

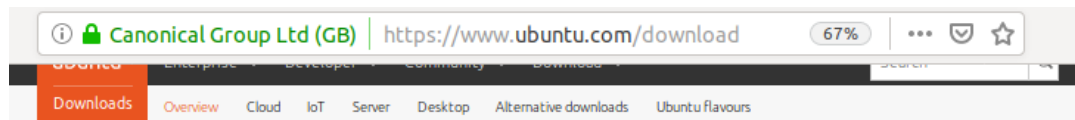
Ubuntu Server

An overview to using ubuntu server
...as your desktop platform!

Waikato Linux Users Group
Ian Stewart
26 November 2018

Download

<https://www.ubuntu.com/download>



Ubuntu downloads

Ubuntu Desktop ›

Download Ubuntu desktop and replace your current operating system whether it's Windows or Mac OS, or, run Ubuntu alongside it.

Do you want to upgrade? [Follow our simple guide](#)

Ubuntu Server ›

Whether you want to configure a simple file server or build a fifty thousand-node cloud, you can rely on Ubuntu Server and its five years of guaranteed free upgrades.

Ubuntu Cloud ›

Ubuntu is the reference OS for OpenStack. Try Canonical's OpenStack on a single machine or start building a production cloud on a cluster — just add servers.

Ubuntu flavours ›

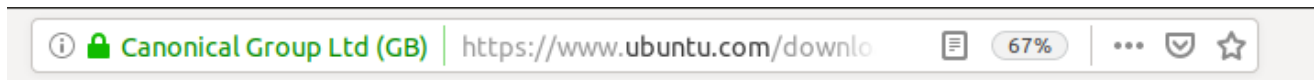
Ubuntu flavours offer a unique way to experience Ubuntu with different choices of default applications and settings, backed by the full Ubuntu archive for packages and updates.

Ubuntu for IoT ›

Are you a developer who wants to try snappy Ubuntu Core? The new, transactionally updated Ubuntu for clouds and devices.

Download

https://www.ubuntu.com/download



Download Ubuntu Server

Ubuntu Server 18.04.1 LTS

The long-term support version of Ubuntu Server, including the Queens release of OpenStack and support guaranteed until April 2023 — 64-bit only.

This release uses our new installer, Subiquity. If you need support for options not implemented in Subiquity, such as encrypted filesystem support, the traditional installer can be found on the [alternative downloads](#) page.

[Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS release notes](#)

Download

For other versions of Ubuntu including torrents, the network installer, a list of local mirrors, and past releases see our [alternative downloads](#).

Ubuntu Server 18.10

The latest version of Ubuntu Server, including nine months of security and maintenance updates, until July 2019.

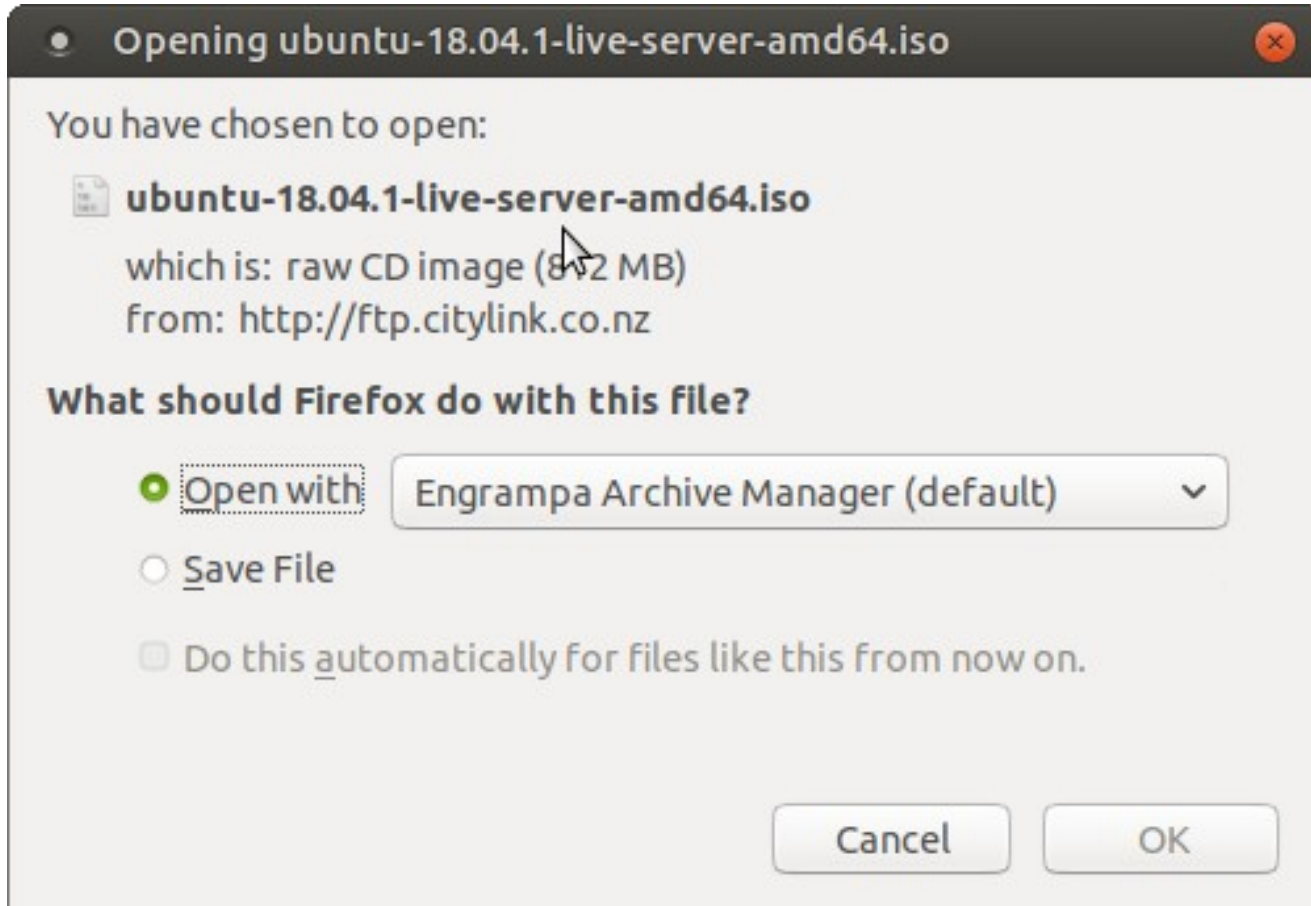
[Ubuntu Server 18.10 release notes](#)

Download

For other versions of Ubuntu including torrents, the network installer, a list of local mirrors, and past releases see our [alternative downloads](#).

Download

Ubuntu-18.04.1-live-server-amd64.iso



Ubuntu-18.04.1-live-server-amd64 – Fine Print

This release uses our new installer, Subiquity. If you need support for options not implemented in Subiquity, such as encrypted filesystem support, the traditional installer can be found on the [alternative downloads](#) page.

Screenshots of Subiquity installer can be found at

http://landoflinux.com/linux_install_ubuntu_server_1804.html

Configure at least one interface this server can use to talk to other machines, and which preferably provides sufficient access for updates.

```
enp0s3    > Will use DHCP for IPv4, currently has address: 192.168.0.70
           Has no IPv6 configuration, currently has address: fe80::a00:27ff:fe39:4b90
           08:00:27:39:4b:90 Intel 82540EM Gigabit (1G)
```

[Done]
[Back]

4 / 9

Select an interface to configure it or select Done to continue

Ubuntu-
18.04.1-live-
server-amd64

Sample
subiquity
Installation
screen

Note: No wifi
device

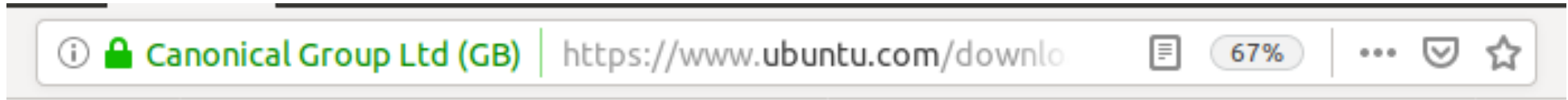
Ubuntu-18.04.1-live-server-amd64

- Uses the new “subiquity” installer.
- Only recognises ethernet. Must be connected to continue
- Does not support setting up with wifi
- 9 x Input Screens to perform install
- May not be suitable as a base for Desktop Environment.

Try the alternative downloads:

<https://www.ubuntu.com/download/alternative-downloads#alternate-ubuntu-server-installer>

Alternative Ubuntu Server using “d-i” installer.



Alternative Ubuntu Server installer

If you require advanced networking and storage features such as; LVM, RAID, multipath, vlans, bonds, or re-using existing partitions, you will want to continue to use the alternate installer.

[Download the alternate installer](#) 

Other images and mirrors

For other versions of the Ubuntu installer please select your nearest mirror; however, we recommend you use the [standard installer](#) as all other packages are available in Ubuntu Software Centre.

[See all Ubuntu mirrors](#) 

Past releases and other flavours

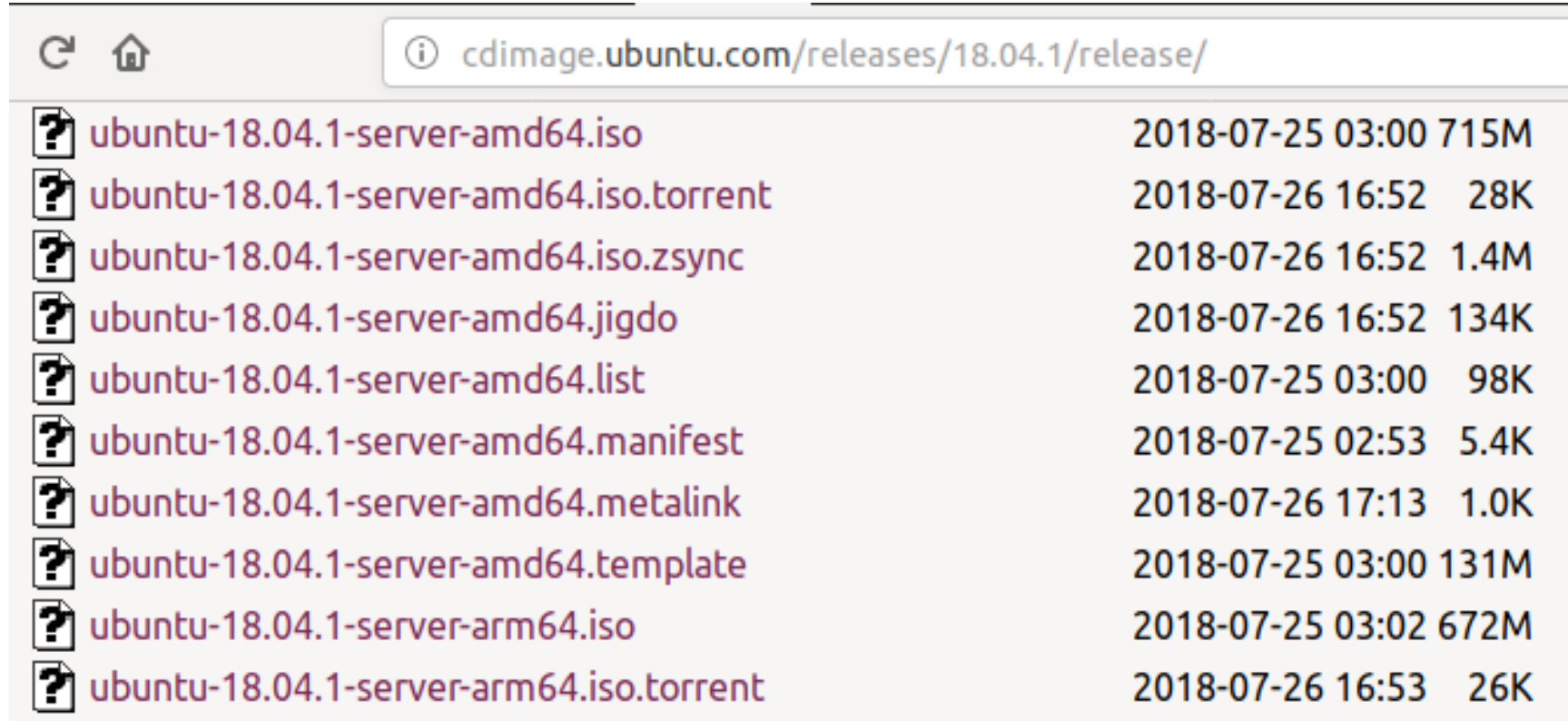
Looking for an older release of Ubuntu? Whether you need an obsolete release or a previous LTS point release with its original stack, you can find them in past releases.











[Past releases](#) 

Check out:

<https://www.pugetsystems.com/labs/hpc/The-Best-Way-To-Install-Ubuntu-18-04-with-NVIDIA-Drivers-and-any-Desktop-Flavor-1178/>

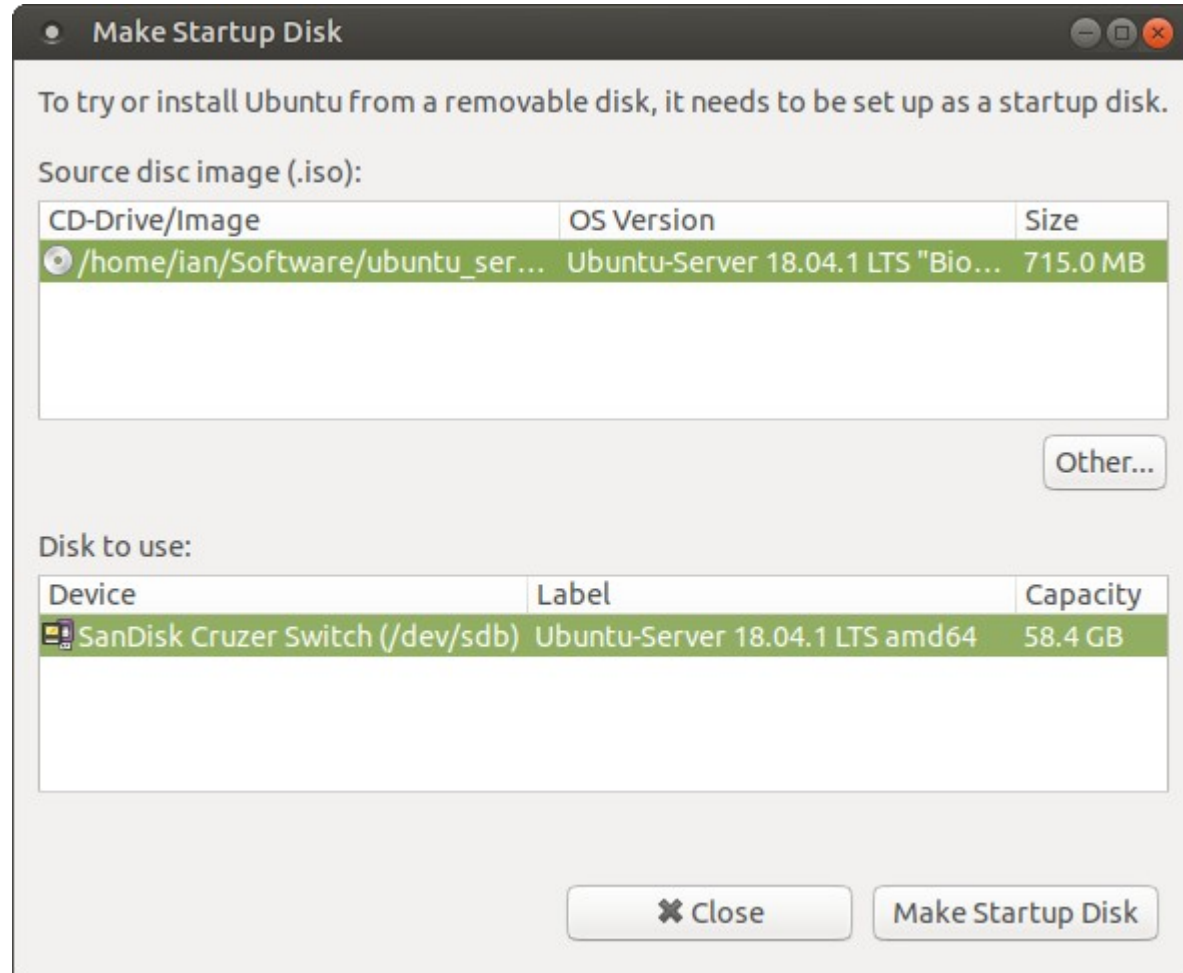
<http://cdimage.ubuntu.com/releases/18.04.1/release/>



 ubuntu-18.04.1-server-amd64.iso	2018-07-25 03:00	715M
 ubuntu-18.04.1-server-amd64.iso.torrent	2018-07-26 16:52	28K
 ubuntu-18.04.1-server-amd64.iso.zsync	2018-07-26 16:52	1.4M
 ubuntu-18.04.1-server-amd64.jigdo	2018-07-26 16:52	134K
 ubuntu-18.04.1-server-amd64.list	2018-07-25 03:00	98K
 ubuntu-18.04.1-server-amd64.manifest	2018-07-25 02:53	5.4K
 ubuntu-18.04.1-server-amd64.metalink	2018-07-26 17:13	1.0K
 ubuntu-18.04.1-server-amd64.template	2018-07-25 03:00	131M
 ubuntu-18.04.1-server-arm64.iso	2018-07-25 03:02	672M
 ubuntu-18.04.1-server-arm64.iso.torrent	2018-07-26 16:53	26K

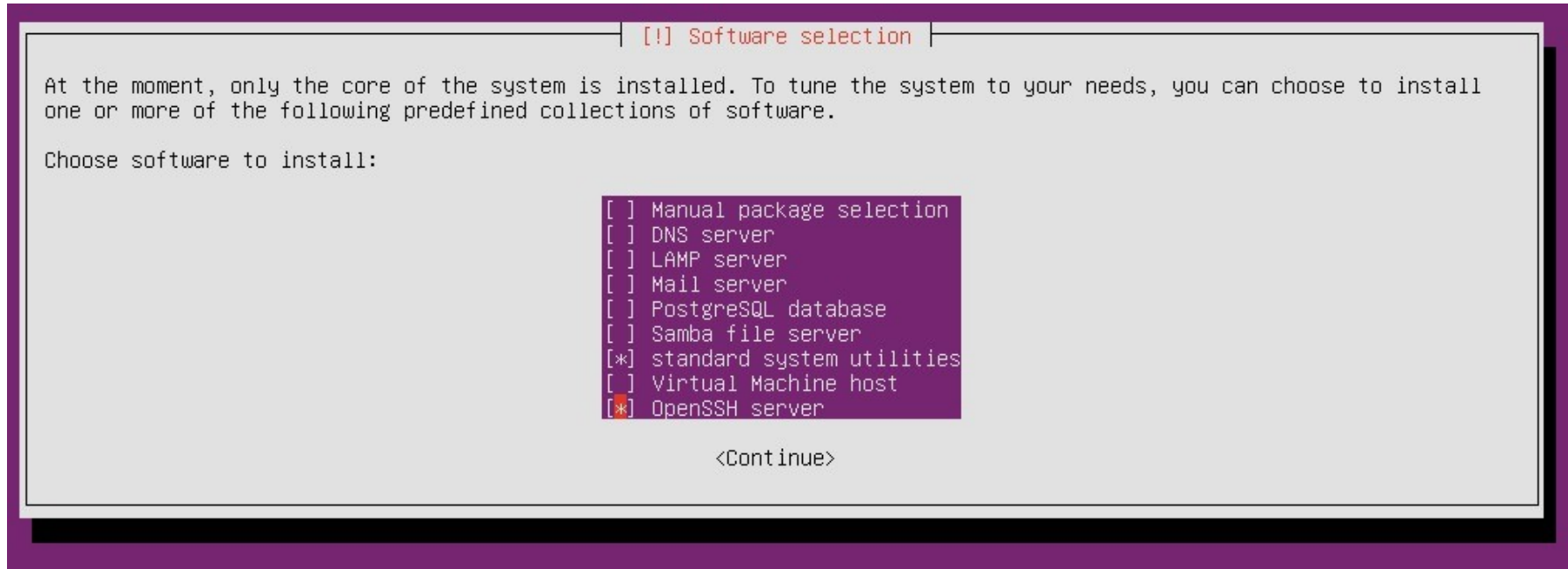
Processor platforms supported:
amd64, arm64, ppc64el, s390 x,
-preinstalled-server-armhf+raspi2.img.xz

Make a bootable USB stick



Installation

- Boot USB stick
- Ability to select ethernet or wifi
- ~30 x Input screens to perform install (with wifi)
- Option to select which server applications to install. (E.g. printer, samba file, DNS.)



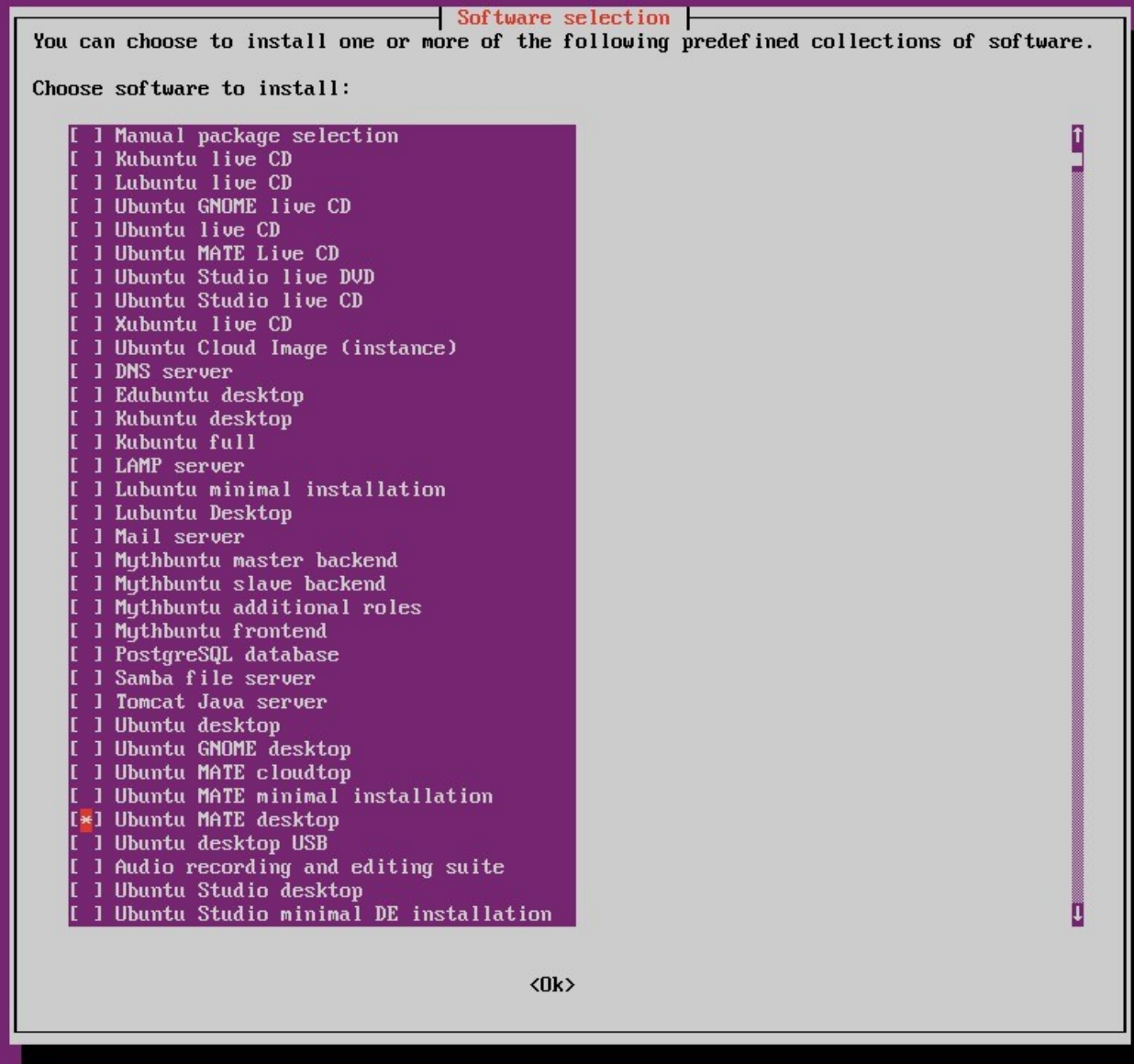
Installation

- Finish install. Shutdown and boot disk drive.
- Boots up to the login prompt. Username / Password
- `$ sudo apt update`
- `$ sudo apt dist-upgrade (143 packages 72 security)`
- Six consoles: Ctrl + Alt + F1 to F6.

Taskel application

\$ sudo taskel

Initial default is that only Basic Ubuntu Server is installed.



Taskel application

Includes options to add:

- OpenSSH, DNS, LAMP, Mail, PostgreSQL, Print, Samba File, Tomcat Java servers
- Graphical Environment: Kubuntu, Lubuntu, Gnome, Mate,
- Graphical Choice of Desktop (includes LibreOffice, etc) or Minimal.

Graphical / Console modes

- After installing Graphical app, then boot will take you to the graphical environment.
- Can use Ctrl + Alt + F1 to F6 (to drop to consoles)
- Use Ctrl + Alt + F7 (to return to graphical environment)
- `$ runlevel` returns N5 (Previously None, now level 5)
- `$ systemctl get-default` (returns graphical.target)
- `$ systemctl set default multiuser.target` (sets runlevel to 3 and on reboot stops at console login prompt.)

Graphical / Console modes

- \$ startx doesn't work (sudo apt install init)
- \$ systemctl isolate graphical.target (Start graphical env)
- \$ systemctl status graphical.target
- \$ systemctl isolate multi-user.target (Stop graphical env. Screen goes blank, Ctrl + Alt + F1 opens main console)

Potential Uses

- Normally run as a headless server.
- Ability to launch graphical environment as required.
- Ability to change graphical environments. Mate, KDE, etc.

Bug?

- Install a Graphical environment using tasksel.
- `$ systemctl set-default multi-user.target`
- Reboot up to console
- `$ systemctl isolate graphical.target`
- Attempt to login to Graphical environment fails with:

Unable to contactsettings server

Failed to connect to socket `//run/user/1000/bus:`

Connection refused

Unable to load a failsafe session name. Possible causes:
Xfconfd isn't running (D-Bus setup problem); environmental variable `$XDG_CONFIG_DIRS` is set incorrectly (must include `"/etc"`), or `xfce4-session` is install incorrectly

Workaround...

- Do not use tasksel to install graphical environment.
- `$ sudo apt install lxde-common --no-install-recommends.`
- `$ sudo apt install lubuntu-core --no-install-recommends`
- Create xsessions file: `$ touch ~/.xsessions`
- Edit .xsessions: `$ nano ~/.xsessions`
- Add the line: `lxsession -s Lubuntu -e LXDE`
- `$ systemctl set-default multi-users.target`
- `$ reboot`
- See: <https://ubuntuforums.org/showthread.php?t=2222849>

Perform Demonstration on Server of...

- Taskset
- Runlevel
- Systemctl get default
- Systemctl status graphical.target
- Systemctl status multi-user.target
- Systemctl isolate graphical.target
- Systemctl isolate multi-user.target

Additional Considerations

- Auto-mounting of USB sticks as a server
- pumount for clean dismounting of USB disks
- Changing Wifi Networks

Information on automounting USB drives

A full graphical environment distro will provide automatic mounting of USB drives.

- The ubuntu server does not auto-mount USB drives.
- USB drives can be manually mounted. E.g.
\$ sudo mkdir /mnt/usbdrive
\$ sudo mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/usbdrive
\$ ls //mnt/usbdrive/
- To automate USB drive mounting...

usbmount and automountusb for mounting USB drives in a console only mode system

- `$ sudo apt install usbmount`
- Plug in usb stick(s) `/media/usb0/ ... /media/usb7/`
- Bug needs udevd override: `MountFlags=shared`
- <https://github.com/raamsri/automount-usb>
- Download files and run `CONFIGURE.sh`
- Plug in usb stick `/media/sdb1/` or if USB stick has label “my64gbstick” then `/media/my64gbstick/`

pmount / pumount

- If in console environment and using usb mount or automount usb, then you should dismount the USB drive before removing it.
- Recommendation is to use pumount . E.g.
\$ pumount /media/sdb1
- May need to \$ sudo apt install pmount
- pumount (“policy umount”) is a wrapper around the standard umount program which permits normal users to umount removable devices without a matching /etc/fstab entry. <https://linux.die.net/man/1/pumount>

Hardwired wifi

- wifi setup information in `/etc/netplan/01-netcfg.yaml`

```
# This file describes the network interfaces  
# available on your system
```

```
network:
```

```
  version: 2
```

```
  renderer: networkd
```

```
  wifis:
```

```
    wlp7s4:
```

```
      dhcp4: yes
```

```
      access-points:
```

```
        MyWifi:
```

```
          password: pass1234
```

Wifi – Changed Network

- On booting fails to find wifi and times out after 90 seconds
- Edit//etc/netplan/01-netcfg.yaml
- Change Wifi Name and Password
- Reboot – Should now find new wifi network

```
access-points:  
  OtherWifi:          # was: MyWifi  
    password: pass9876 # was: pass1234
```

Questions?...