UBUNTU 18.04 LTS installation/re-installation Guide

**Step 1:  
Install New Ubuntu 18.04 LTS**

* Select Third-party Check box and continue
* Select Something Else Option
* Partitions
  + / 20GB
  + /boot 10GB
  + /swap 10GB
  + /var 100 GB
  + /media/myshareddata 40GB
  + /home All Remaining SPACE

**IF New PC / HP New System Install New Ubuntu 18.04 LTS**

* + / 20GB
  + /boot 10GB
  + /swap 10GB
  + /var 100 GB
  + /media/myshareddata 40GB
  + /home All Remaining SPACE
  + /efi system 2GB

**IF SSD Hard Disk Available on pc, Please Make All Partition on SSD Drive, and Install Ubntu on SSD Drive.**

**Re-install Ubuntu 18.04 LTS**

* Select Third-party Check box and continue
* Select Something Else Option

Select sda1 (20 GB), edit with ext4 and partition type /  
Check format and click on continue…

**SETUP LAN & GET OS UPDATED**

* Setup LAN with Internet
* Go to terminal or CTRL + ALT + T
* Run below command one by one to make UBUNTU OS Updated

sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt-get upgrade

**Step 2:** Install Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP (LAMP) stack on Ubuntu

* Install Apache
  + To install apache, open terminal and type in these commands

sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt-get install apache2

* + That’s it. To check if Apache is installed, direct your browser to your server’s IP address (eg. [http://12.34.56.789](http://12.34.56.789/) or http://localhost). The page should display the words “It works!" like this.
* Install MySQL
  + To install MySQL, open terminal and type in these commands

sudo apt-get install mysql-server libapache2-mod-auth-mysql php5-mysql

* + During the installation, MySQL will ask you to set a root password. If you miss the chance to set the password while the program is installing, it is very easy to set the password later from within the MySQL shell.
  + Once you have installed MySQL, we should activate it with this command

sudo mysql\_install\_db

* + Finish up by running the MySQL set up script

sudo /usr/bin/mysql\_secure\_installation

* + - The prompt will ask you for your current root password. Type it in. Enter link123 as password
    - Then the prompt will ask you if you want to change the root password. Go ahead and choose N and move on to the next steps.
    - It’s easiest just to say Yes to all the options. At the end, MySQL will reload and implement the new changes.
* Install PHP
  + To install PHP, open terminal and type in this command

sudo apt-get install php5 libapache2-mod-php5 php5-mcrypt

* + It may also be useful to add php to the directory index, to serve the relevant php index files

sudo nano /etc/apache2/mods-enabled/dir.conf

Add index.php to the beginning of index files. The page should now look like this:

*<IfModule mod\_dir.c>*

*DirectoryIndex index.php index.html index.cgi index.pl index.php index.xhtml index.htm*

*</IfModule>*

* + Install PHP Modules

sudo apt-get install php5-cgi  
sudo apt-get install php5-cli  
sudo apt-get install php5-common  
sudo apt-get install php5-curl  
sudo apt-get install php5-dbg  
sudo apt-get install php5-dev  
sudo apt-get install php5-gd

sudo apt-get install php5-gmp

sudo apt-get install php5-ldap

sudo apt-get install php5-mysql  
sudo apt-get install php5-odbc  
sudo apt-get install php5-pgsql  
sudo apt-get install php5-pspell  
sudo apt-get install php5-recode  
sudo apt-get install php5-snmp  
sudo apt-get install php5-sqlite  
sudo apt-get install php5-tidy  
sudo apt-get install php5-xmlrpc  
sudo apt-get install php5-xsl  
sudo apt-get install php5-adodb  
sudo apt-get install php5-auth-pam  
sudo apt-get install php5-enchant  
sudo apt-get install php5-exactimage  
sudo apt-get install php5-ffmpeg  
sudo apt-get install php5-fpm  
sudo apt-get install php5-geoip  
sudo apt-get install php5-imagick  
sudo apt-get install php5-imap  
sudo apt-get install php5-interbase  
sudo apt-get install php5-intl  
sudo apt-get install php5-lasso  
sudo apt-get install php5-librdf  
sudo apt-get install php5-mapscript  
sudo apt-get install php5-mcrypt  
sudo apt-get install php5-memcache  
sudo apt-get install php5-memcached  
sudo apt-get install php5-midgard2  
sudo apt-get install php5-ming  
sudo apt-get install php5-mysqlnd  
sudo apt-get install php5-ps  
sudo apt-get install php5-radius  
sudo apt-get install php5-remctl  
sudo apt-get install php5-rrd  
sudo apt-get install php5-sasl  
sudo apt-get install php5-suhosin  
sudo apt-get install php5-svn  
sudo apt-get install php5-sybase  
sudo apt-get install php5-tokyo-tyrant  
sudo apt-get install php5-uuid  
sudo apt-get install php5-xcache  
sudo apt-get install php5-xdebug

* RESULTS: See PHP on your Server
  + Although LAMP is installed, we can still take a look and see the components online by creating a quick php info page
    - To set this up, first create a new file
    - sudo nano /var/www/info.php

Add in the following line:

<?php

phpinfo();

?>

Then Save and Exit.

Restart apache so that all of the changes take effect:

sudo service apache2 restart

* + - Finish up by visiting your php info page: <http://localhost/info.php>
* Install phpMyAdmin
  + The easiest way to install phpmyadmin is through apt-get

sudo apt-get install phpmyadmin

During the installation, phpMyAdmin will walk you through a basic configuration. Once the process starts up, follow these steps:

* Select Apache2 for the server
* Choose YES when asked about whether to Configure the database for phpmyadmin with dbconfig-common
* Enter your MySQL password when prompted
* Enter the password that you want to use to log into phpmyadmin

After the installation has completed, add phpmyadmin to the apache configuration.

sudo nano /etc/apache2/apache2.conf

Add the phpmyadmin config to the file.

Include /etc/phpmyadmin/apache.conf

Restart apache:

sudo service apache2 restart

You can then access phpmyadmin by going to : <http://localhost/phpmyadmin>

* Troubleshooting Apache

If you get this error:

apache2: Could not determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 127.0.0.1 for ServerName  
sudo nano /etc/apache2/apache2.conf

then add a new line  
ServerName localhost

in the Global Configuration section of the file (for example). Save your changes and close the file.

* Getting access to var/www

Assuming that the htdocs directory is on /var/www, you could change the permissions like this (in a Terminal, open it by searching Terminal on the Dash):

sudo chmod -R 777 /var/www

sudo chown -R username /var/www

for example username=sys24

* restarting apache

sudo service apache2 restart

* restarting MySQL

sudo /etc/init.d/mysql restart

* Installing Skype

sudo dpkg --add-architecture i386  
sudo add-apt-repository "deb http://archive.canonical.com/ $(lsb\_release -sc) partner"  
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install skype

* INSTALL FILEZILLA
  + Install filezilla via ubuntu software center
* install Aptana Studio 3
  + Install the prerequisites

sudo apt-get install openjdk-7-jdk libjpeg62 libwebkitgtk-1.0-0 git-core

sudo apt-get install libjpeg62 libwebkitgtk-1.0-0 git-core

sudo add-apt-repository ppa:webupd8team/java

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install oracle-java7-installer

* + Download Aptana Studio from internet & copied it to downloads folder

cd /Downloads

Extract \*\*Aptana Studio\*\*  
sudo unzip Aptana\_Studio\_3\_Setup\_Linux\_x86\_64\_3.4.2.zip -d /opt

Add the menu shortcut  
wget http://www.samclarke.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/AptanaStudio3.desktop  
  
sudo mv AptanaStudio3.desktop /usr/share/applications/AptanaStudio3.desktop

* Set Permission for /media/myshareddata

sudo chown sys6:sys6 /media/myshareddata

* + Create New folder here and go to sharing options, it will ask to install samba and services.
* Create folder in HOME and Set Permissions

cd /home  
sudo mkdir mydata

sudo chown sys6:sys6 mydata

* Setup thunderbird email client
* Update host file in Ubuntu client for making working http://linksture:2000

sudo gedit /etc/hosts  
192.168.1.2 linksture

**Disable Windows NT/W2K/XP Hidden Administrative Shares**

The system automatically creates hidden "**administrative shares**" for its logical drives C:, D:, and so forth which it names C$, D$ and so forth. It also creates the admin$ hidden share for to the \winnt folder. These shares are designed for remote access support by domain administrators. By default, if you delete these admin shares, they will be recreated when you reboot. To disable permanently so they will not be recreated on the next reboot, use the following Windows NT / Windows 2000 / Windows XP registry hack:

**Hive:** **HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE**  
**Key:** **SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\LanManServer\Parameters**  
**Name:** **AutoShareServer** for servers  
**Name:** **AutoShareWks** for workstations  
**Type:** **REG\_DWORD**  
**Value:** **0**

Installing Eclipse to Ubuntu 13.10, 13.04, 12.04

<http://www.blogs.digitalworlds.net/softwarenotes/?p=54>

Install NetBeans IDE on Ubuntu 12.04 for PHP development

Netbeans is a popular IDE from Oracle. To run it on Ubuntu, you need to install Oracle Java JDK first:

*sudo add-apt-repository ppa:webupd8team/java*

*sudo apt-get update*

*sudo apt-get install oracle-java6-installer*

If Java is installed correctly the following command should output current Java version:

*java -version*

Go to your home folder and download NetBeans:

*cd*

*wget http://download.netbeans.org/netbeans/7.3.1/final/bundles/netbeans-7.3.1-php-linux.sh*

The current version is 7.3.1 (16/06/2013). Please check the site (http://netbeans.org/) to see if there is a newer version available and if it is there, download it instead.

Give yourself permissions to execute the install script you have just downloaded and execute it:

*chmod u+x netbeans-7.3.1-php-linux.sh*

*./netbeans-7.3.1-php-linux.sh*

*And now go through the installation wizard.*

*sudo mount //192.168.1.73/LIONWWWShare /mnt/www -o username=lionuser,password=lion1234,file\_mode=0777,dir\_mode=0777*