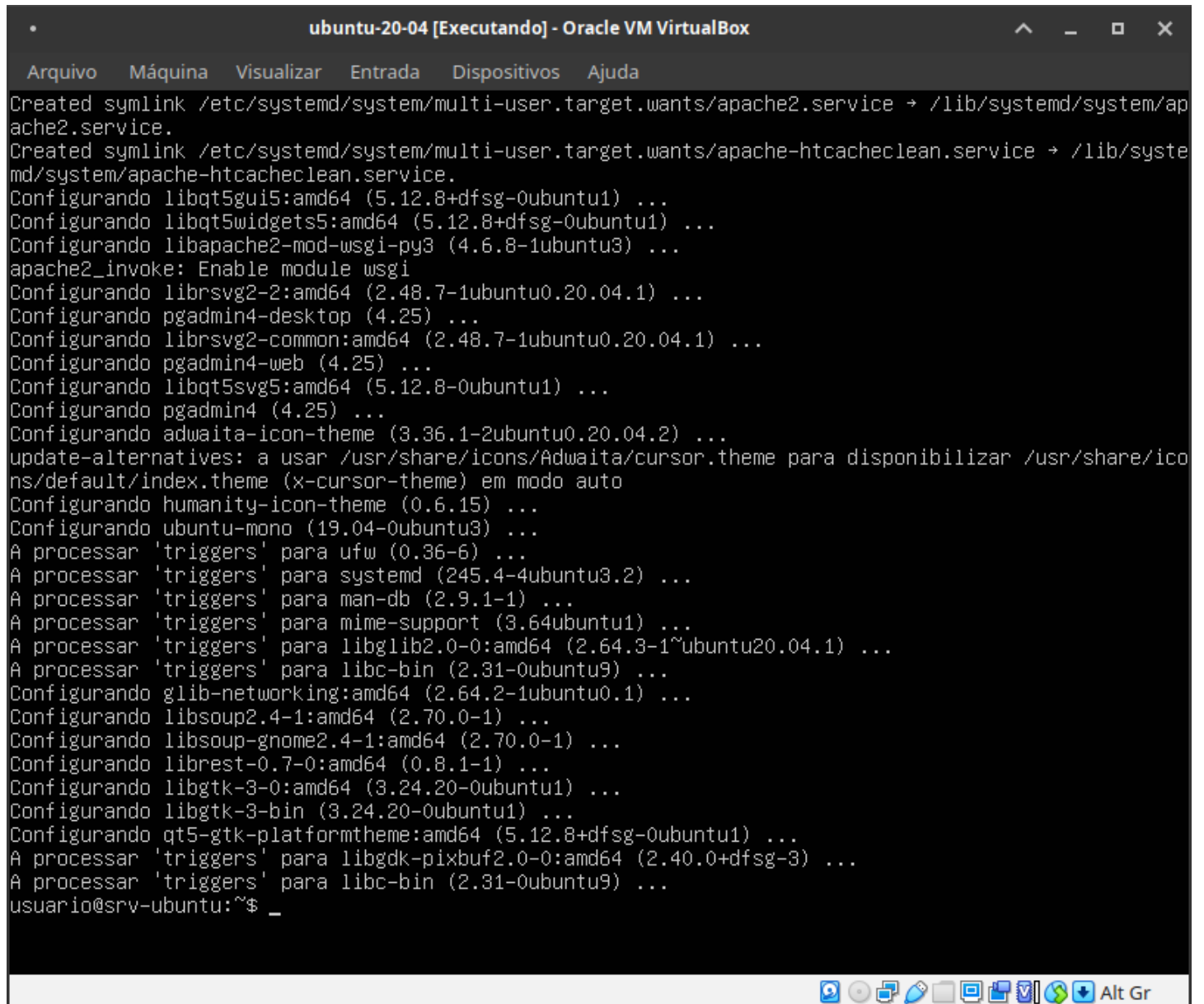
```

ubuntu-20-04 [Executando] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Arquivo  Máquina  Visualizar  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ajuda
A preparar para desempacotar .../7-linux-headers-5.4.0-47_5.4.0-47.51_all.deb ...
A descompactar linux-headers-5.4.0-47 (5.4.0-47.51) ...
A seleccionar pacote anteriormente não seleccionado linux-headers-5.4.0-47-generic.
A preparar para desempacotar .../8-linux-headers-5.4.0-47-generic_5.4.0-47.51_amd64.deb ...
A descompactar linux-headers-5.4.0-47-generic (5.4.0-47.51) ...
A preparar para desempacotar .../9-linux-headers-generic_5.4.0.47.50_amd64.deb ...
A descompactar linux-headers-generic (5.4.0.47.50) sobre (5.4.0.45.49) ...
Configurando libpq5:amd64 (12.4-1.pgdg20.04+1) ...
Configurando linux-headers-5.4.0-47 (5.4.0-47.51) ...
Configurando linux-modules-5.4.0-47-generic (5.4.0-47.51) ...
Configurando language-selector-common (0.204.1) ...
Configurando linux-headers-5.4.0-47-generic (5.4.0-47.51) ...
Configurando linux-image-5.4.0-47-generic (5.4.0-47.51) ...
I: /boot/vmlinuz is now a symlink to vmlinuz-5.4.0-47-generic
I: /boot/initrd.img is now a symlink to initrd.img-5.4.0-47-generic
Configurando linux-modules-extra-5.4.0-47-generic (5.4.0-47.51) ...
Configurando linux-headers-generic (5.4.0.47.50) ...
Configurando linux-image-generic (5.4.0.47.50) ...
Configurando linux-generic (5.4.0.47.50) ...
A processar 'triggers' para man-db (2.9.1-1) ...
A processar 'triggers' para dbus (1.12.16-2ubuntu2.1) ...
A processar 'triggers' para libc-bin (2.31-0ubuntu9) ...
A processar 'triggers' para linux-image-5.4.0-47-generic (5.4.0-47.51) ...
/etc/kernel/postinst.d/initramfs-tools:
update-initramfs: Generating /boot/initrd.img-5.4.0-47-generic
/etc/kernel/postinst.d/zz-update-grub:
Sourcing file `/etc/default/grub'
Sourcing file `/etc/default/grub.d/init-select.cfg'
Generating grub configuration file ...
Imagem Linux encontrada: /boot/vmlinuz-5.4.0-47-generic
Imagem initrd encontrada: /boot/initrd.img-5.4.0-47-generic
Imagem Linux encontrada: /boot/vmlinuz-5.4.0-45-generic
Imagem initrd encontrada: /boot/initrd.img-5.4.0-45-generic
concluído
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ _

```



```
sudo apt install pgadmin4 pgadmin4-web -y
```



```

ubuntu-20-04 [Executando] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Arquivo  Máquina  Visualizar  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ajuda
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/apache2.service → /lib/systemd/system/ap
ache2.service.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/apache-htcacheclean.service → /lib/syste
md/system/apache-htcacheclean.service.
Configurando libqt5gui5:amd64 (5.12.8+dfsg-0ubuntu1) ...
Configurando libqt5widgets5:amd64 (5.12.8+dfsg-0ubuntu1) ...
Configurando libapache2-mod-wsgi-py3 (4.6.8-1ubuntu3) ...
apache2_invoke: Enable module wsgi
Configurando librsvg2-2:amd64 (2.48.7-1ubuntu0.20.04.1) ...
Configurando pgadmin4-desktop (4.25) ...
Configurando librsvg2-common:amd64 (2.48.7-1ubuntu0.20.04.1) ...
Configurando pgadmin4-web (4.25) ...
Configurando libqt5svg5:amd64 (5.12.8-0ubuntu1) ...
Configurando pgadmin4 (4.25) ...
Configurando adwaita-icon-theme (3.36.1-2ubuntu0.20.04.2) ...
update-alternatives: a usar /usr/share/icons/Adwaita/cursor.theme para disponibilizar /usr/share/ico
ns/default/index.theme (x-cursor-theme) em modo auto
Configurando humanity-icon-theme (0.6.15) ...
Configurando ubuntu-mono (19.04-0ubuntu3) ...
A processar 'triggers' para ufw (0.36-6) ...
A processar 'triggers' para systemd (245.4-4ubuntu3.2) ...
A processar 'triggers' para man-db (2.9.1-1) ...
A processar 'triggers' para mime-support (3.64ubuntu1) ...
A processar 'triggers' para libglib2.0-0:amd64 (2.64.3-1~ubuntu20.04.1) ...
A processar 'triggers' para libc-bin (2.31-0ubuntu9) ...
Configurando glib-networking:amd64 (2.64.2-1ubuntu0.1) ...
Configurando libsoup2.4-1:amd64 (2.70.0-1) ...
Configurando libsoup-gnome2.4-1:amd64 (2.70.0-1) ...
Configurando librest-0.7-0:amd64 (0.8.1-1) ...
Configurando libgtk-3-0:amd64 (3.24.20-0ubuntu1) ...
Configurando libgtk-3-bin (3.24.20-0ubuntu1) ...
Configurando qt5-gtk-platformtheme:amd64 (5.12.8+dfsg-0ubuntu1) ...
A processar 'triggers' para libgdk-pixbuf2.0-0:amd64 (2.40.0+dfsg-3) ...
A processar 'triggers' para libc-bin (2.31-0ubuntu9) ...
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$

```

- Configurar o pgAdmin4

```
sudo /usr/pgadmin4/bin/setup-web.sh
```

Será solicitado um endereço de e-mail e uma senha.

Eu informei como senha: vinvin

Fica mais seguro assim, com a senha da nasa digitada duas vezes.

Após digitar a senha pela segunda vez, pode haver uma pequena demora.

Aguardar ser exibida uma pergunta.

```

ubuntu-20-04 [Executando] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Arquivo  Máquina  Visualizar  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ajuda
Configurando pgadmin4 (4.25) ...
Configurando adwaita-icon-theme (3.36.1-2ubuntu0.20.04.2) ...
update-alternatives: a usar /usr/share/icons/Adwaita/cursor.theme para disponibilizar /usr/share/ico
ns/default/index.theme (x-cursor-theme) em modo auto
Configurando humanity-icon-theme (0.6.15) ...
Configurando ubuntu-mono (19.04-0ubuntu3) ...
A processar 'triggers' para ufw (0.36-6) ...
A processar 'triggers' para systemd (245.4-4ubuntu3.2) ...
A processar 'triggers' para man-db (2.9.1-1) ...
A processar 'triggers' para mime-support (3.64ubuntu1) ...
A processar 'triggers' para libglib2.0-0:amd64 (2.64.3-1~ubuntu20.04.1) ...
A processar 'triggers' para libc-bin (2.31-0ubuntu9) ...
Configurando glib-networking:amd64 (2.64.2-1ubuntu0.1) ...
Configurando libsoup2.4-1:amd64 (2.70.0-1) ...
Configurando libsoup-gnome2.4-1:amd64 (2.70.0-1) ...
Configurando librest-0.7-0:amd64 (0.8.1-1) ...
Configurando libgtk-3-0:amd64 (3.24.20-0ubuntu1) ...
Configurando libgtk-3-bin (3.24.20-0ubuntu1) ...
Configurando qt5-gtk-platformtheme:amd64 (5.12.8+dfsg-0ubuntu1) ...
A processar 'triggers' para libgdk-pixbuf2.0-0:amd64 (2.40.0+dfsg-3) ...
A processar 'triggers' para libc-bin (2.31-0ubuntu9) ...
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ sudo /usr/pgadmin4/bin/setup-web.sh
Setting up pgAdmin 4 in web mode on a Debian platform...
Creating configuration database...
NOTE: Configuring authentication for SERVER mode.

Enter the email address and password to use for the initial pgAdmin user account:

Email address: suporte@vovolinux.com.br
Password:
Retype password:
pgAdmin 4 - Application Initialisation
=====

Creating storage and log directories...
We can now configure the Apache Web server for you. This involves enabling the wsgi module and confi
guring the pgAdmin 4 application to mount at /pgadmin4. Do you wish to continue (y/n)? _

```

Responder **y** para as duas perguntas

```

ubuntu-20-04 [Executando] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Arquivo  Máquina  Visualizar  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ajuda
Configurando ubuntu-mono (19.04-0ubuntu3) ...
A processar 'triggers' para ufw (0.36-6) ...
A processar 'triggers' para systemd (245.4-4ubuntu3.2) ...
A processar 'triggers' para man-db (2.9.1-1) ...
A processar 'triggers' para mime-support (3.64ubuntu1) ...
A processar 'triggers' para libglib2.0-0:amd64 (2.64.3-1~ubuntu20.04.1) ...
A processar 'triggers' para libc-bin (2.31-0ubuntu9) ...
Configurando glib-networking:amd64 (2.64.2-1ubuntu0.1) ...
Configurando libsoup2.4-1:amd64 (2.70.0-1) ...
Configurando libsoup-gnome2.4-1:amd64 (2.70.0-1) ...
Configurando librest-0.7-0:amd64 (0.8.1-1) ...
Configurando libgtk-3-0:amd64 (3.24.20-0ubuntu1) ...
Configurando libgtk-3-bin (3.24.20-0ubuntu1) ...
Configurando qt5-gtk-platformtheme:amd64 (5.12.8+dfsg-0ubuntu1) ...
A processar 'triggers' para libgdk-pixbuf2.0-0:amd64 (2.40.0+dfsg-3) ...
A processar 'triggers' para libc-bin (2.31-0ubuntu9) ...
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ sudo /usr/pgadmin4/bin/setup-web.sh
Setting up pgAdmin 4 in web mode on a Debian platform...
Creating configuration database...
NOTE: Configuring authentication for SERVER mode.

Enter the email address and password to use for the initial pgAdmin user account:

Email address: suporte@vovolinux.com.br
Password:
Retype password:
pgAdmin 4 - Application Initialisation
=====

Creating storage and log directories...
We can now configure the Apache Web server for you. This involves enabling the wsgi module and confi
guring the pgAdmin 4 application to mount at /pgadmin4. Do you wish to continue (y/n)? y
The Apache web server is running and must be restarted for the pgAdmin 4 installation to complete. C
ontinue (y/n)? y
Apache successfully restarted. You can now start using pgAdmin 4 in web mode at http://127.0.0.1/pga
dmin4
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$

```

- Verificar se o serviço postgresql está ativo

```
systemctl status postgresql
```

```

ubuntu-20-04 [Executando] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Arquivo  Máquina  Visualizar  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ajuda
Configurando libgtk-3-0:amd64 (3.24.20-0ubuntu1) ...
Configurando libgtk-3-bin (3.24.20-0ubuntu1) ...
Configurando qt5-gtk-platformtheme:amd64 (5.12.8+dfsg-0ubuntu1) ...
A processar 'triggers' para libgdk-pixbuf2.0-0:amd64 (2.40.0+dfsg-3) ...
A processar 'triggers' para libc-bin (2.31-0ubuntu9) ...
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ sudo /usr/pgadmin4/bin/setup-web.sh
Setting up pgAdmin 4 in web mode on a Debian platform...
Creating configuration database...
NOTE: Configuring authentication for SERVER mode.

Enter the email address and password to use for the initial pgAdmin user account:

Email address: suporte@vovolinux.com.br
Password:
Retype password:
pgAdmin 4 - Application Initialisation
=====

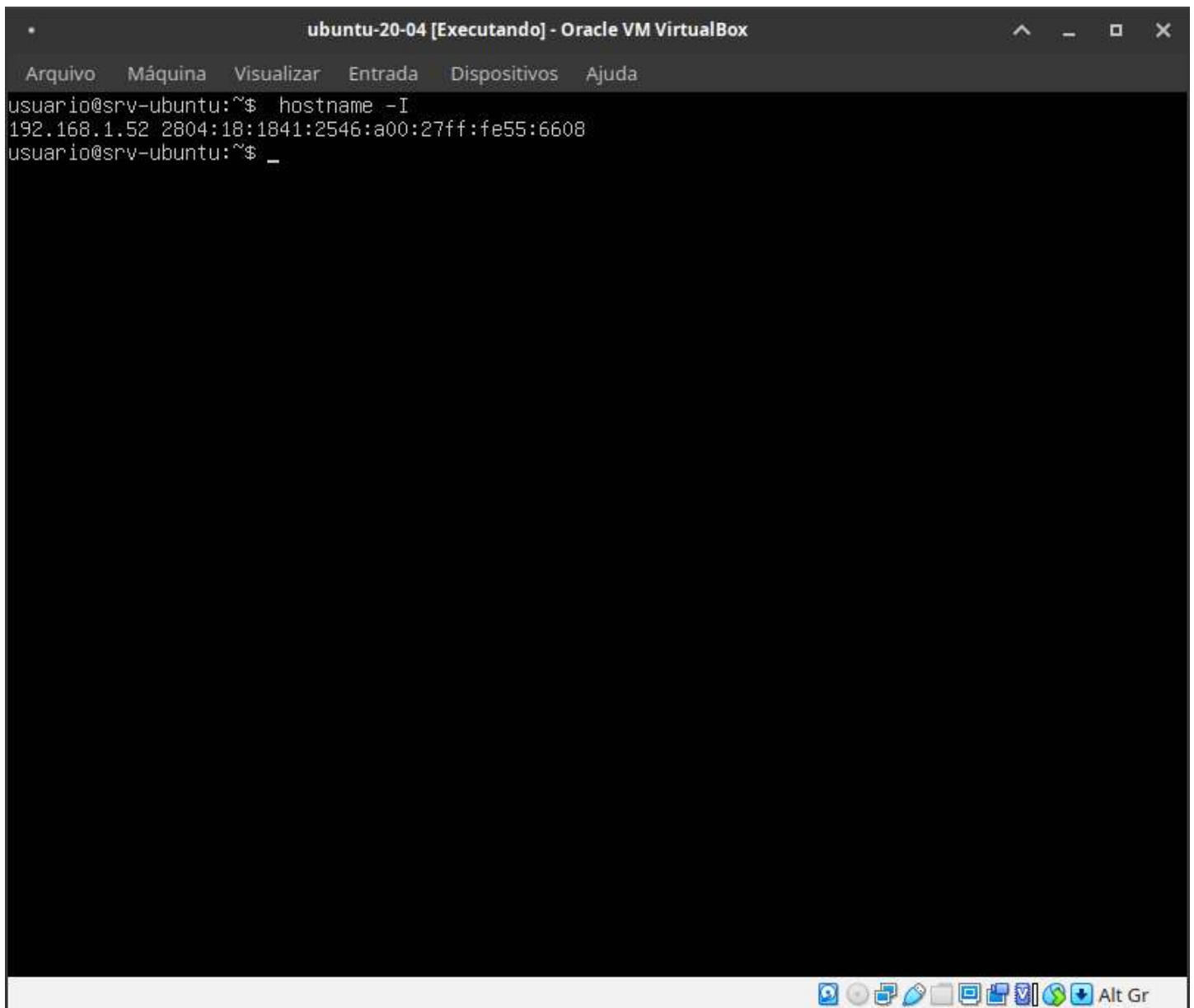
Creating storage and log directories...
We can now configure the Apache Web server for you. This involves enabling the wsgi module and confi
guring the pgAdmin 4 application to mount at /pgadmin4. Do you wish to continue (y/n)? y
The Apache web server is running and must be restarted for the pgAdmin 4 installation to complete. C
ontinue (y/n)? y
Apache successfully restarted. You can now start using pgAdmin 4 in web mode at http://127.0.0.1/pga
dmin4
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ systemctl status postgresql
• postgresql.service - PostgreSQL RDBMS
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/postgresql.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (exited) since Wed 2020-09-09 05:02:49 -03; 38min ago
   Main PID: 449 (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
     Tasks: 0 (limit: 2318)
    Memory: 0B
   CGroup: /system.slice/postgresql.service

set 09 05:02:49 srv-ubuntu systemd[1]: Starting PostgreSQL RDBMS...
set 09 05:02:49 srv-ubuntu systemd[1]: Finished PostgreSQL RDBMS.
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$

```

## 7. Configurar IP estático para o servidor

**hostname -I** para saber o ip atual



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "ubuntu-20-04 [Executando] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal has a menu bar with "Arquivo", "Máquina", "Visualizar", "Entrada", "Dispositivos", and "Ajuda". The terminal text shows the user "usuario@srv-ubuntu:~\$" running the command "hostname -I". The output is "192.168.1.52 2804:18:1841:2546:a00:27ff:fe55:6608". The prompt then changes to "usuario@srv-ubuntu:~\$ \_". At the bottom of the window is a taskbar with various icons and the text "Alt Gr".

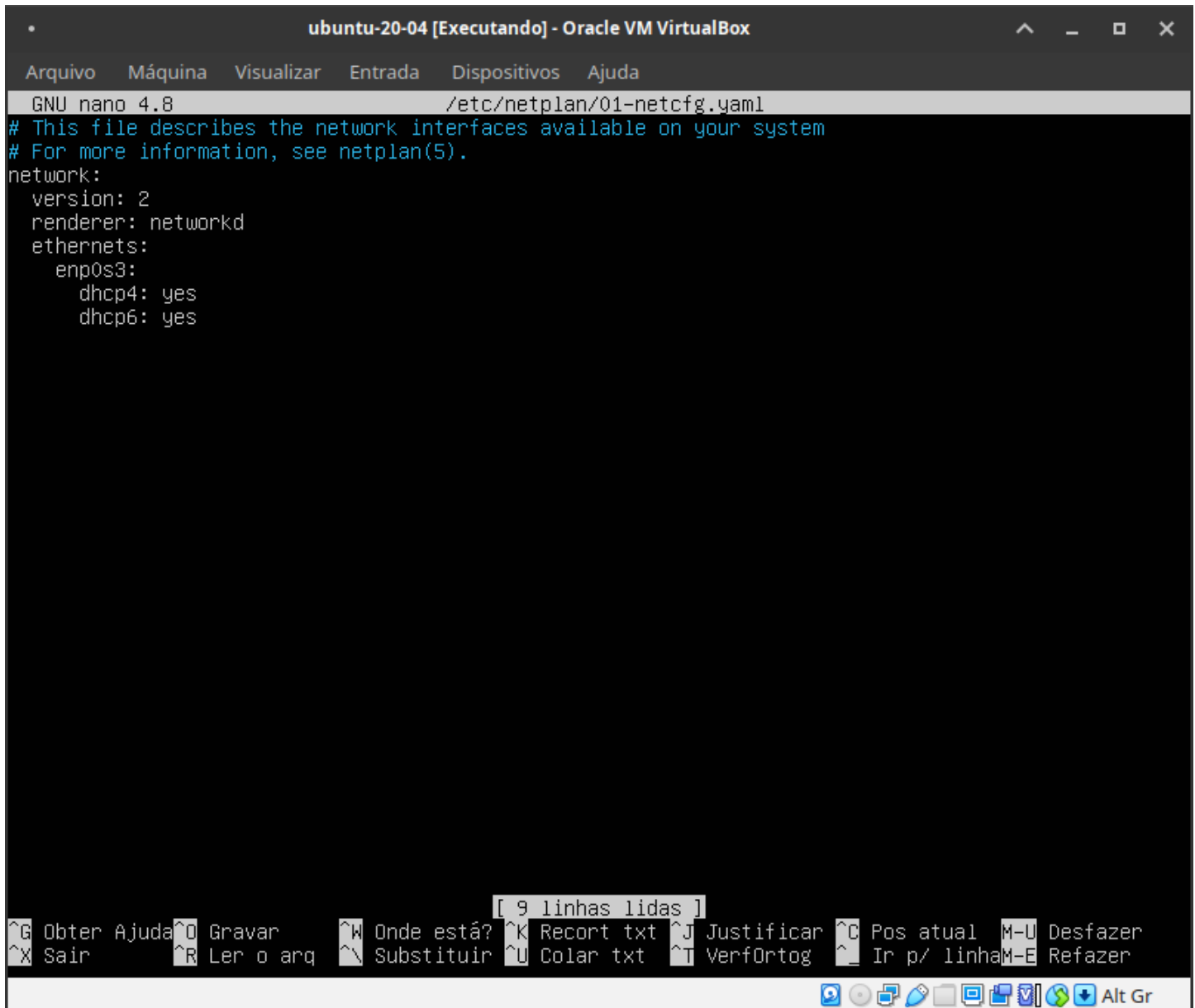
```
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ hostname -I
192.168.1.52 2804:18:1841:2546:a00:27ff:fe55:6608
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ _
```

- Editar o arquivo de configuração do adaptador de rede

```
sudo cp -v /etc/netplan/01-netcfg.yaml /etc/netplan/01-netcfg.yaml.old
```

```
sudo nano /etc/netplan/01-netcfg.yaml
```

antes:



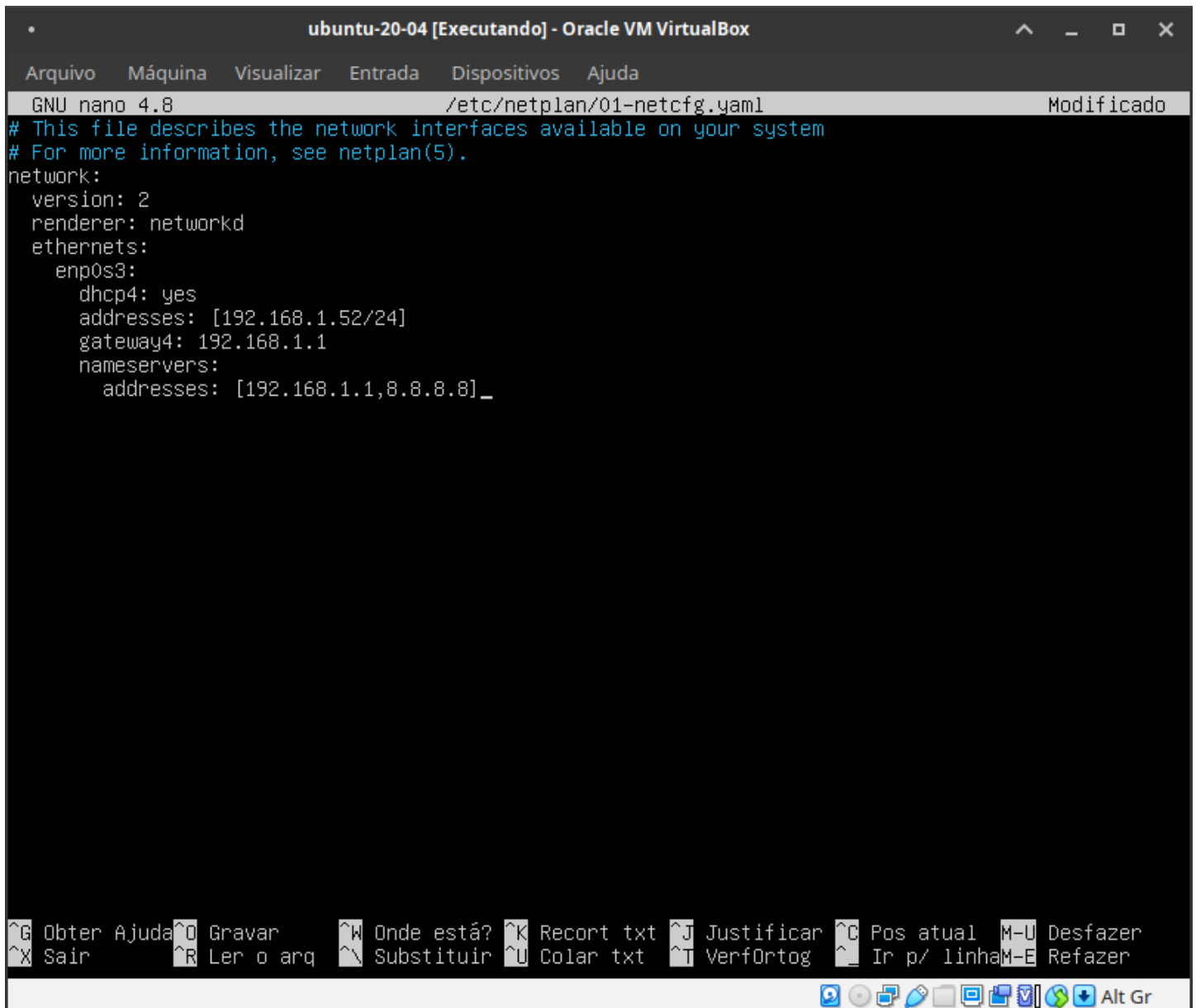
```
ubuntu-20-04 [Executando] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
GNU nano 4.8 /etc/netplan/01-netcfg.yaml
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# For more information, see netplan(5).
network:
  version: 2
  renderer: networkd
  ethernets:
    enp0s3:
      dhcp4: yes
      dhcp6: yes
```

[ 9 linhas lidas ]

^G Obter Ajuda ^O Gravar ^W Onde está? ^K Recort txt ^J Justificar ^C Pos atual M-U Desfazer  
^X Sair ^R Ler o arq ^\ Substituir ^U Colar txt ^T VerfOrtog ^\_ Ir p/ linha M-E Refazer

Alt Gr

depois:



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "ubuntu-20-04 [Executando] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal is running the GNU nano 4.8 editor, editing the file /etc/netplan/01-netcfg.yaml. The content of the file is as follows:

```
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# For more information, see netplan(5).
network:
  version: 2
  renderer: networkd
  ethernets:
    enp0s3:
      dhcp4: yes
      addresses: [192.168.1.52/24]
      gateway4: 192.168.1.1
      nameservers:
        addresses: [192.168.1.1,8.8.8.8]_
```

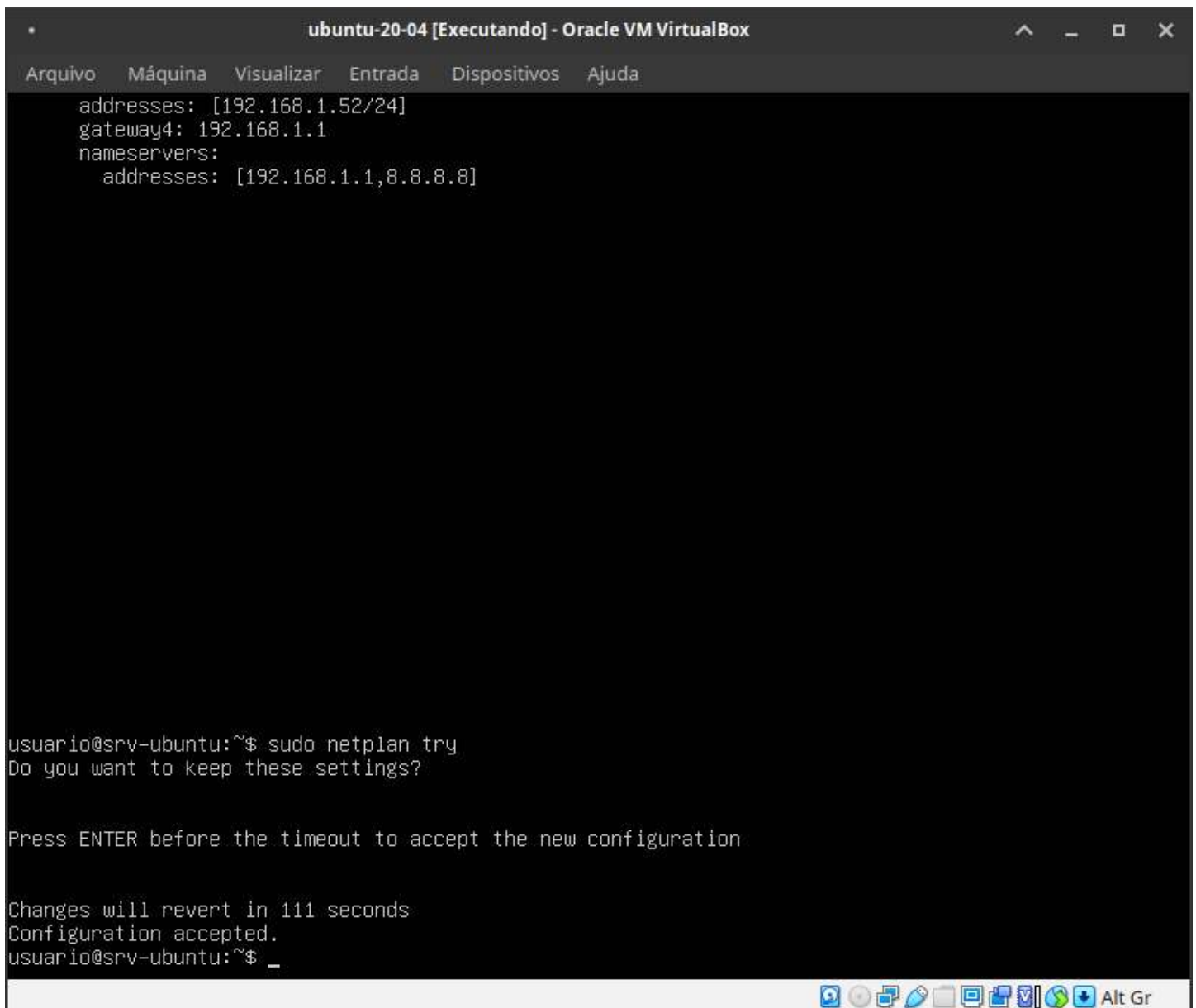
The terminal window has a menu bar with the following options: Arquivo, Máquina, Visualizar, Entrada, Dispositivos, Ajuda. At the bottom of the terminal, there is a status bar with various icons and the text "Alt Gr".

**ctrl+S** para salvar

**ctrl+X** para sair

- Testar a validade da configuração e confirmar as alterações

**sudo netplan try** e depois **[ENTER]** para confirmar a configuração



```
ubuntu-20-04 [Executando] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Arquivo  Máquina  Visualizar  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ajuda

addresses: [192.168.1.52/24]
gateway4: 192.168.1.1
nameservers:
  addresses: [192.168.1.1,8.8.8.8]

usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ sudo netplan try
Do you want to keep these settings?

Press ENTER before the timeout to accept the new configuration

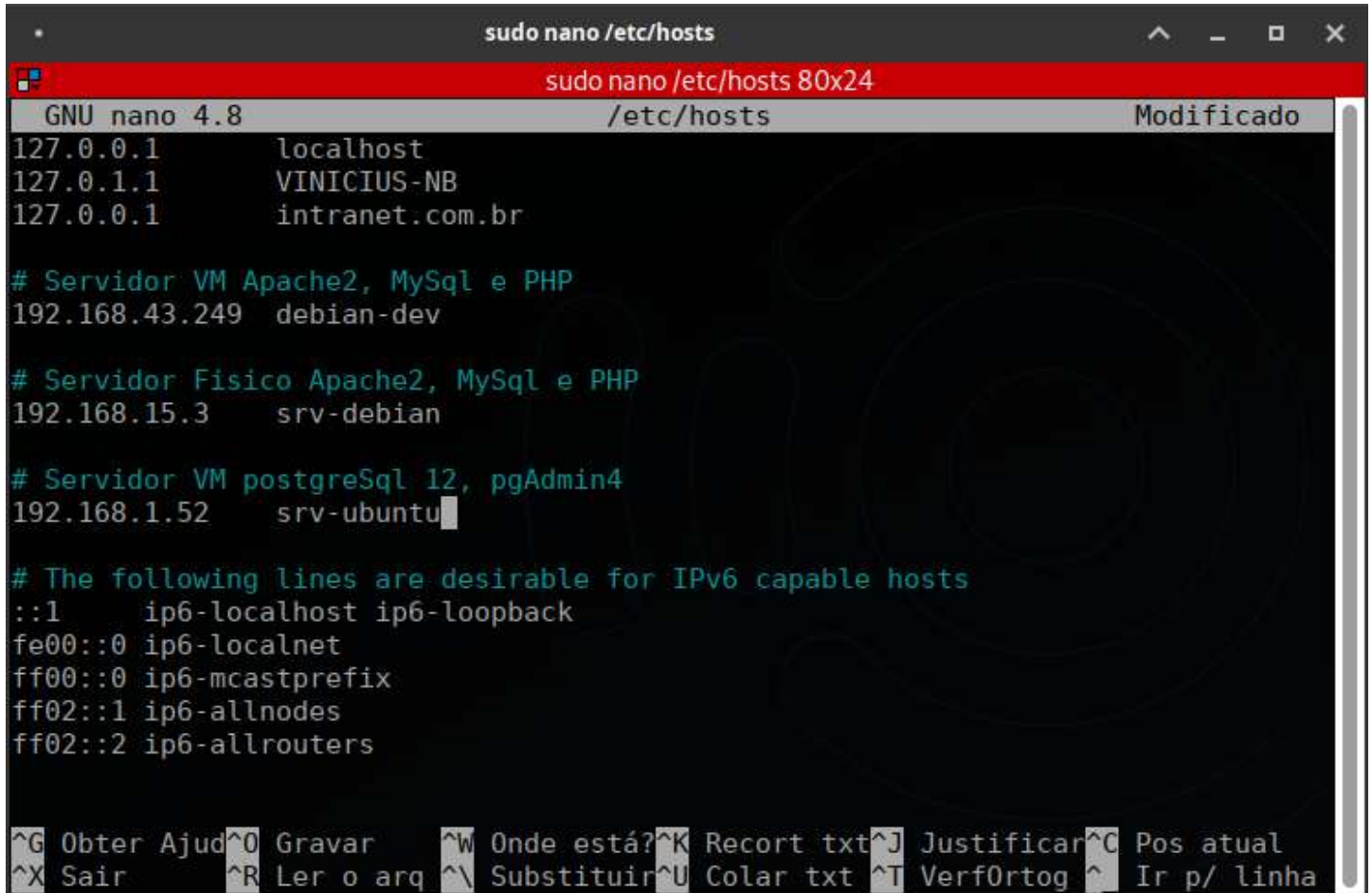
Changes will revert in 111 seconds
Configuration accepted.
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ _
```



## 8. Configurar /etc/hosts em cliente linux

- Editar o arquivo de hosts na máquina local

```
sudo nano /etc/hosts
```



```
GNU nano 4.8 /etc/hosts Modificado
127.0.0.1    localhost
127.0.1.1    VINICIUS-NB
127.0.0.1    intranet.com.br

# Servidor VM Apache2, MySql e PHP
192.168.43.249  debian-dev

# Servidor Fisico Apache2, MySql e PHP
192.168.15.3    srv-debian

# Servidor VM postgresql 12, pgAdmin4
192.168.1.52    srv-ubuntu

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1          ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0      ip6-localnet
ff00::0      ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1      ip6-allnodes
ff02::2      ip6-allrouters

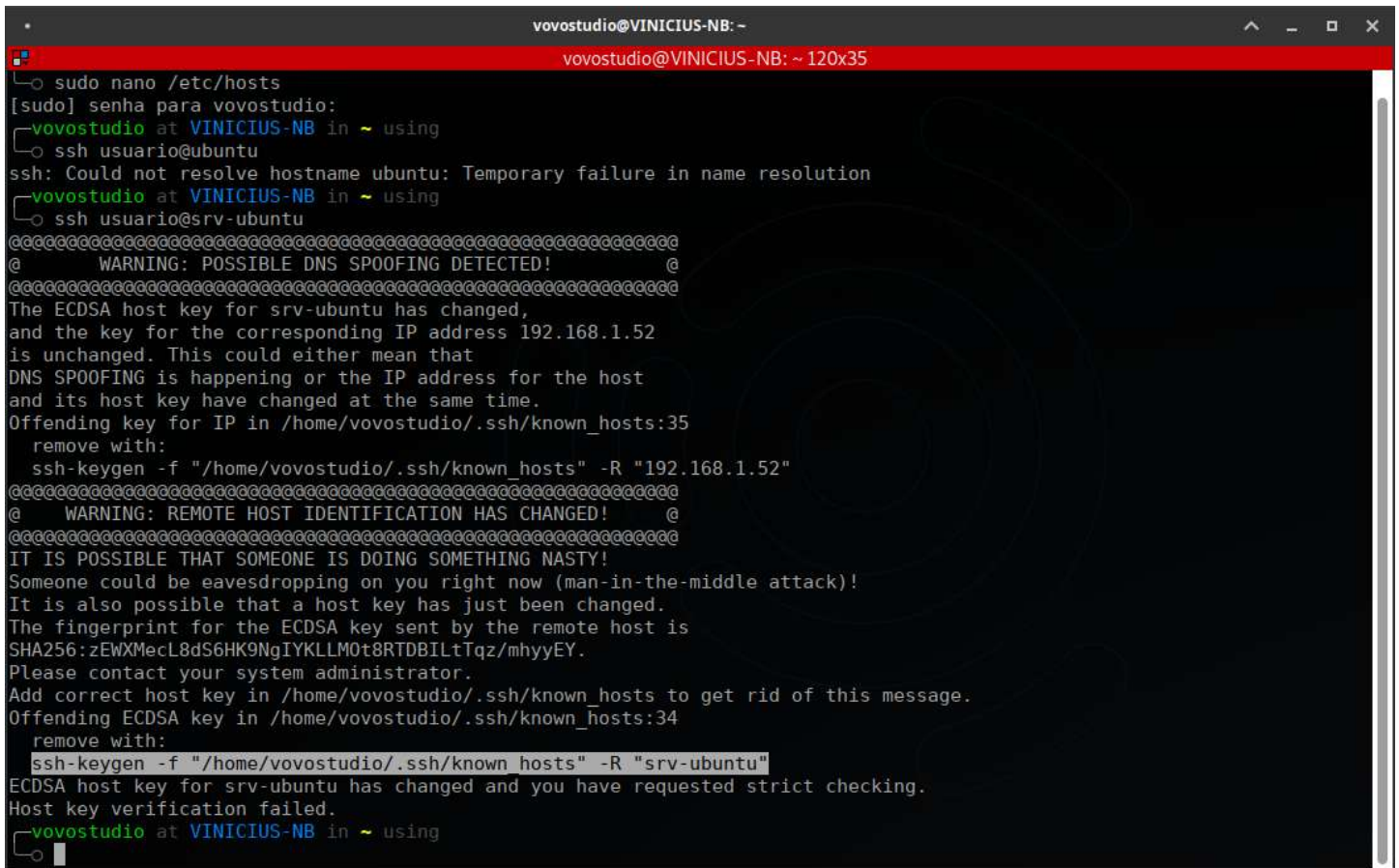
^G  Obter Ajuda ^O  Gravar      ^W  Onde está? ^K  Recort txt ^J  Justificar ^C  Pos atual
^X  Sair      ^R  Ler o arq  ^\  Substituir ^U  Colar txt  ^T  Verif ortog ^_  Ir p/ linha
```

**ctrl+S** para salvar

**ctrl+X** para sair

- Adicionar o host do servidor como host conhecido na máquina local

```
ssh usuario@srv-ubuntu
```



```
vovostudio@VINICIUS-NB: ~
vovostudio@VINICIUS-NB: ~ 120x35
└─ sudo nano /etc/hosts
[sudo] senha para vovostudio:
└─ vovostudio at VINICIUS-NB in ~ using
└─ ssh usuario@ubuntu
ssh: Could not resolve hostname ubuntu: Temporary failure in name resolution
└─ vovostudio at VINICIUS-NB in ~ using
└─ ssh usuario@srv-ubuntu
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
@    WARNING: POSSIBLE DNS SPOOFING DETECTED!    @
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
The ECDSA host key for srv-ubuntu has changed,
and the key for the corresponding IP address 192.168.1.52
is unchanged. This could either mean that
DNS SPOOFING is happening or the IP address for the host
and its host key have changed at the same time.
Offending key for IP in /home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts:35
remove with:
  ssh-keygen -f "/home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts" -R "192.168.1.52"
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
@    WARNING: REMOTE HOST IDENTIFICATION HAS CHANGED!    @
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SOMEONE IS DOING SOMETHING NASTY!
Someone could be eavesdropping on you right now (man-in-the-middle attack)!
It is also possible that a host key has just been changed.
The fingerprint for the ECDSA key sent by the remote host is
SHA256:zEWXMecL8dS6HK9NgIYKLLM0t8RTDBILtTqz/mhyyEY.
Please contact your system administrator.
Add correct host key in /home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts to get rid of this message.
Offending ECDSA key in /home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts:34
remove with:
  ssh-keygen -f "/home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts" -R "srv-ubuntu"
ECDSA host key for srv-ubuntu has changed and you have requested strict checking.
Host key verification failed.
└─ vovostudio at VINICIUS-NB in ~ using
└─
```

Digitar o conteúdo da linha abaixo de remove with: no terminal

A minha ficou assim. No seu computador o nome do usuário pode ser diferente.

```
ssh-keygen -f "/home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts" -R "srv-ubuntu"
```

```

vovostudio@VINICIUS-NB: ~
vovostudio@VINICIUS-NB: ~ 120x35

vovostudio at VINICIUS-NB in ~ using
ssh usuario@srv-ubuntu
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
@    WARNING: POSSIBLE DNS SPOOFING DETECTED!    @
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
The ECDSA host key for srv-ubuntu has changed,
and the key for the corresponding IP address 192.168.1.52
is unchanged. This could either mean that
DNS SPOOFING is happening or the IP address for the host
and its host key have changed at the same time.
Offending key for IP in /home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts:35
remove with:
ssh-keygen -f "/home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts" -R "192.168.1.52"
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
@    WARNING: REMOTE HOST IDENTIFICATION HAS CHANGED!    @
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SOMEONE IS DOING SOMETHING NASTY!
Someone could be eavesdropping on you right now (man-in-the-middle attack)!
It is also possible that a host key has just been changed.
The fingerprint for the ECDSA key sent by the remote host is
SHA256:zEWXMecL8dS6HK9NgIYKLLM0t8RTDBILtTqz/mhyyEY.
Please contact your system administrator.
Add correct host key in /home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts to get rid of this message.
Offending ECDSA key in /home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts:34
remove with:
ssh-keygen -f "/home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts" -R "srv-ubuntu"
ECDSA host key for srv-ubuntu has changed and you have requested strict checking.
Host key verification failed.
vovostudio at VINICIUS-NB in ~ using
ssh-keygen -f "/home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts" -R "srv-ubuntu"
# Host srv-ubuntu found: line 34
/home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts updated.
Original contents retained as /home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts.old
vovostudio at VINICIUS-NB in ~ using

```

- Acessar o servidor srv-ubuntu via terminal

```
ssh usuario@ubuntu
```

```
yes
```

 para confirmar

```
hostname -I
```

 para confirmar o IP do servidor

```

usuario@srv-ubuntu: ~
usuario@srv-ubuntu: ~ 120x35
@ WARNING: REMOTE HOST IDENTIFICATION HAS CHANGED! @
#####
IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SOMEONE IS DOING SOMETHING NASTY!
Someone could be eavesdropping on you right now (man-in-the-middle attack)!
It is also possible that a host key has just been changed.
The fingerprint for the ECDSA key sent by the remote host is
SHA256:zEwXMecl8dS6HK9NgIYKLLM0t8RTDBILtTqz/mhyEY.
Please contact your system administrator.
Add correct host key in /home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts to get rid of this message.
Offending ECDSA key in /home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts:34
  remove with:
    ssh-keygen -f "/home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts" -R "srv-ubuntu"
ECDSA host key for srv-ubuntu has changed and you have requested strict checking.
Host key verification failed.
vovostudio at VINICIUS-NB in ~ using
  ssh-keygen -f "/home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts" -R "srv-ubuntu"
# Host srv-ubuntu found: line 34
/home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts updated.
Original contents retained as /home/vovostudio/.ssh/known_hosts.old
vovostudio at VINICIUS-NB in ~ using
  ssh usuario@srv-ubuntu
The authenticity of host 'srv-ubuntu (192.168.1.52)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:zEwXMecl8dS6HK9NgIYKLLM0t8RTDBILtTqz/mhyEY.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'srv-ubuntu' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
usuario@srv-ubuntu's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-45-generic x86_64)

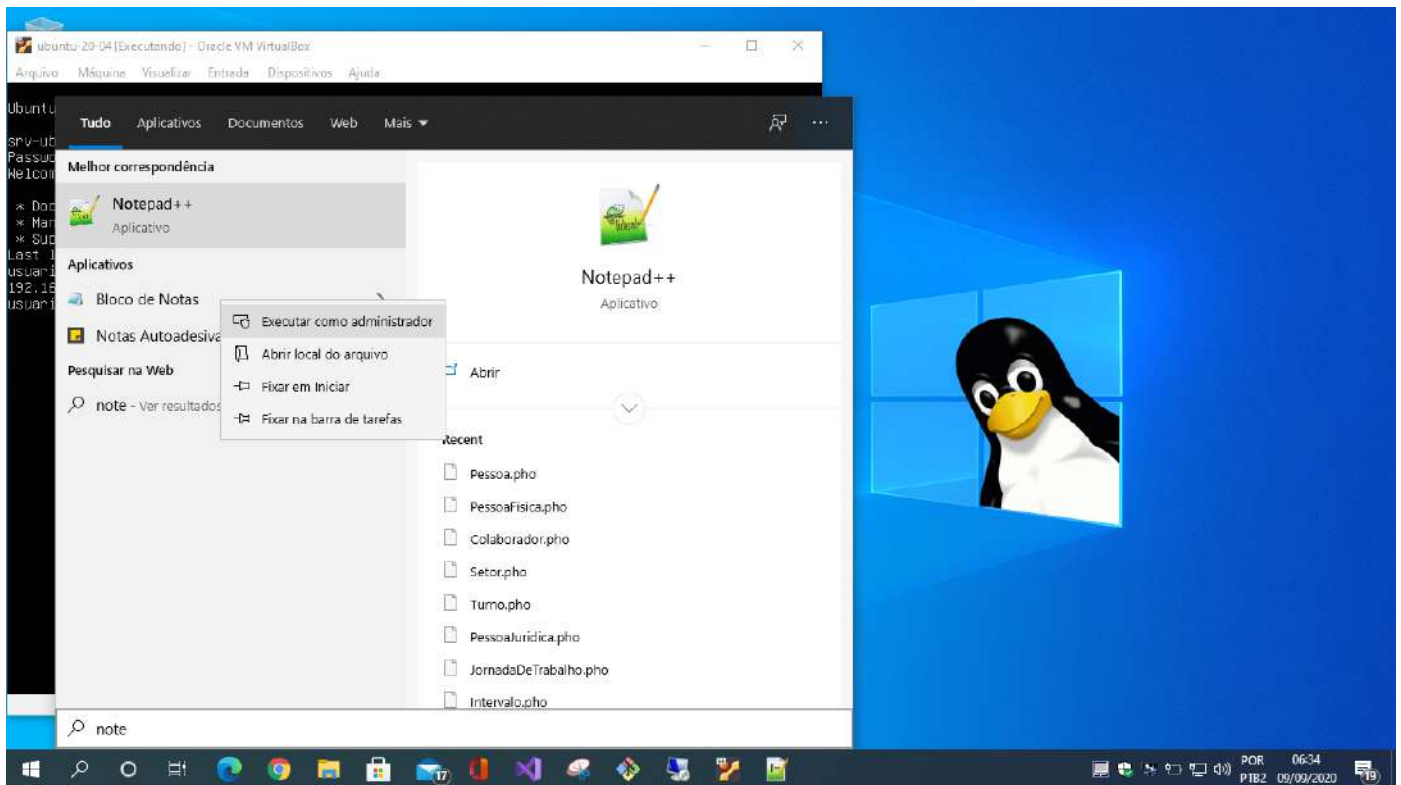
 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage
Last login: Wed Sep  9 06:09:35 2020 from 192.168.1.50
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ hostname -I
192.168.1.52 2804:18:1841:2546:a00:27ff:fe55:6608
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$

```

```
exit
```

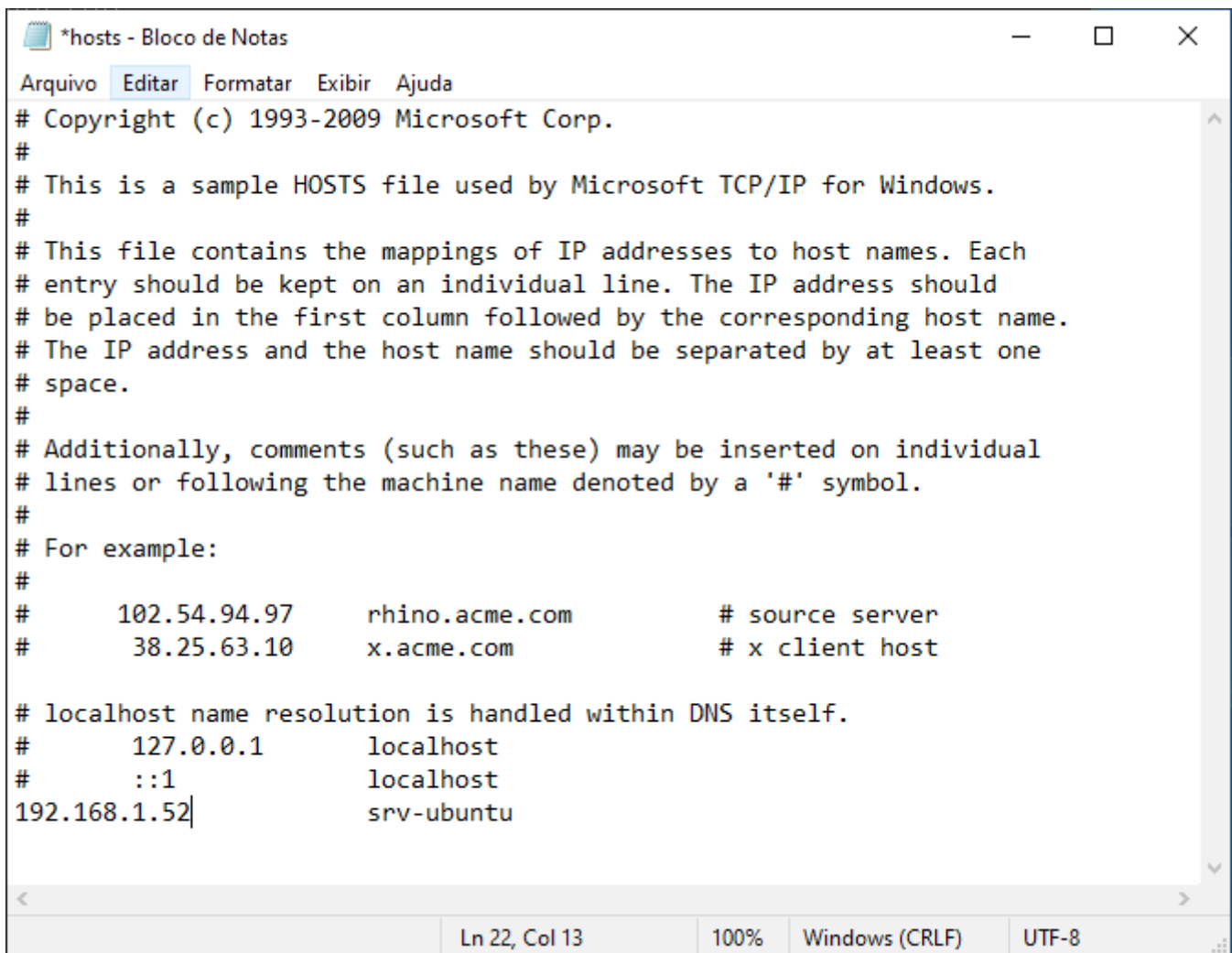
## 9. Configurar C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc\hosts

- Abrir Notepad como Administrador





- Menu Arquivo > Abrir
  - C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc\hosts



```
*hosts - Bloco de Notas
Arquivo  Editar  Formatar  Exibir  Ajuda
# Copyright (c) 1993-2009 Microsoft Corp.
#
# This is a sample HOSTS file used by Microsoft TCP/IP for Windows.
#
# This file contains the mappings of IP addresses to host names. Each
# entry should be kept on an individual line. The IP address should
# be placed in the first column followed by the corresponding host name.
# The IP address and the host name should be separated by at least one
# space.
#
# Additionally, comments (such as these) may be inserted on individual
# lines or following the machine name denoted by a '#' symbol.
#
# For example:
#
# 102.54.94.97 rhino.acme.com # source server
# 38.25.63.10 x.acme.com # x client host
#
# localhost name resolution is handled within DNS itself.
# 127.0.0.1 localhost
# ::1 localhost
192.168.1.52| srv-ubuntu
Ln 22, Col 13 100% Windows (CRLF) UTF-8
```

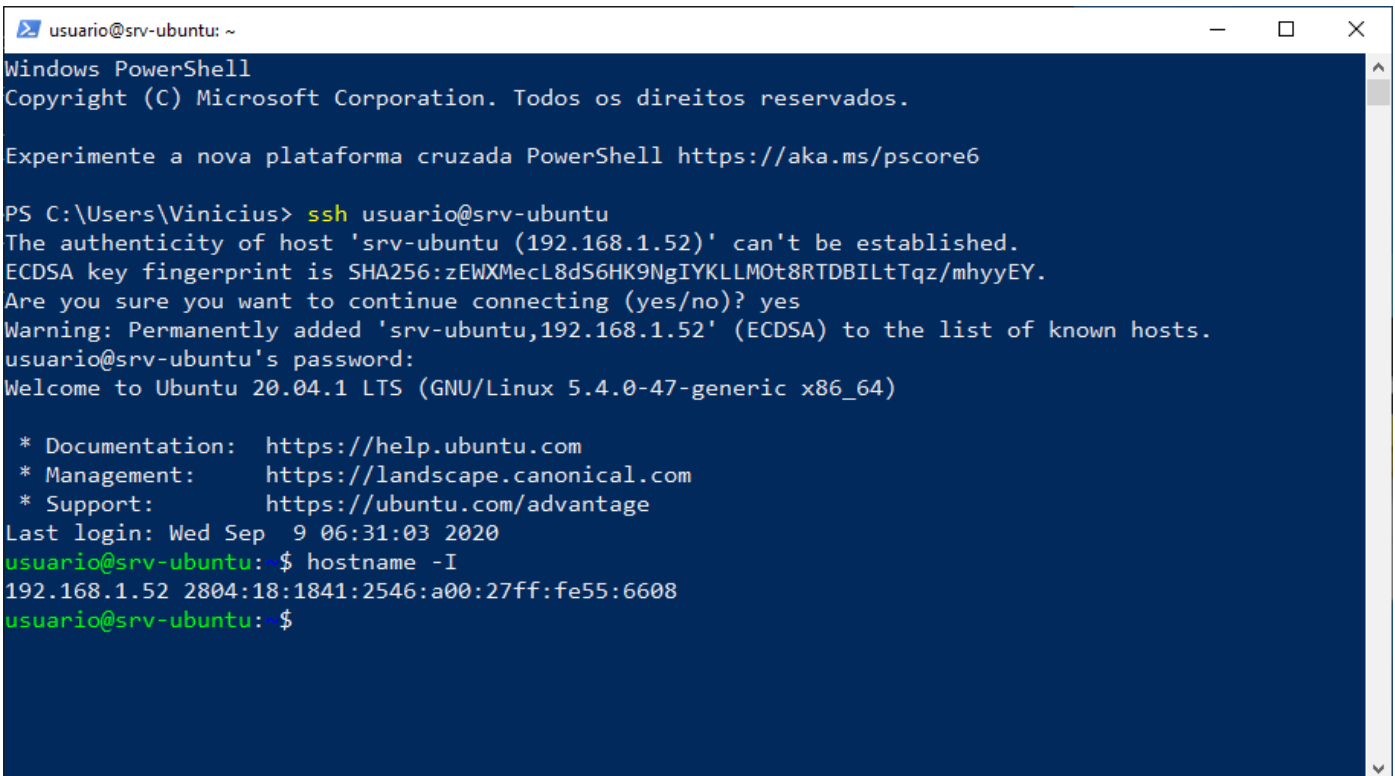
**[ctrl+S]** para salvar

Menu Arquivo > Sair

## Abrir o Windows PowerShell

**ssh usuario@srv-ubuntu**

**yes** para confirmar

A screenshot of a Windows PowerShell terminal window. The title bar shows 'usuario@srv-ubuntu: ~'. The terminal text includes: 'Windows PowerShell', 'Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. Todos os direitos reservados.', 'Experimente a nova plataforma cruzada PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6', 'PS C:\Users\Vinicius> ssh usuario@srv-ubuntu', 'The authenticity of host 'srv-ubuntu (192.168.1.52)' can't be established.', 'ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:zEWXMecL8dS6HK9NgIYKLLMOt8RTDBILtTqz/mhyEY.', 'Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes', 'Warning: Permanently added 'srv-ubuntu,192.168.1.52' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.', 'usuario@srv-ubuntu's password:', 'Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-47-generic x86\_64)', '\* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com', '\* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com', '\* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage', 'Last login: Wed Sep 9 06:31:03 2020', 'usuario@srv-ubuntu: \$ hostname -I', '192.168.1.52 2804:18:1841:2546:a00:27ff:fe55:6608', 'usuario@srv-ubuntu: \$'.

```
usuario@srv-ubuntu: ~
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. Todos os direitos reservados.

Experimente a nova plataforma cruzada PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\Users\Vinicius> ssh usuario@srv-ubuntu
The authenticity of host 'srv-ubuntu (192.168.1.52)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:zEWXMecL8dS6HK9NgIYKLLMOt8RTDBILtTqz/mhyEY.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'srv-ubuntu,192.168.1.52' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
usuario@srv-ubuntu's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-47-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage
Last login: Wed Sep 9 06:31:03 2020
usuario@srv-ubuntu: $ hostname -I
192.168.1.52 2804:18:1841:2546:a00:27ff:fe55:6608
usuario@srv-ubuntu: $
```

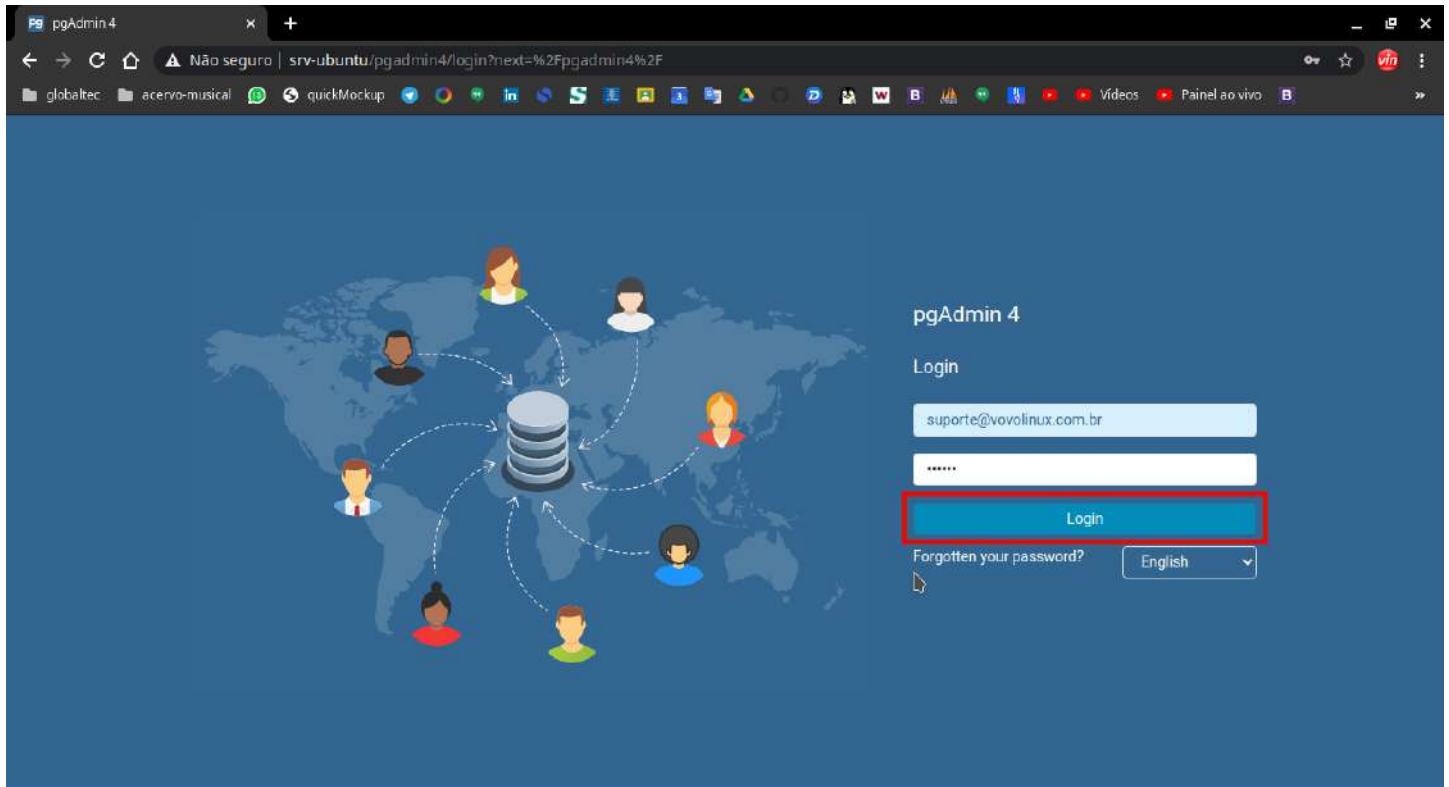
**hostname -I** para confirmar o IP do servidor

## 10. Criar conexão com o servidor de dados PostgreSQL

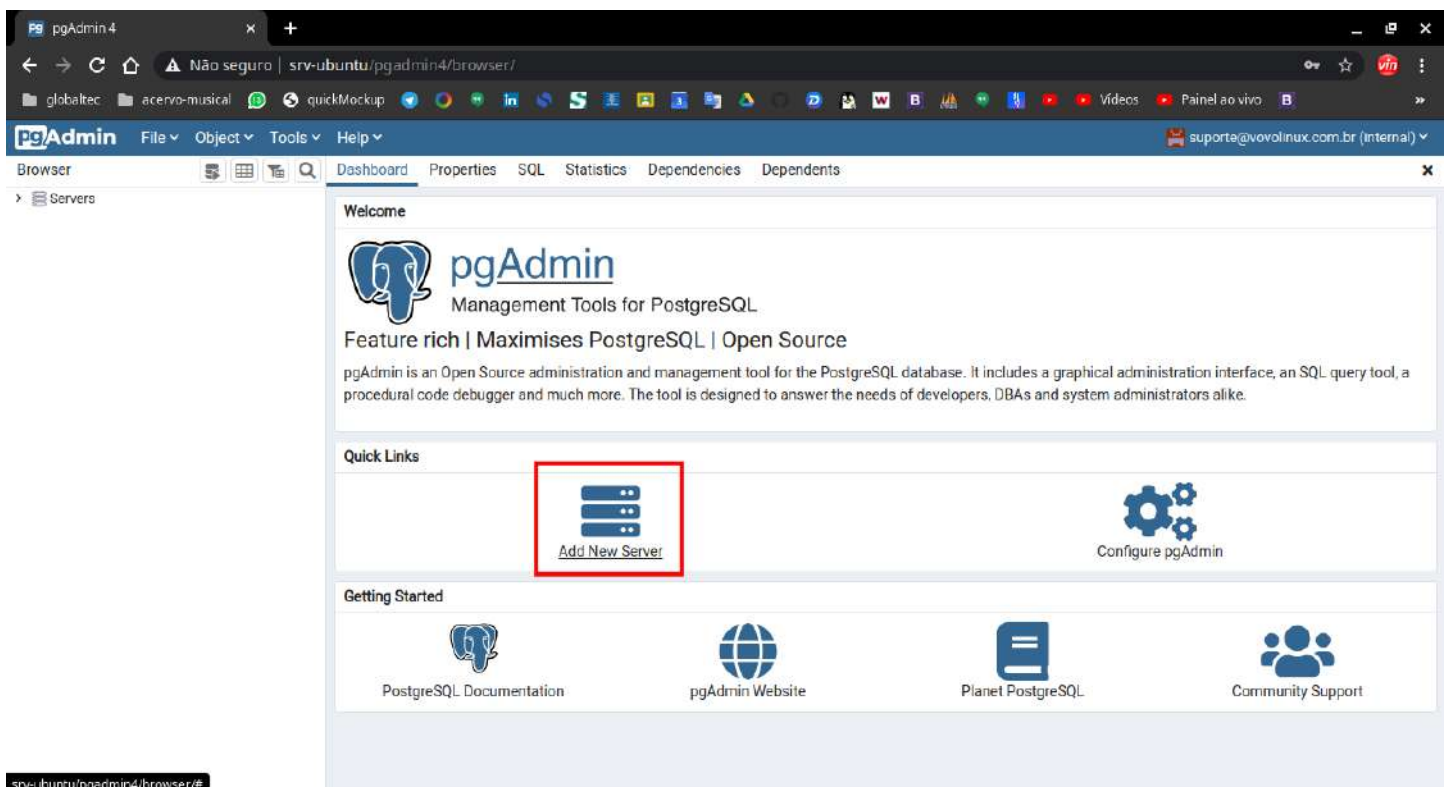
- Acesse o endereço do pgadmin4 no navegador

<http://srv-ubuntu/pgadmin4>

- Efetue o login:

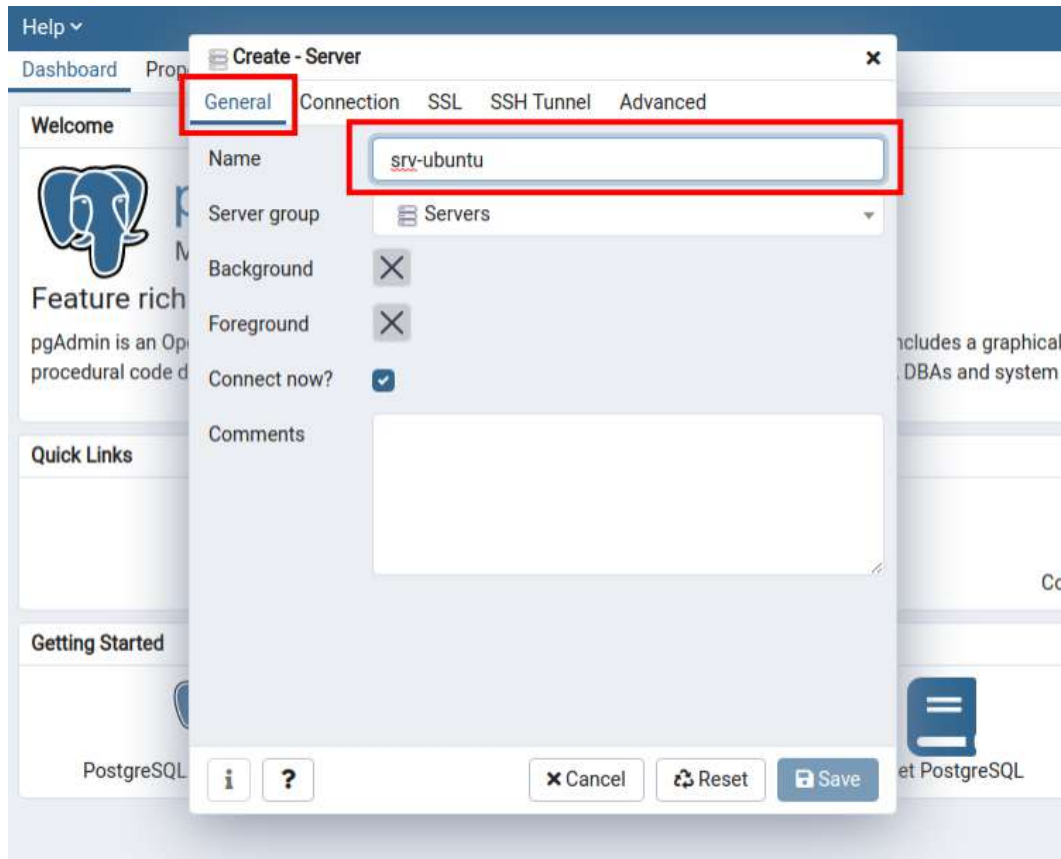


- Clique em Add New Server para adicionar a conexão com o servidor onde está instalado o postgresql

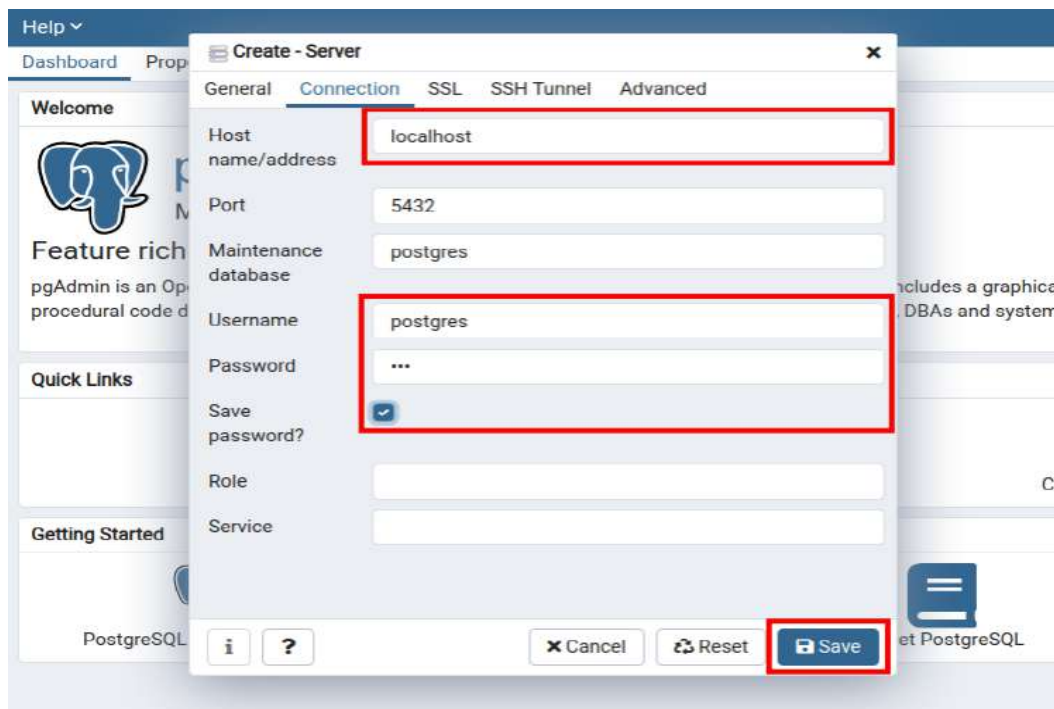




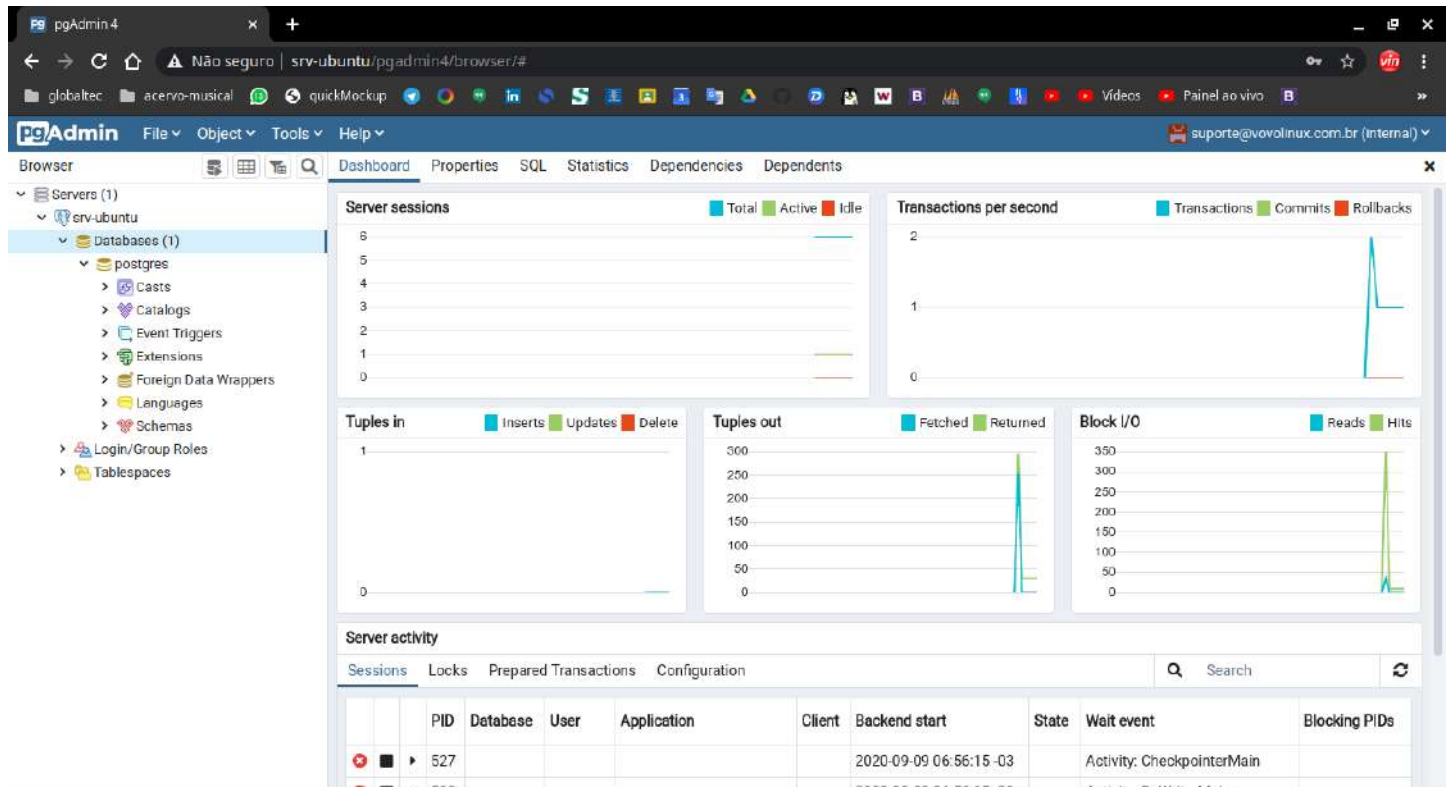
- Informe o nome do servidor



- Informe o endereço do servidor, nesse caso, **localhost**. Informe o usuário e a senha, sendo que o usuário padrão é **postgres**



Se tudo acabar bem, a imagem do sucesso é essa:

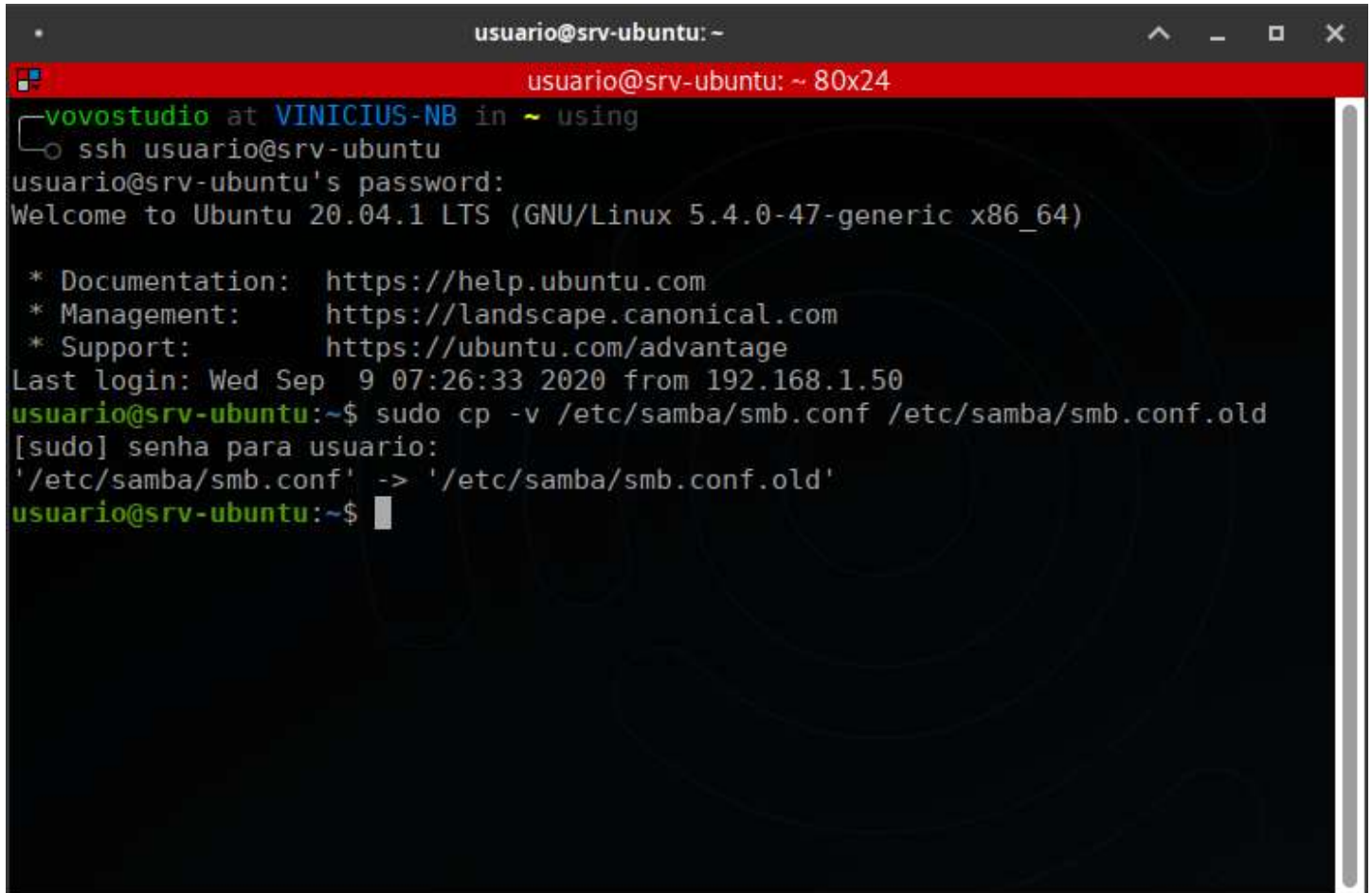


## 11. Configurar o compartilhamento Samba4

Os próximos passos podem ser executados diretamente no terminal do srv-ubuntu ou via ssh no terminal da máquina local. Para Windows, pode ser no Windows PowerShell.

- Fazer o backup do arquivo de configurações do samba

```
sudo cp -v /etc/samba/smb.conf /etc/samba/smb.conf.old
```



```
usuario@srv-ubuntu: ~  
vovostudio at VINICIUS-NB in ~ using  
ssh usuario@srv-ubuntu  
usuario@srv-ubuntu's password:  
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-47-generic x86_64)  
  
* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com  
* Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com  
* Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage  
Last login: Wed Sep  9 07:26:33 2020 from 192.168.1.50  
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ sudo cp -v /etc/samba/smb.conf /etc/samba/smb.conf.old  
[sudo] senha para usuario:  
'/etc/samba/smb.conf' -> '/etc/samba/smb.conf.old'  
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$
```

- Incluir as linhas abaixo do server string

```
# Nome NetBIOS
```

```
netbios name = srv-ubuntu
```

```

usuário@srv-ubuntu: ~
GNU nano 4.8 /etc/samba/smb.conf Modificado

#===== Global Settings =====

[global]

## Browsing/Identification ###

# Change this to the workgroup/NT-domain name your Samba server will part of
workgroup = WORKGROUP

# server string is the equivalent of the NT Description field
server string = %h server (Samba, Ubuntu)

# Nome NetBIOS
netbios name = srv-ubuntu

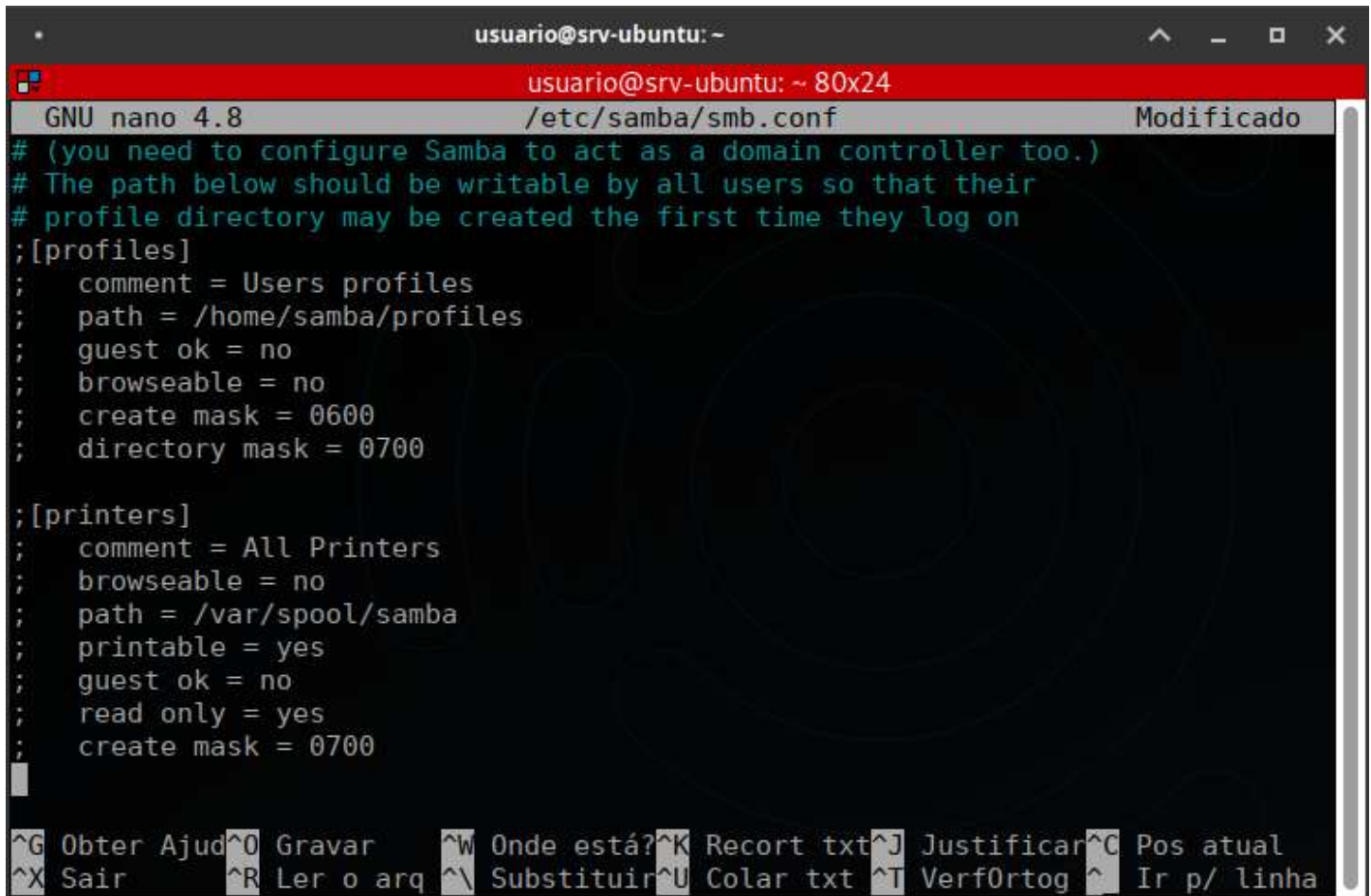
#### Networking ####

# The specific set of interfaces / networks to bind to
# This can be either the interface name or an IP address/netmask;

^G Obter Ajuda ^O Gravar ^W Onde está? ^K Recortar txt ^J Justificar ^C Pos atual
^X Sair ^R Ler o arquivo ^\ Substituir ^U Colar txt ^T Verificar ortografia ^_ Ir p/ linha

```

- Comentar as sessões `[printers]` e `[print$]`, inserindo ; (ponto-e-vírgula) no início das linhas



```
usuario@srv-ubuntu: ~  
GNU nano 4.8 /etc/samba/smb.conf Modificado  
# (you need to configure Samba to act as a domain controller too.)  
# The path below should be writable by all users so that their  
# profile directory may be created the first time they log on  
;[profiles]  
; comment = Users profiles  
; path = /home/samba/profiles  
; guest ok = no  
; browseable = no  
; create mask = 0600  
; directory mask = 0700  
  
;[printers]  
; comment = All Printers  
; browseable = no  
; path = /var/spool/samba  
; printable = yes  
; guest ok = no  
; read only = yes  
; create mask = 0700  
;  
  
^G Obter Ajuda ^O Gravar ^W Onde está? ^K Recorta txt ^J Justificar ^C Pos atual  
^X Sair ^R Ler o arquivo ^\ Substituir ^U Cola txt ^T Verificação ^_ Ir p/ linha
```

- Incluir compartilhamento [pga-storage]

[pga-storage]

path = /var/lib/pgadmin/storage

browseable = yes

writable = yes

create mask = 0660

admin users = www-data

valid users = www-data

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'usuario@srv-ubuntu: ~'. The user is editing the file '/etc/samba/smb.conf' with 'GNU nano 4.8'. The terminal displays the following content:

```

; read only = yes
; guest ok = no
# Uncomment to allow remote administration of Windows print drivers.
# You may need to replace 'lpadmin' with the name of the group your
# admin users are members of.
# Please note that you also need to set appropriate Unix permissions
# to the drivers directory for these users to have write rights in it
; write list = root, @lpadmin

[pga-storage]
comment = Storage de usuários do PgAdmin 4
path = /var/lib/pgadmin/storage/
browseable = yes
readonly = no
writable = yes
create mask = 0660
admin users = www-data
valid users = www-data
  
```

At the bottom of the terminal, a status bar indicates '[ Escritas 254 linhas ]'. Below the status bar is a menu bar with various keyboard shortcuts and their corresponding actions:

^G	Obter Ajuda	^O	Gravar	^W	Onde está?	^K	Recortar txt	^J	Justificar	^C	Pos atual
^X	Sair	^R	Ler o arq	^_	Substituir	^U	Colar txt	^T	Verificar ortog	^	Ir p/ linha

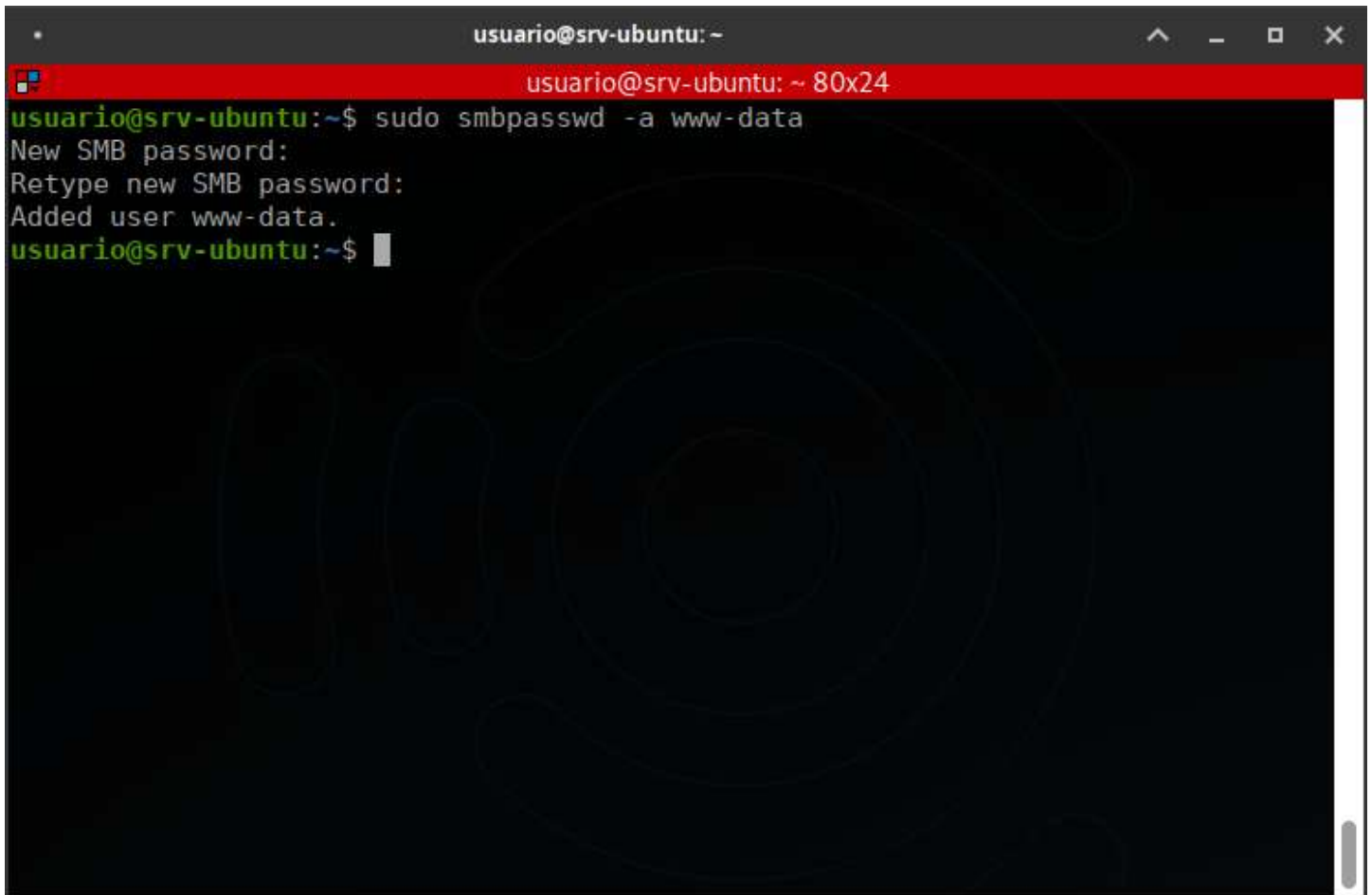
[ctrl+S] para salvar

[ctrl+X] para sair



- Incluir usuário www-data no samba

```
sudo smbpasswd -a www-data
```

A terminal window titled 'usuario@srv-ubuntu: ~' with a red header bar. The terminal shows the command 'sudo smbpasswd -a www-data' being executed. The output is: 'New SMB password:', 'Retype new SMB password:', 'Added user www-data.', followed by a new prompt 'usuario@srv-ubuntu:~\$'.

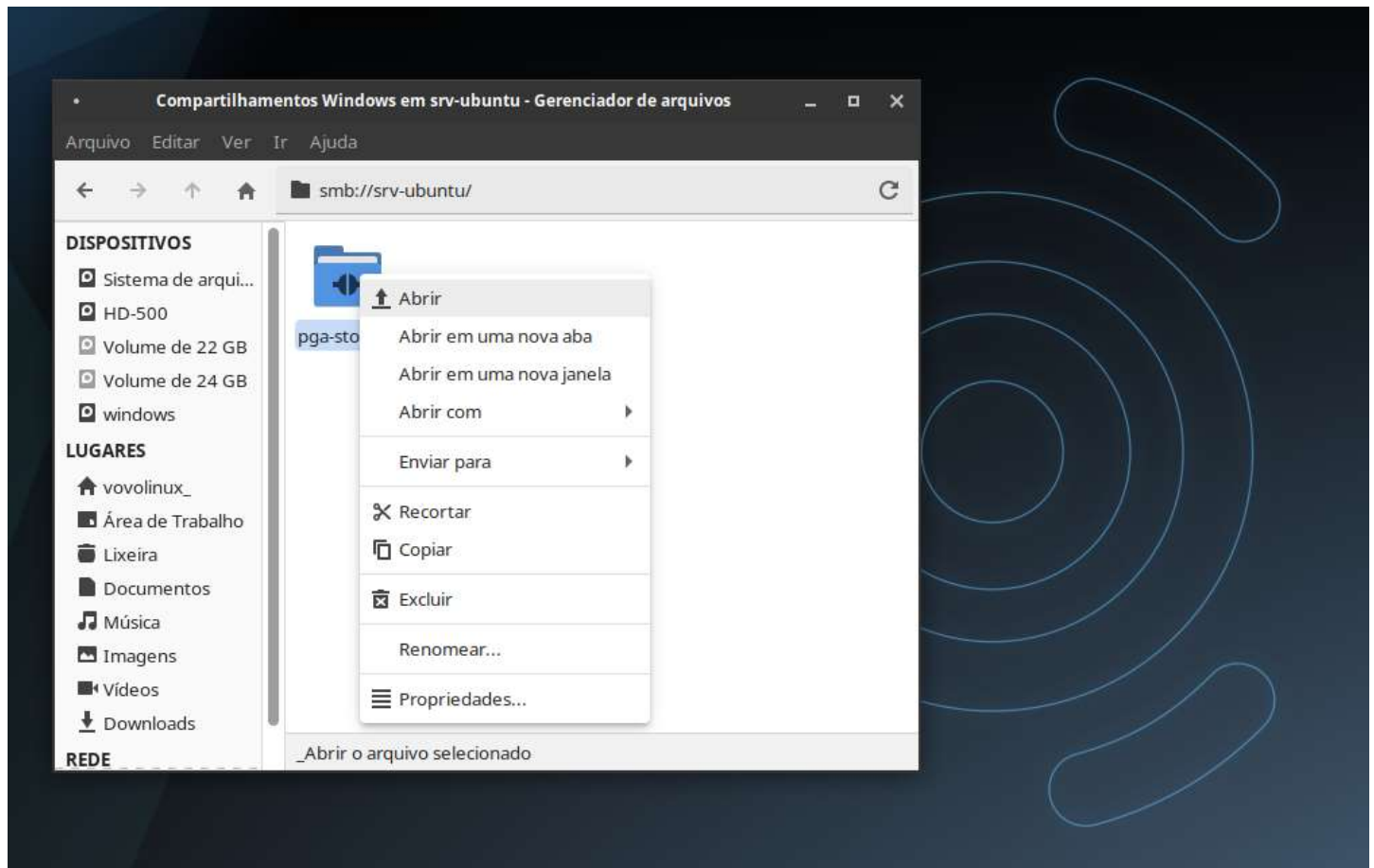
```
usuario@srv-ubuntu: ~  
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$ sudo smbpasswd -a www-data  
New SMB password:  
Retype new SMB password:  
Added user www-data.  
usuario@srv-ubuntu:~$
```

- Reiniciar o serviço do samba

```
sudo systemctl restart smbd.service
```

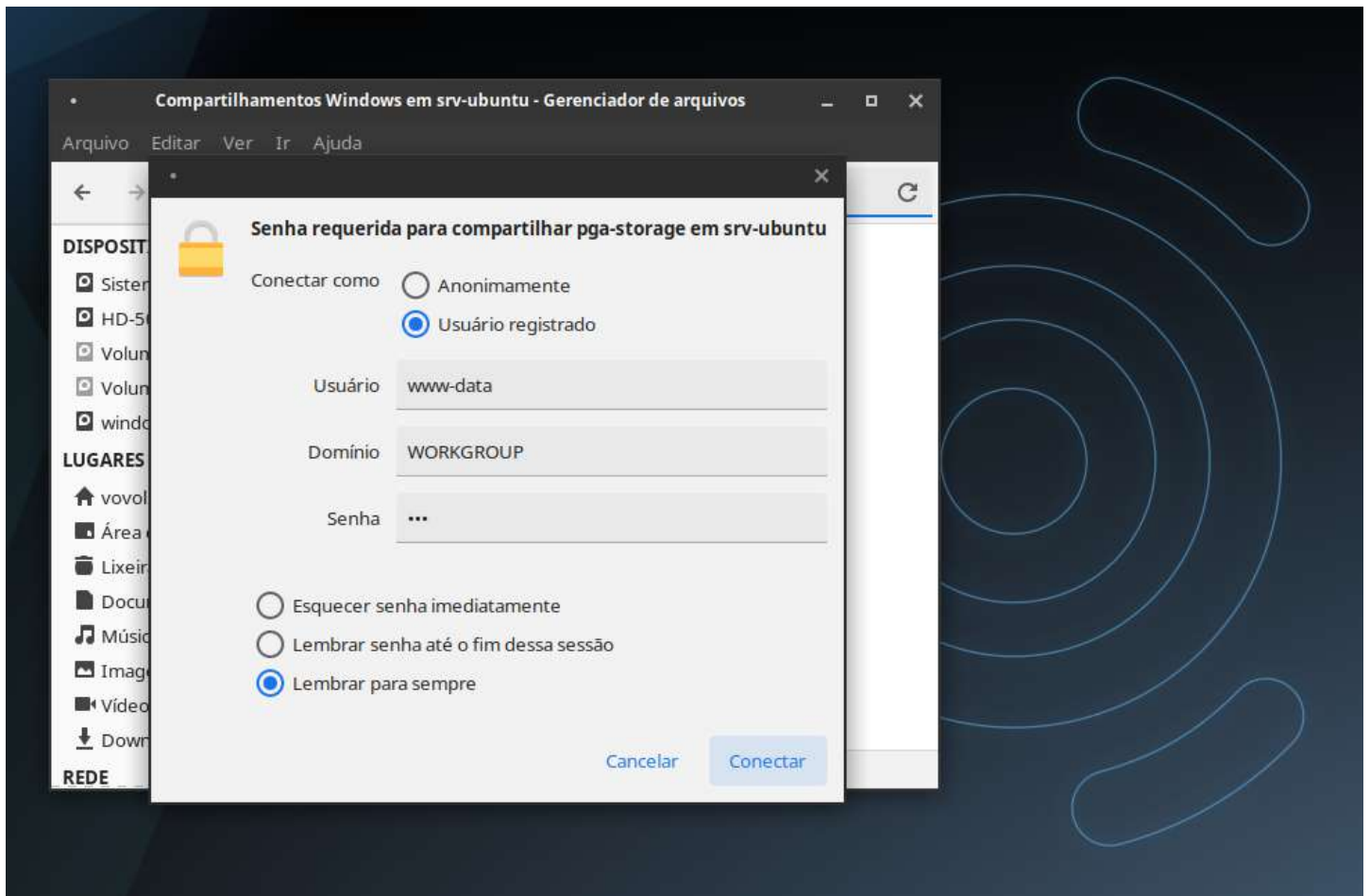
## 12.Acessar o compartilhamento utilizando cliente Linux

- Digite o endereço do servidor no gerenciador de arquivos  
<smb://srv-ubuntu/>
- Clique direito no diretório pga-storage, depois em Abrir



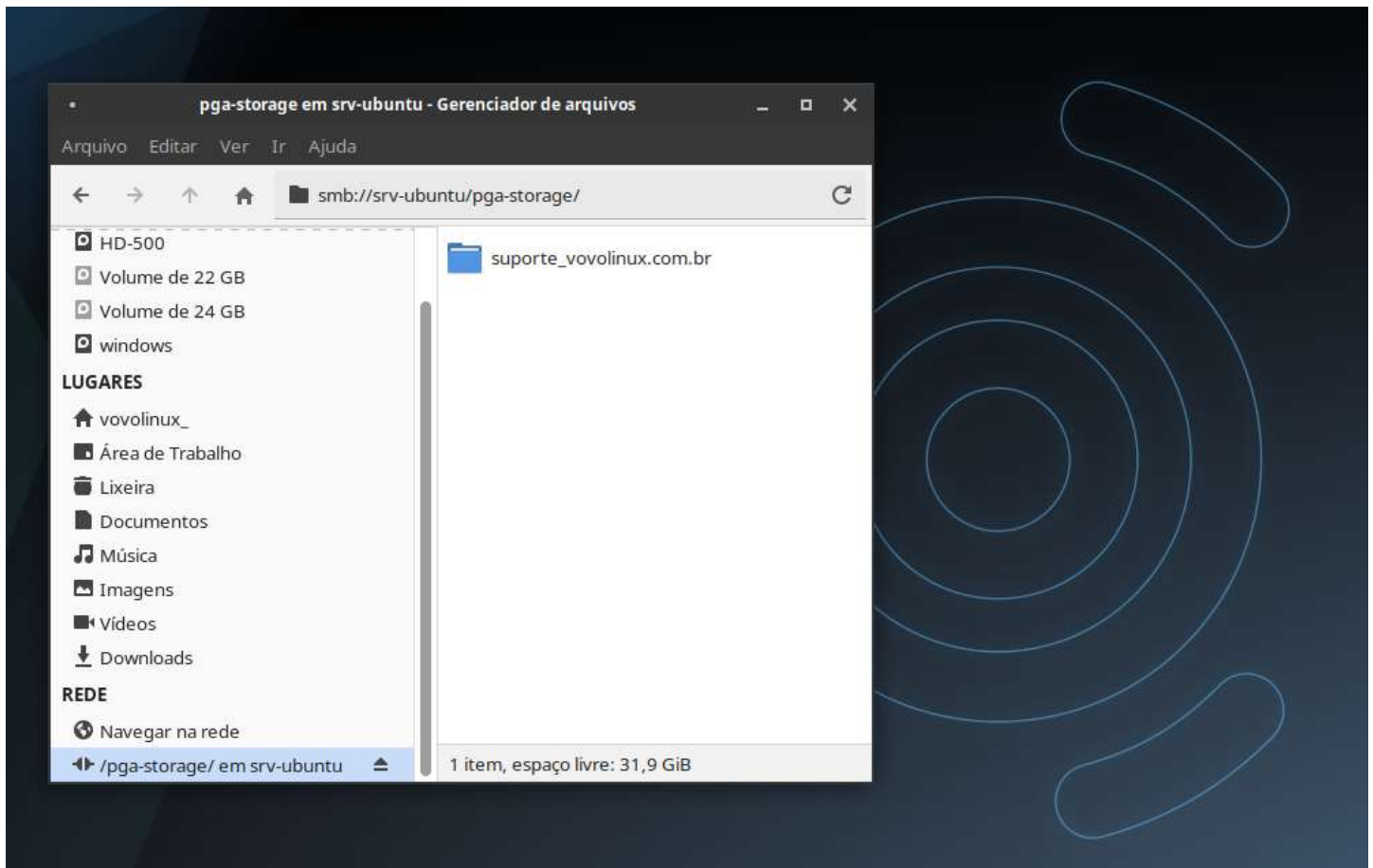


- Informe as credenciais de rede, marcando a opção para lembrar, depois clique em Conectar



Serão exibidos os diretórios dos usuários do PgAdmin4.

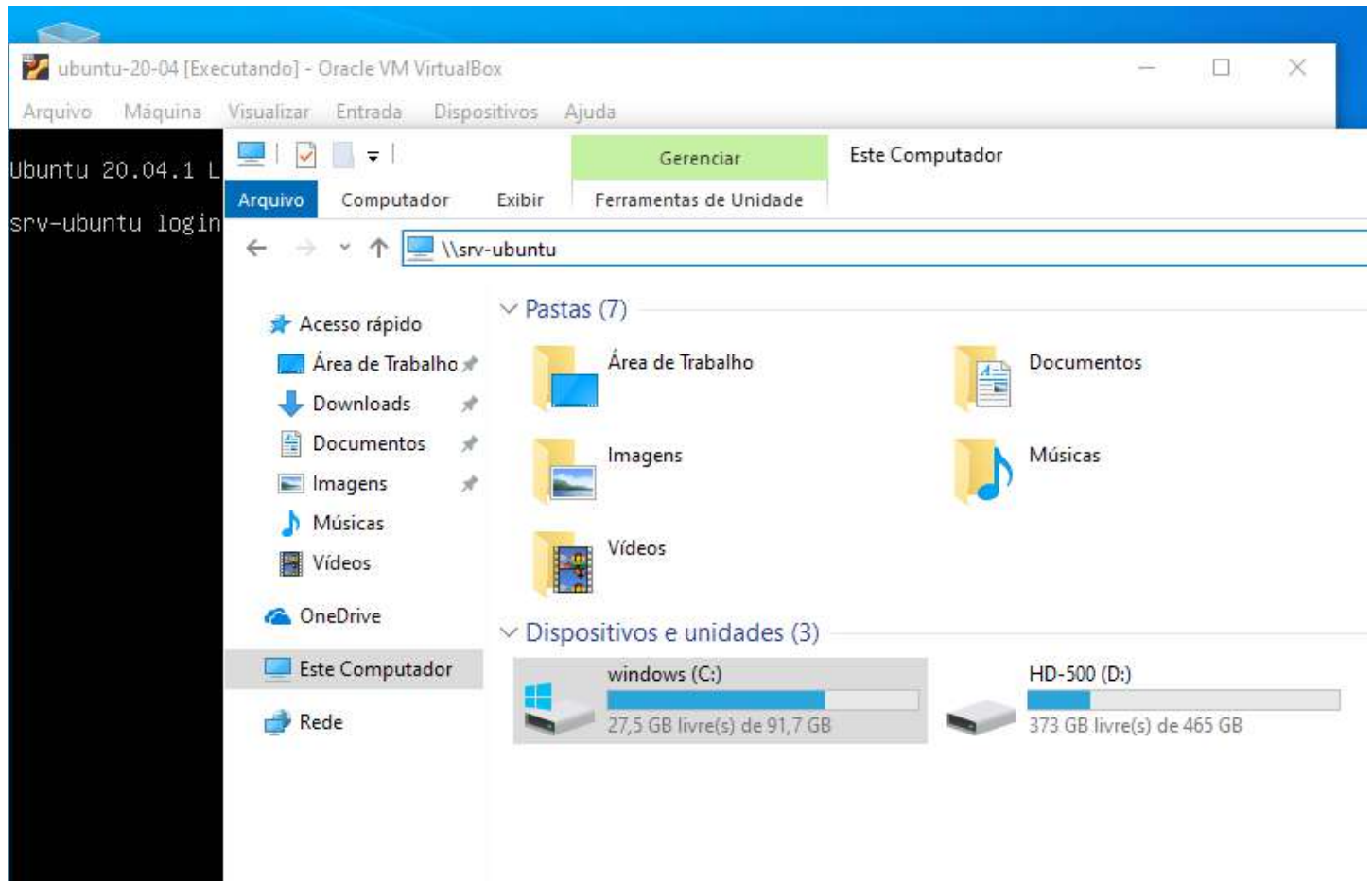
Os diretórios serão utilizados para fazer uploads e execuções de scripts pelo Query Tools do PgAdmin4.



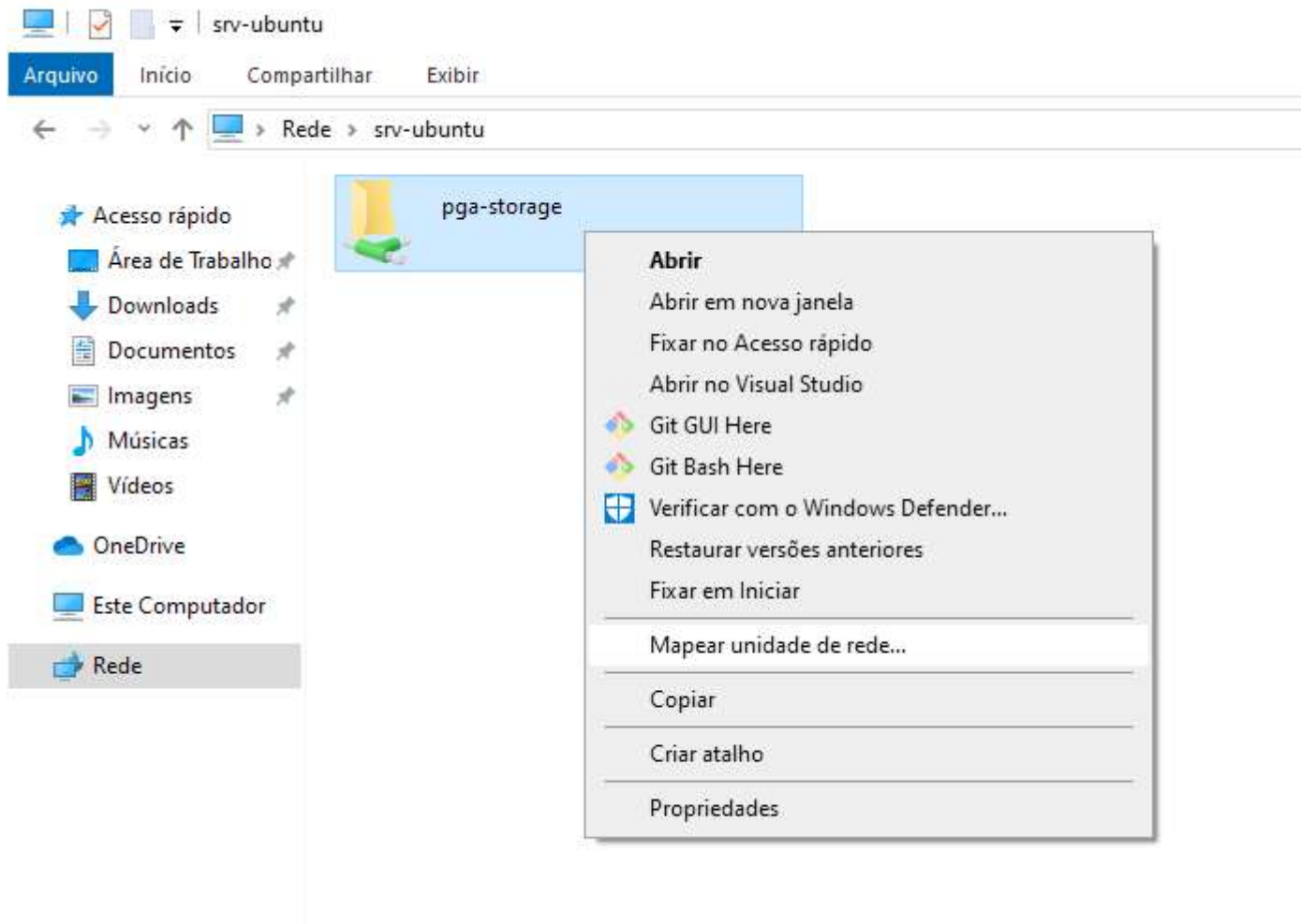
## 13.Acessar o compartilhamento utilizando cliente Windows

- Digite o endereço do servidor no gerenciador de arquivos

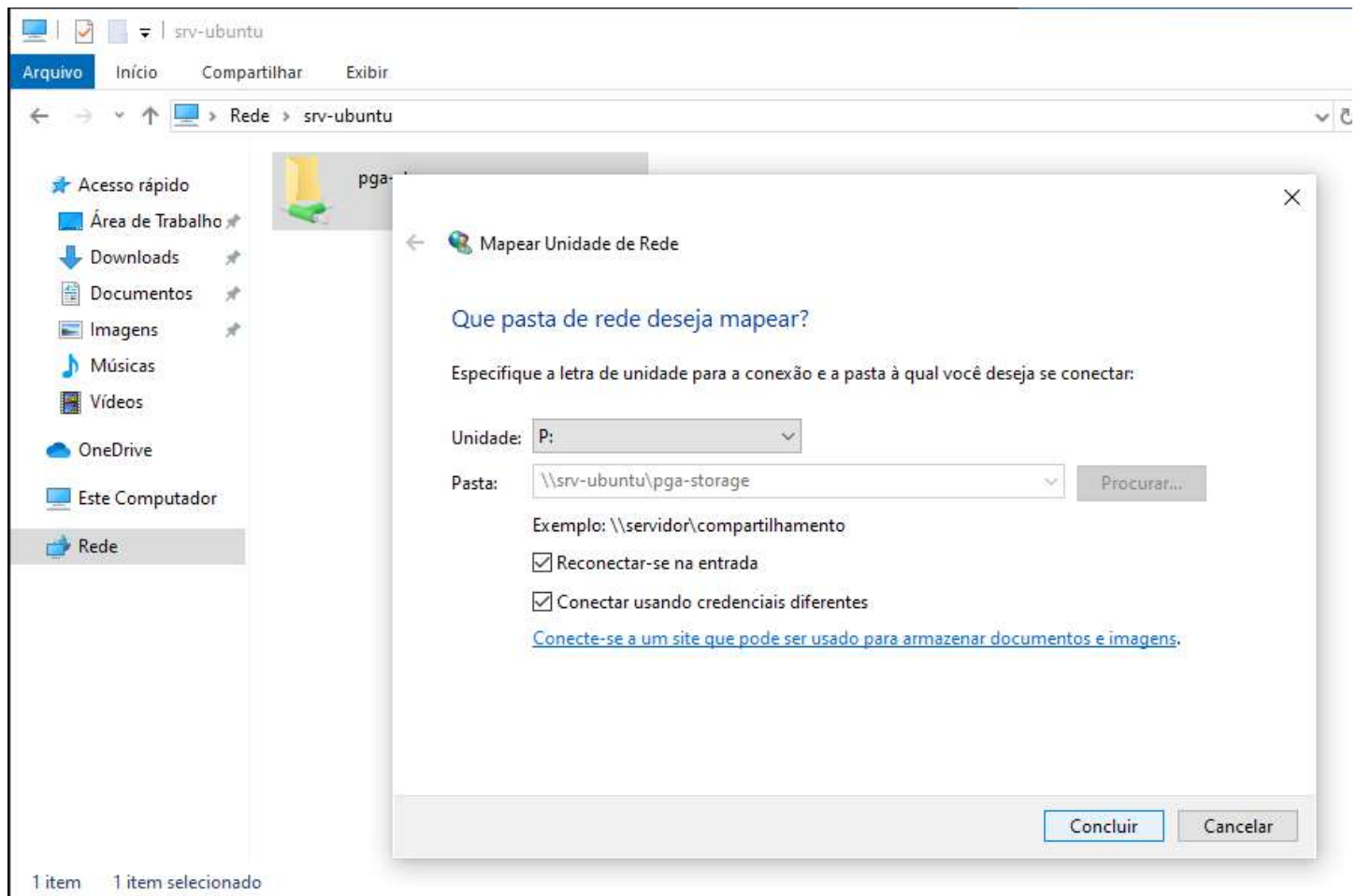
**\\srv-ubuntu**



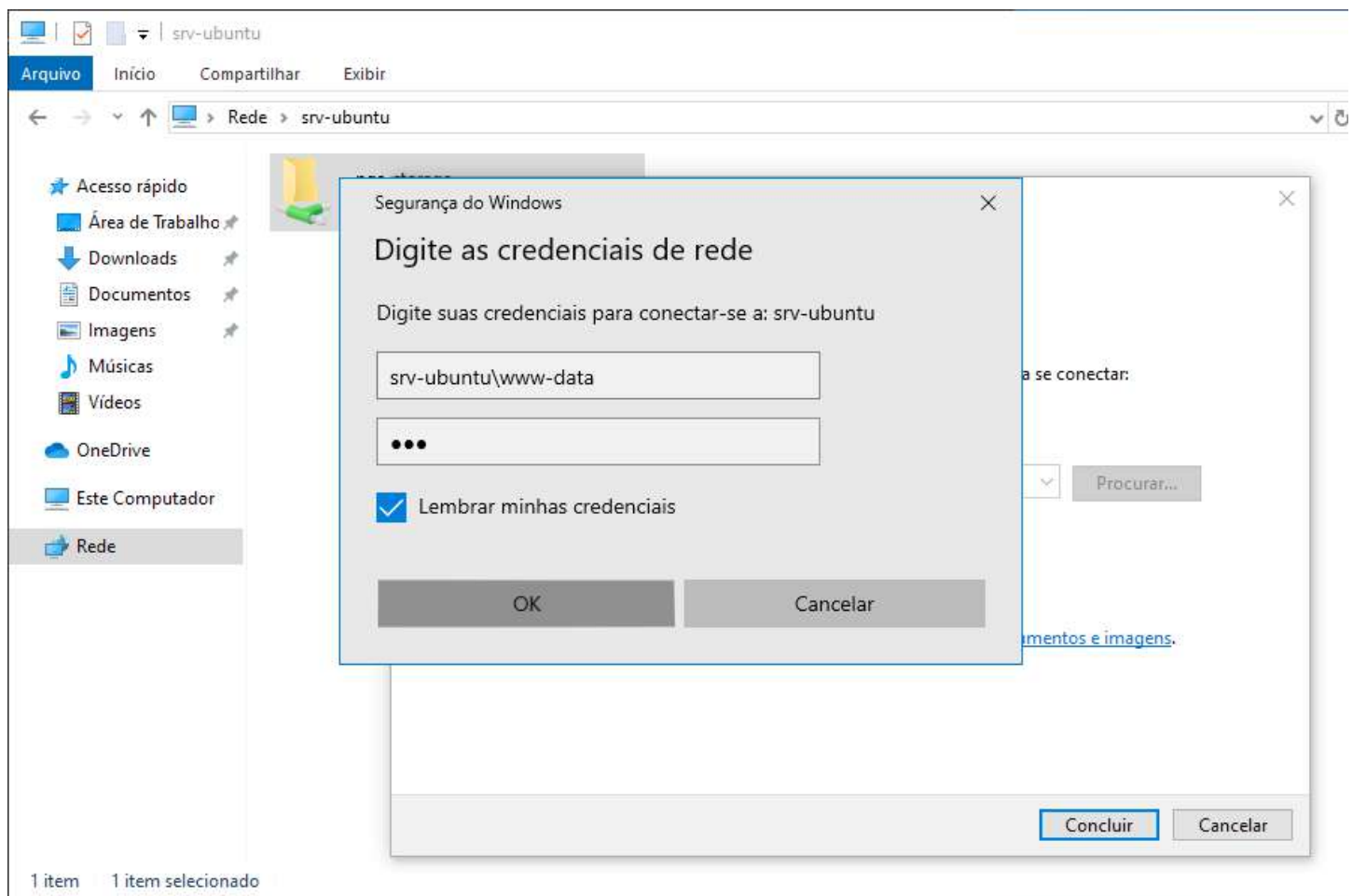
- Clique direito no diretório **pga-storage**, depois em Mapear unidade de rede...



- Selecione a letra da unidade, e marque as opções de **Reconectar-se na entrada** e **Conectar usando credenciais diferentes**

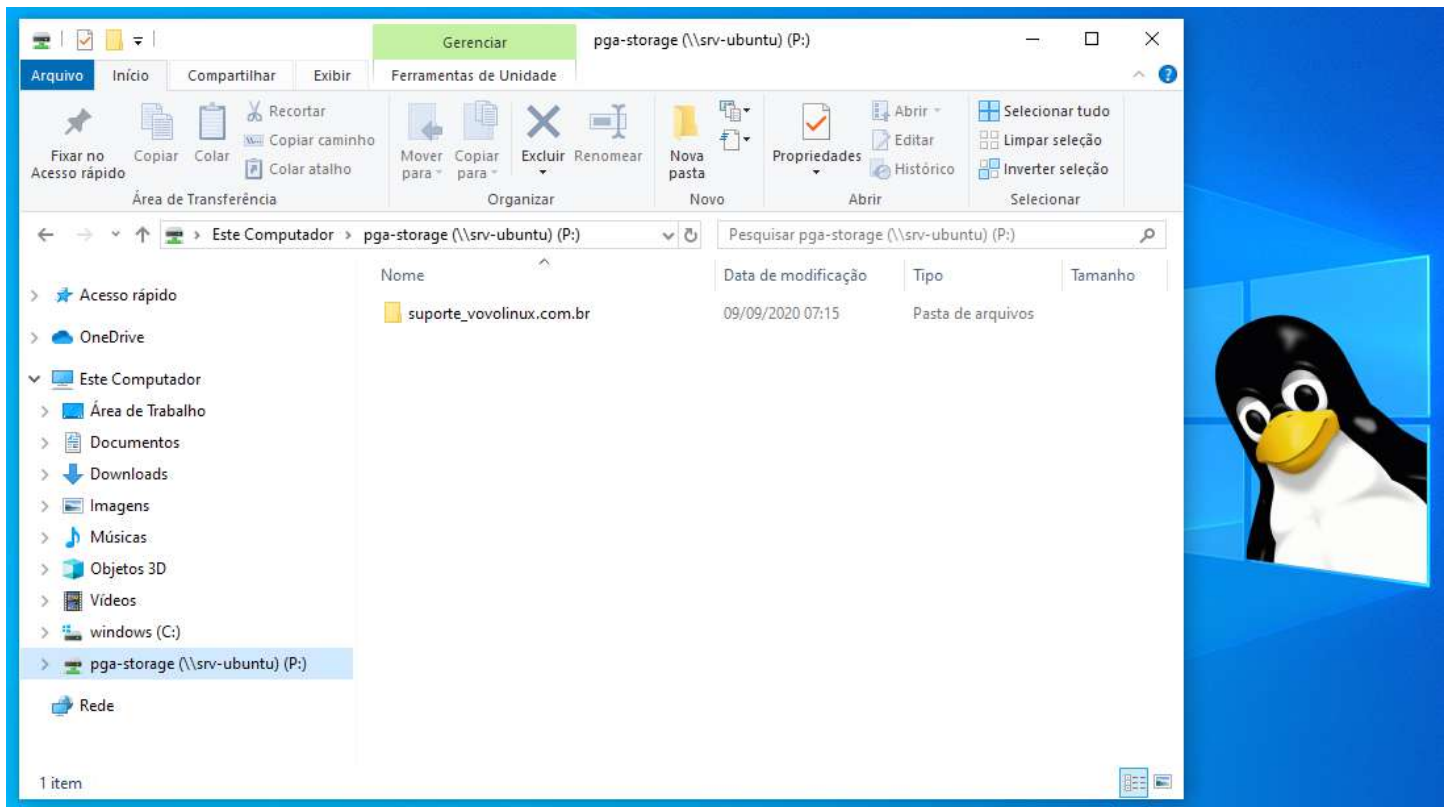


- Informe as credenciais de rede, marcando a opção para lembrar, depois clique em **OK**



Serão exibidos os diretórios dos usuários do PgAdmin4.

Os diretórios serão utilizados para fazer uploads e execuções de scripts pelo Query Tools do PgAdmin4.



**Só isso.**

**Simples como voar, sem trauma e sem teoria.**

**Compartilhar o conhecimento é aprender.**

**(Vovolinux, ou alguém que não me lembro agora)**

GitHub:

<https://github.com/viniciusalopes>

Youtube:

<https://www.youtube.com/vovolinux>

<https://www.youtube.com/user/viniciusalopesGO>

