# Installation and Configuration of Ubuntu 16.04 LTS

## References

1. <https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/initial-server-setup-with-ubuntu-16-04>

## Prerequisites

1. Acquire Ubuntu (Desktop or Server) 16.04 LTS 64-bit ISO image
2. Acquire VMware Tools ISO image (if creating a VM on ESXi host)

## Install and Configuration Procedure

1. Create new VM with Ubuntu ISO mounted
2. Install Ubuntu
3. Change the time zone
   1. Click the gear icon in the upper right corner of the desktop
   2. Select ‘System Settings…’
   3. Click ‘Time & Date’ under the System icons
   4. Click where New York (or your correct city) is on the map.
   5. Verify the name in the field below the map is correct.
   6. Close the System Settings window.
4. Change the OS device name (aka the DNS name)
   1. Click the gear icon in the upper right corner of the desktop
   2. Select ‘System Settings…’
   3. Click ‘Details’ under the System icons
   4. Change the ‘Device name’ field as required
   5. Reboot.
5. Pin the following programs to the Launcher
   1. Programs to pin
      1. Terminal
   2. Procedure to pin
      1. Open search icon from the Launcher (uppermost icon)
      2. Search for the program name
      3. Click it to run it
      4. Right-click the icon in the Launcher and select ‘Lock to Launcher’
6. Update all packages and the OS
   1. Open ‘Ubuntu Software’
   2. Go to the Updates tab.
   3. Update all items.
   4. Repeat until all items are up-to-date
7. Install VMware tools (if on ESXi host only)
   1. Mount the Linux VMTools ISO
   2. Inside the VM, copy the tar.gz folder from the CD drive to the desktop & extract it.
   3. Open a terminal session and navigate to the extracted folder.

cd /home/$USER/Desktop/vmware-tools-distrib/

* 1. Run the installer Perl script

sudo perl vmware-install.pl

1. Install Samba to allow Windows machines to ping the Ubuntu machine by name (not just by IP address)
   1. Install Samba

sudo apt-get install samba

* 1. Reboot

Note: The base OS install uses 5.0 GB of HDD space at this point.

## Maintenance Commands

1. Start, Stop, or Restart the Service

sudo systemctl start service-name

sudo systemctl stop service-name

sudo systemctl restart service-name