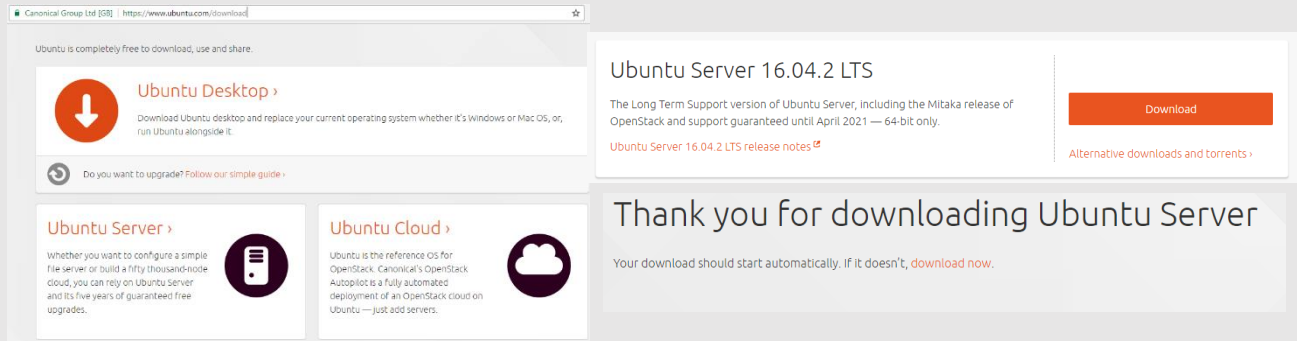


Ubuntu Server Setup

Here I will show you how to install Ubuntu Server 16.04.

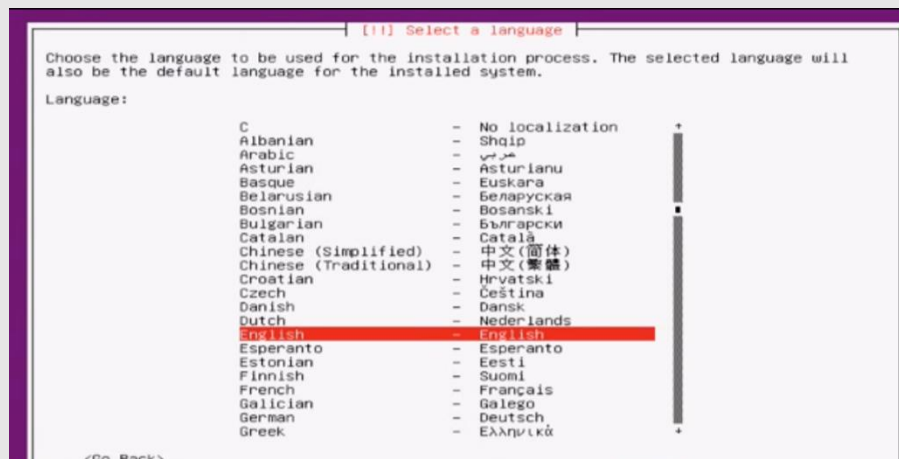
1. Go download Ubuntu Server 16.04 at Ubuntu.com
(<https://www.ubuntu.com/download/server>)



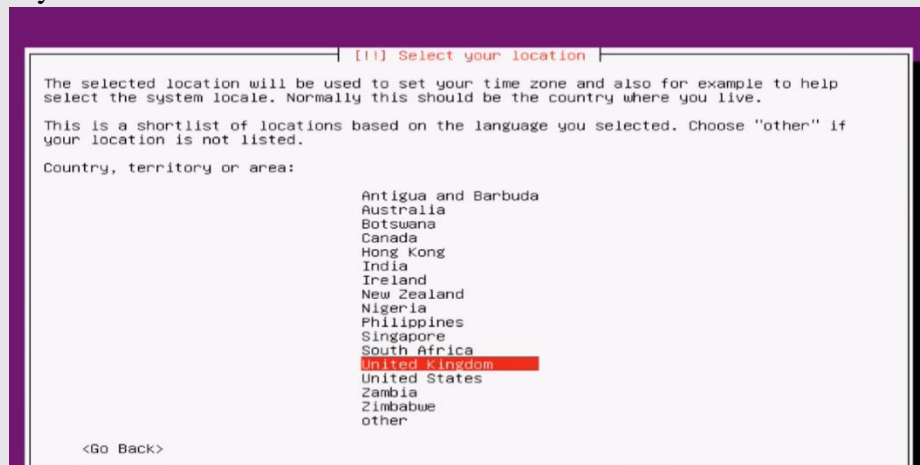
2. The download will start immediately after you click the download link. After it is finished downloading burn .iso file to a cd/dvd or usb.
3. Insert the disc or usb into the machine you want to be your Ubuntu server. Boot from the source to launch and install Ubuntu Server.



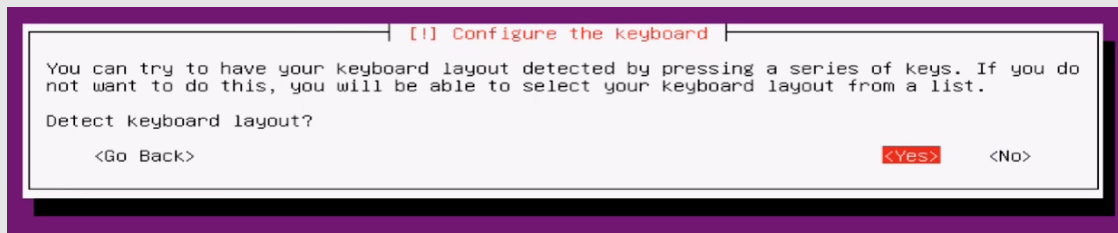
4. Choose the language you want to use.



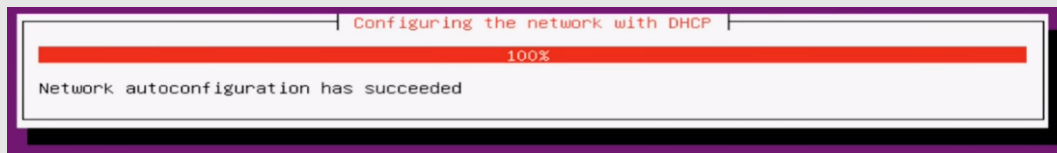
5. Select your location.



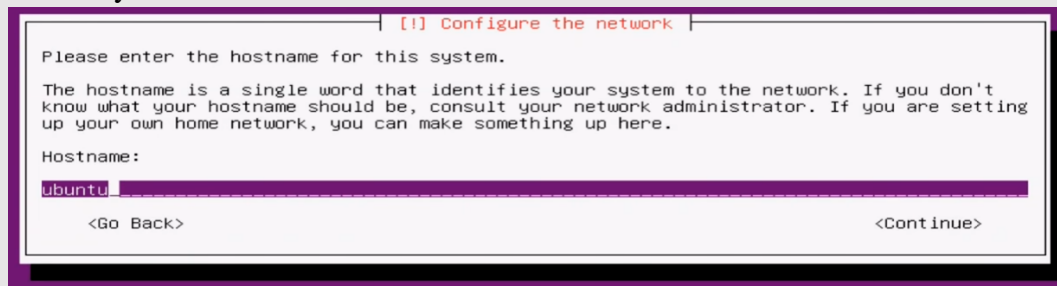
6. Configure the keyboard.



7. Configure the network with DHCP.



8. Choose your server hostname.



9. Create a User.

```
[!!!] Set up users and passwords
```

A user account will be created for you to use instead of the root account for non-administrative activities.

Please enter the real name of this user. This information will be used for instance as default origin for emails sent by this user as well as any program which displays or uses the user's real name. Your full name is a reasonable choice.

Full name for the new user:

<Go Back> <Continue>

10. Create a User Password.

11. Partition the disk

```
[!!] Partition disks

This is an overview of your currently configured partitions and mount points. Select a
partition to modify its settings (file system, mount point, etc.), a free space to create
partitions, or a device to initialize its partition table.

Guided partitioning
Configure software RAID
Configure the Logical Volume Manager
Configure encrypted volumes
Configure iSCSI volumes

SCSI3 (0,1,0) (sda) - 80.0 GB ATA SAMSUNG HD080HJ
    pr1/log 80.0 GB    FREE SPACE
SCSI5 (0,0,0) (sdb) - 7.8 GB TDK LoR TF10

Undo changes to partitions
Finish partitioning and write changes to disk

&ltGo Back>
```

12. Create a new partition.

[[!]] Partition disks

How to use this free space:

Create a new partition

Automatically partition the free space

Show Cylinder/Head/Sector information

<Go Back>

14. Confirm that you want to write changes to the disk.

[!] Partition disks

If you continue, the changes listed below will be written to the disks. Otherwise, you will be able to make further changes manually.

The partition tables of the following devices are changed:
SCSI3 (0,1,0) (sda)

The following partitions are going to be formatted:
partition #1 of SCSI3 (0,1,0) (sda) as ext4
partition #2 of SCSI3 (0,1,0) (sda) as swap

Write the changes to disks?

15. The partitions will then format.

Partitions formatting

33%

Creating ext4 file system for / in partition #1 of SCSI3 (0,1,0) (sda)...

16. (Optional) You can set proxy settings if needed.

[!] Configure the package manager

If you need to use a HTTP proxy to access the outside world, enter the proxy information here. Otherwise, leave this blank.

The proxy information should be given in the standard form of "http://[user][:pass]@host[:port]/".

HTTP proxy information (blank for none):

17. Select install security updates automatically

[!] Configuring tasksel

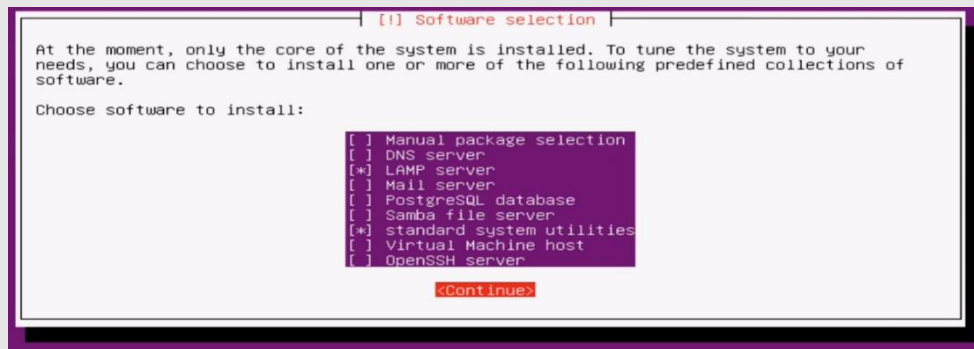
Applying updates on a frequent basis is an important part of keeping your system secure.

By default, updates need to be applied manually using package management tools. Alternatively, you can choose to have this system automatically download and install security updates, or you can choose to manage this system over the web as part of a group of systems using Canonical's Landscape service.

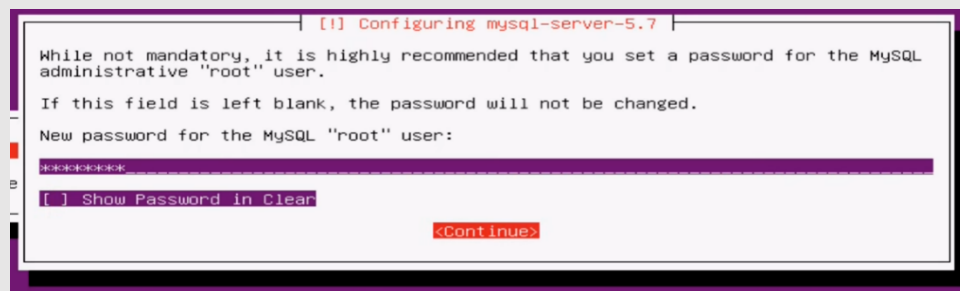
How do you want to manage upgrades on this system?

☐ No automatic updates
☒ Install security updates automatically
☐ Manage system with Landscape

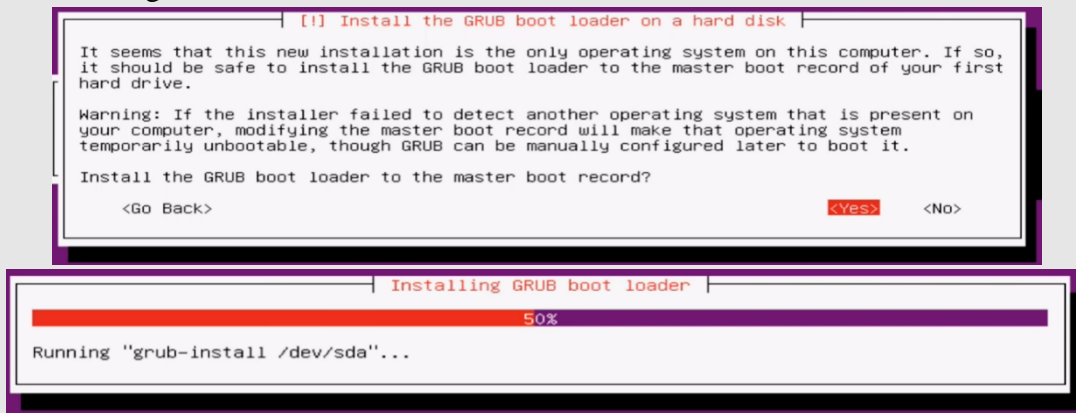
18. Select LAMP server and continue.



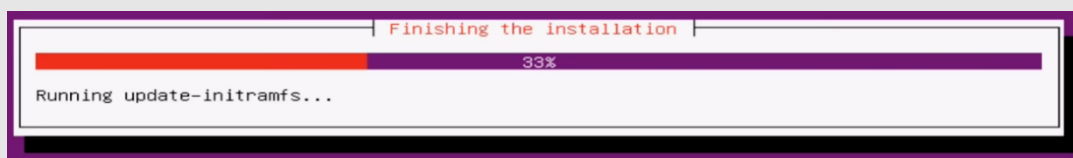
19. Set the password for mysql root user and click continue.



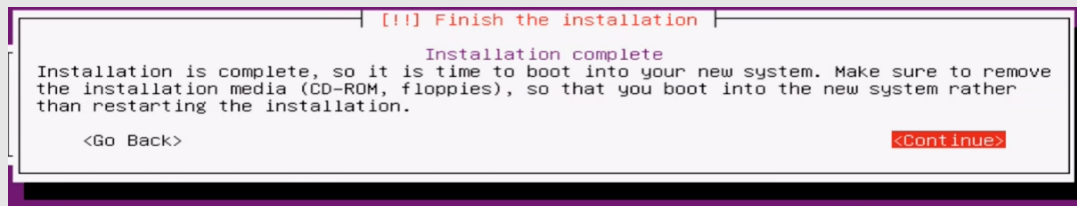
20. Install the grub boot loader.



21. The installation will finish.



22. Remove the DVD and reboot



23. Once prompted Login to Ubuntu 16.04 LTS

24. Update the server type: *sudo apt update*

```
marcelo@Akino:~$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for marcelo:
Hit:1 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security InRelease
Hit:2 http://gb.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial InRelease
Get:3 http://gb.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates InRelease [94.5 kB]
Hit:4 http://gb.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-backports InRelease
Fetched 94.5 kB in 0s (178 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
44 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
marcelo@Akino:~$ _
```

25. Upgrade the server type: *sudo apt upgrade*. If you receive a prompt asking do you want to continue? [Y/n] enter: *Y*

26. Open and edit the network interfaces file: *sudo nano /etc/network/interfaces*

27. Change dhcp to *static* in the file.

```
GNU nano 2.5.3 File: /etc/network/interfaces

# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

source /etc/network/interfaces.d/*

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
auto enp2s0
iface enp2s0 inet static
```

28. Add your ip address to the file: *address your_ip* (ex. address 192.168.201.1)

```
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

source /etc/network/interfaces.d/*

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
auto enp2s0
iface enp2s0 inet static

address 192.168
```


29. Add to the file the netmask: *netmask your_netmask* (ex. netmask 255.255.255.0)
30. Add to the file the network: *network your_network* (ex. network 192.168.201.0)
31. Add to the file the broadcast: *broadcast your_broadcast* (ex. broadcast 192.168.201.255)
32. Add to the file the gateway: *gateway your_gateway* (ex. gateway 192.168.201.254)
33. Add to the file the dns-name: *dns-nameservers your_dns-nameservers*
(ex. dns-nameservers 8.8.8.8)
34. Save and exit enter: *Ctrl+X* then *Y* (yes) to save modified changes.
35. To reboot type and enter: *sudo reboot*
36. Open and edit the sources.list file type and enter: *sudo nano /etc/apt/sources.list*
37. Add to the file: *deb http://download.webmin.com/download/repository sarge contrib*

```

GNU nano 2.5.3                               File: /etc/apt/sources.list
#
# deb cdrom:[Ubuntu-Server 16.04 LTS _Xenial Xerus_ - Release amd64 (20160420.3)]/ xenial main restricted
#deb cdrom:[Ubuntu-Server 16.04 LTS _Xenial Xerus_ - Release amd64 (20160420.3)]/ xenial main restricted
# See http://help.ubuntu.com/community/UpgradeNotes for how to upgrade to
# newer versions of the distribution.
deb http://gb.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ xenial main restricted
# deb-src http://gb.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ xenial main restricted

## Major bug fix updates produced after the final release of the
## distribution.
deb http://gb.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ xenial-updates main restricted
# deb-src http://gb.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ xenial-updates main restricted

## N.B. software from this repository is ENTIRELY UNSUPPORTED by the Ubuntu
## team, and may not be under a free licence. Please satisfy yourself as to
## your rights to use the software. Also, please note that software in
## universe WILL NOT receive any review or updates from the Ubuntu security
## team.
deb http://gb.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ xenial universe
# deb-src http://gb.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ xenial universe
deb http://gb.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ xenial-updates universe
# deb-src http://gb.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ xenial-updates universe

## N.B. software from this repository is ENTIRELY UNSUPPORTED by the Ubuntu
## team, and may not be under a free licence. Please satisfy yourself as to
## your rights to use the software. Also, please note that software in
## multiverse WILL NOT receive any review or updates from the Ubuntu
## security team.
deb http://gb.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ xenial multiverse
# deb-src http://gb.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ xenial multiverse
deb http://gb.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ xenial-updates multiverse
# deb-src http://gb.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ xenial-updates multiverse

## N.B. software from this repository may not have been tested as
## extensively as that contained in the main release, although it includes
## newer versions of some applications which may provide useful features.
## Also, please note that software in backports WILL NOT receive any review
[ Read 57 lines ]

#webmin
deb http://download.webmin.com/download/repository sarge contrib

Save modified buffer (ANSWERING "No" WILL DESTROY CHANGES) ?
Y Yes
N No      C Cancel

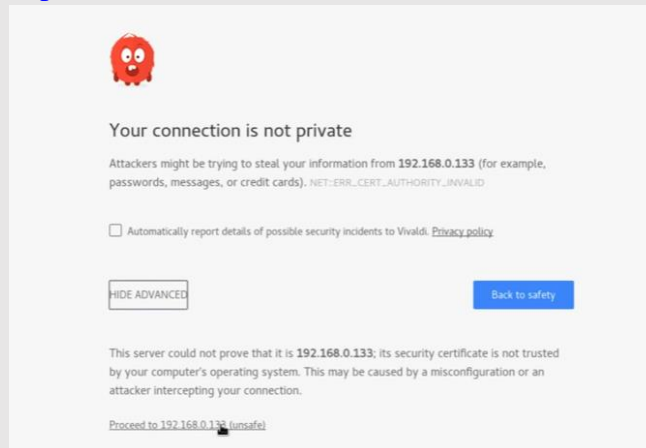
```

38. Go to the /tmp folder : *cd /tmp*
39. Download the webmin repository key: *wget http://www.webmin.com/jcameron-key.asc*
40. Install the repository key: *sudo apt-key add jcameron-key.asc*
41. Update your package list: *sudo apt update*

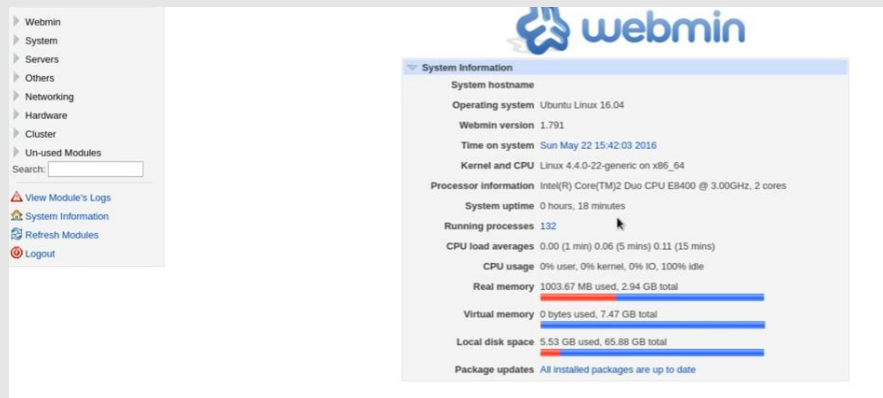
42. Install Webmin admin panel: `sudo apt install webmin`
43. When you receive a prompt that states: Do you want to continue? Enter *Y* (Yes)
44. Leave the terminal

45. Open up a web browser. To access the Webmin admin panel type:

<https://yourserverip:10000>



46. Click proceed to IP address (unsafe).
47. You will arrive at the Webmin admin panel. Login with your username and your password.

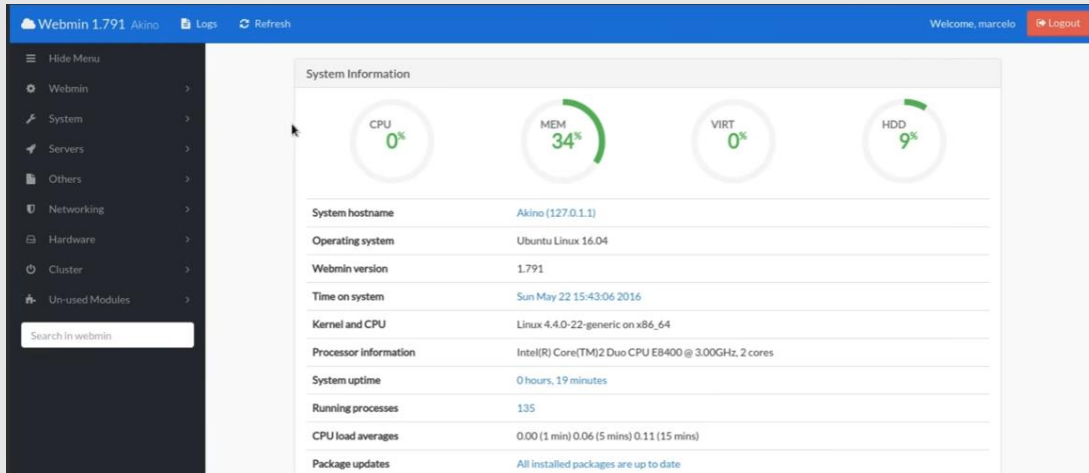


48. To install a webmin theme. Expand Webmin > Webmin Configuration > Webmin Themes > Install theme > select From ftp or http URL
For example, you can install the Bootstrap 3 webmin theme: enter the http link – <http://theme.winfuture.it/bwtheme.wbt.gz>

49. Select *Install Theme* and it will start the download and the install.

50. Return to the themes list, here you can change the current theme. I changed it to BWTheme – Bootstrap Webmin Theme.

51. Refresh the Webmin page.



52. Select Servers > MySQL Database Server then Login with your mysql password.

