First Five Minutes After Installation

1. Add a Coloured Prompt

- When you log in to the command line on a newly installed Ubuntu server, the prompt uses minimal colours.
- To add colours, you need to enable the **force_color_prompt** option in the .bashrc file in your home directory
- When you first log in, you will be in your **home** directory. Type **ls –la** to see all of the files, including hidden files (we go into these in more detail in a later video)
- To edit the **.bashrc** file, type **nano .bashrc** (the nano text editor is also explained in more detail in a later video)
- Remove the **#** from the beginning of the **force_color_prompt=yes** line
- Press **Ctrl + O** to save the file, then **Ctrl + X** to exit the text editor
- Log out and log back in again to see the effect

```
# uncomment for a colored prompt, if the terminal has the capability; turned
# off by default to not distract the user: the focus in a terminal window
# should be on the output of commands, not on the prompt
force_color_prompt=yes
```

- Before example:

```
jupiter@homeserver:~$ pwd
/home/jupiter
jupiter@homeserver:~$
jupiter@homeserver:~$ ls -l
total 8
-rw-rw-r-- 1 jupiter jupiter    5 Jun  7 05:06 file01
drwxrwxr-x 2 jupiter jupiter 4096 Jun  7 05:06 folder01
jupiter@homeserver:~$
```

- After example:

```
jupiter@homeserver:~$ pwd
/home/jupiter
jupiter@homeserver:~$
jupiter@homeserver:~$ ls -l
total 8
-rw-rw-r-- 1 jupiter jupiter    5 Jun  7 05:06 file01
drwxrwxr-x 2 jupiter jupiter 4096 Jun  7 05:06 folder01
jupiter@homeserver:~$
```

2. Set the Timezone

- Type **date** to check the system time. If the time is incorrect, you will need to set the timezone
- Type **sudo dpkg-reconfigure tzdata**, and select your continent and closest city
- Type **date** again to confirm the time is now correctly set

3. Sudo Password

- The user account you created during installation is a 'normal' user account, but does have permissions to escalate to admin in order to do administrative tasks
- To run administrative tasks, like setting up new users, changing server settings, etc, you need to use the **sudo** command. This command is put at the beginning of the admin command you want to run. For example, to show the contents of the root (admin) users folder, you would need to run **sudo ls –l /root**
- You will be prompted for your password each time you run the **sudo** command
- To remove this requirement for the password, you need to edit the **sudoers** file. To do this, type **sudo visudo** and add your username (i.e. jupiter) down the bottom of the file:

```
jupiter ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL
```

- Press **Ctrl + O** to save the file, then **Ctrl + X** to exit the text editor
- The changes should take place immediately. Try run **sudo ls –l /root** again

4. Install any Updates

- Be sure to update your server soon after installation to install any new security or software patches
- Run **sudo apt update** to refresh your servers local repository of software, and then **sudo apt upgrade –y** to actually install any new patches

5. Shutdown/Reboot the Server

- At this point, your server is setup and ready. Test that you can connect to it from another laptop using PuTTY to ensure you can connect over the network. This is covered in the next video
- If you need to shutdown your server, you can do so by running **sudo shutdown –Ph now**
- To reboot the server, run **sudo reboot**
- Run **man shutdown** and **man reboot** to read the documentation for the shutdown & reboot commands to learn more