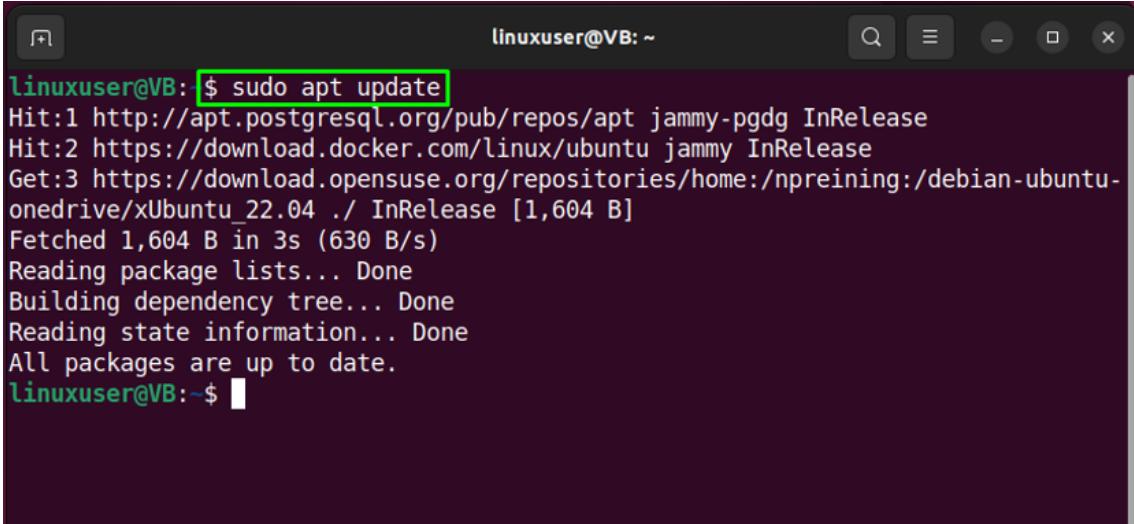


Cómo instalar Odoo 15 en Ubuntu 22.04



```
linuxuser@VB: $ sudo apt update
Hit:1 http://apt.postgresql.org/pub/repos/apt jammy-pgdg InRelease
Hit:2 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Get:3 https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/home:/npreining:/debian-ubuntu-onedrive/xUbuntu_22.04 ./ InRelease [1,604 B]
Fetched 1,604 B in 3s (630 B/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
All packages are up to date.
linuxuser@VB: ~$
```

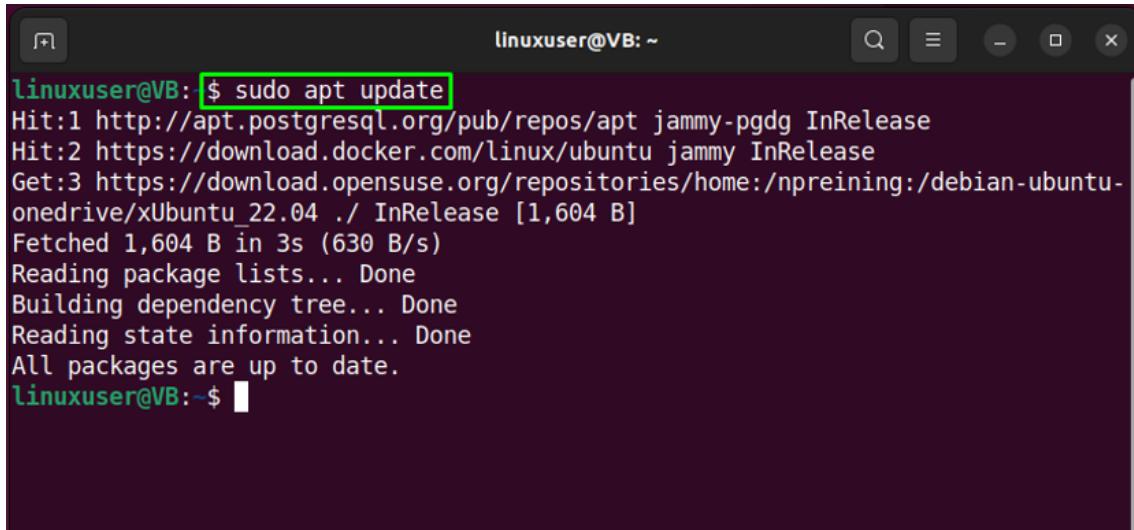
Odoo 15 es un paquete de aplicaciones comerciales basado en la web que se puede operar desde una sola consola. Gestión de almacenes, CRM de código abierto, facturación y contabilidad, comercio electrónico, creación de sitios web, recursos humanos, gestión de proyectos, fabricación, gestión de compras, punto de venta y marketing son solo algunas de las aplicaciones comerciales que se ofrecen en Odoo 15.

Cómo instalar Odoo 15 en Ubuntu 22.04

Para instalar Odoo 15 en Ubuntu 22.04, siga las instrucciones proporcionadas.

Paso 1: Actualice los paquetes del sistema

Primero presione "CTRL + ALT + T" y actualice los paquetes del sistema: Todos los paquetes se actualizarán:



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "linuxuser@VB: ~". The window shows the command \$ sudo apt update being run, followed by the output of the command. The output includes hits from various repositories, fetching of files, and a message stating that all packages are up to date.

```
linuxuser@VB: $ sudo apt update
Hit:1 http://apt.postgresql.org/pub/repos/apt jammy-pgdg InRelease
Hit:2 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Get:3 https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/home:/npreining:/debian-ubuntu-onedrive/xUbuntu_22.04 ./ InRelease [1,604 B]
Fetched 1,604 B in 3s (630 B/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
All packages are up to date.
linuxuser@VB:~$
```

Paso 2: Instalar dependencias

A continuación, ejecute el comando proporcionado para instalar las dependencias esenciales:

```
$ sudo apt install python3-pip wget python3-dev python3-venv python3-wheel libxml2-dev libpq-dev libjpeg8-dev liblcms2-dev libxslt1-dev zlib1g-dev libsasl2-dev libldap2-dev build-essential git libssl-dev libffi-dev libmysqlclient-dev libjpeg-dev libblas-dev libatlas-base-dev -y
```

```
linuxuser@VB:~$ sudo apt install python3-pip wget python3-dev python3-venv python3-wheel libxml2-dev libpq-dev libjpeg8-dev liblcms2-dev libxslt1-dev zlib1g-dev libsasl2-dev libldap2-dev build-essential git libssl-dev libffi-dev libmysqlclient-dev libjpeg-dev libblas-dev libatlas-base-dev -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
build-essential is already the newest version (12.9ubuntu3).
libffi-dev is already the newest version (3.4.2-4).
libffi-dev set to manually installed.
libjpeg-dev is already the newest version (8c-2ubuntu10).
libjpeg-dev set to manually installed.
libjpeg8-dev is already the newest version (8c-2ubuntu10).
libjpeg8-dev set to manually installed.
libldap2-dev is already the newest version (2.5.11+dfsg-1-explubuntu3).
libmysqlclient-dev is already the newest version (8.0.28-0ubuntu4).
libssl-dev is already the newest version (3.0.2-0ubuntu1).
libxml2-dev is already the newest version (2.9.13+dfsg-1build1).
libxslt1-dev is already the newest version (1.1.34-4build2).
wget is already the newest version (1.21.2-2ubuntu1).
zlib1g-dev is already the newest version (1:1.2.11.dfsg-2ubuntu9).
zlib1g-dev set to manually installed.
git is already the newest version (1:2.34.1-1ubuntu1.2).
The following additional packages will be installed:
```

Espere unos minutos a que se complete la instalación:

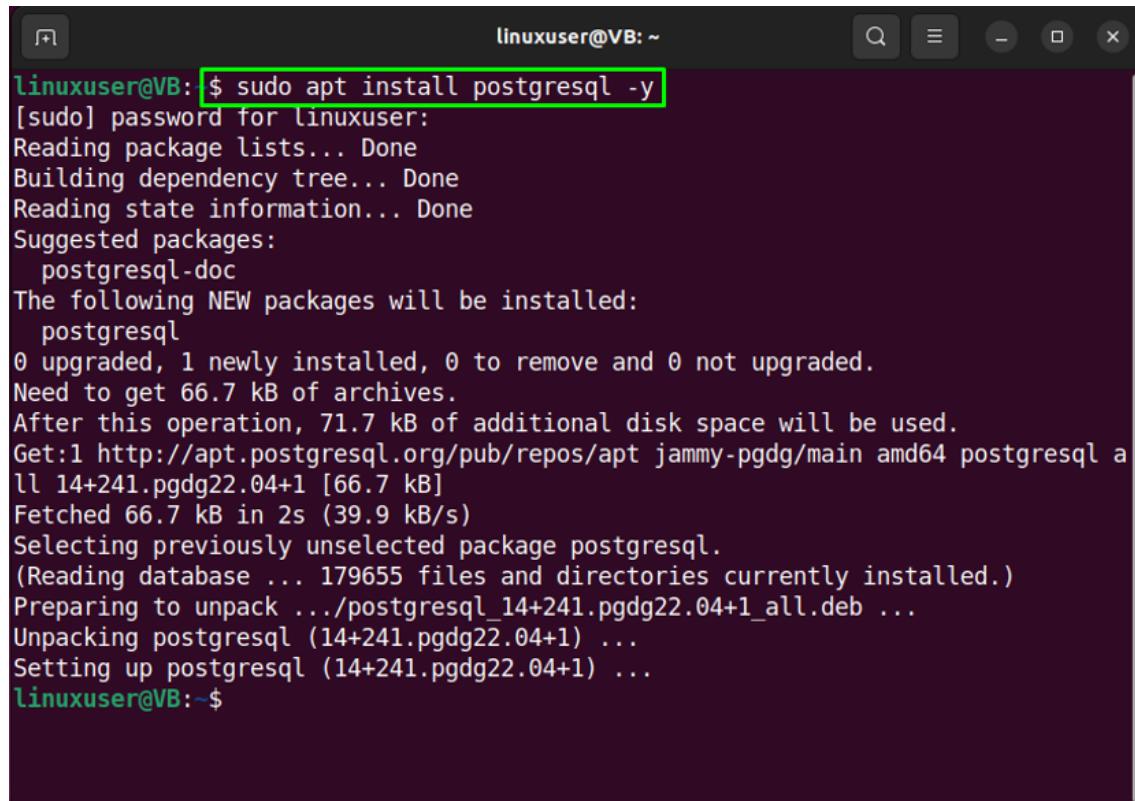
```
linuxuser@VB:~$ 
Setting up libjs-underscore (1.13.2-dfsg-2) ...
Setting up libpython3-dev:amd64 (3.10.4-0ubuntu2) ...
Setting up libatlas3-base:amd64 (3.10.3-12ubuntu1) ...
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/atlas/libblas.so.3 to provide /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libblas.so.3 (libblas.so.3-x86_64-linux-gnu) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/atlas/liblapack.so.3 to provide /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/liblapack.so.3 (liblapack.so.3-x86_64-linux-gnu) in auto mode
Setting up python3.10-venv (3.10.4-3) ...
Setting up libatlas-base-dev:amd64 (3.10.3-12ubuntu1) ...
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/atlas/libblas.so to provide /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libblas.so (libblas.so-x86_64-linux-gnu) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/atlas/liblapack.so to provide /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/liblapack.so (liblapack.so-x86_64-linux-gnu) in auto mode
Setting up python3.venv (3.10.4-0ubuntu2) ...
Setting up libjs-sphinxdoc (4.3.2-1) ...
Setting up python3-dev (3.10.4-0ubuntu2) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.35-0ubuntu3) ...
linuxuser@VB:~$
```

Después de instalar dichos paquetes, procederemos a instalar la base de datos.

Paso 3: instalación de PostgreSQL

PostgreSQL es utilizado por los usuarios de Odoo 15 como base de datos backend:

```
$ sudo apt install postgresql -y
```



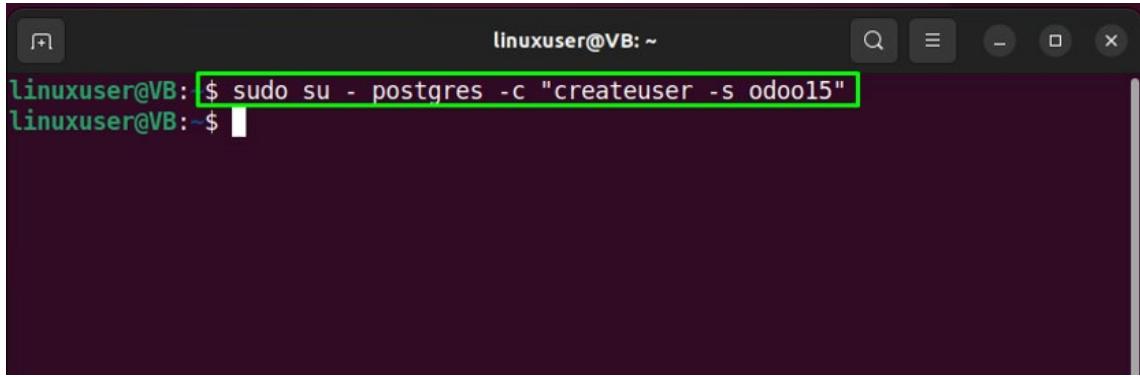
The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. The title bar says "linuxuser@VB: ~". The command \$ sudo apt install postgresql -y is entered, followed by the password prompt [sudo] password for linuxuser:. The output shows the package lists being read, dependencies being built, and state information being checked. It lists suggested packages like postgresql-doc and postgresql. It then shows the following NEW packages will be installed: postgresql. It indicates 0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove, and 0 not upgraded. The operation will use 71.7 kB of additional disk space. It shows the download of postgresql_14+241.pgdg22.04+1_all.deb from http://apt.postgresql.org/pub/repos/apt/jammy-pgdg/main amd64. The file is fetched in 2 seconds at 39.9 kB/s. It then selects the previously unselected package postgresql, preparing to unpack it, unpacking it, and finally setting up the package. The command ends with \$.

Paso 4: Cree un usuario de PostgreSQL

Escriba el comando proporcionado para crear el usuario de PostgreSQL llamado "odoo15":

```
$ sudo su - postgres -c "createuser -s odoo15"
```

El usuario OODOO15 se creará en unos segundos:

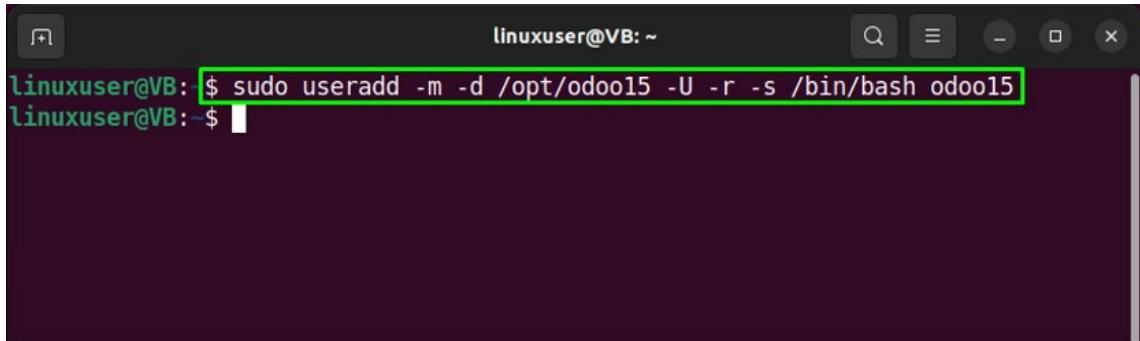


linuxuser@VB: \$ sudo su - postgres -c "createuser -s odoo15"
linuxuser@VB: \$

Paso 5: Cree un usuario del sistema Odoo 15

Ahora creamos el usuario del sistema Odoo 15:

```
$ sudo useradd -m -d /opt/odoo15 -U -r -s /bin/bash odoo15
```



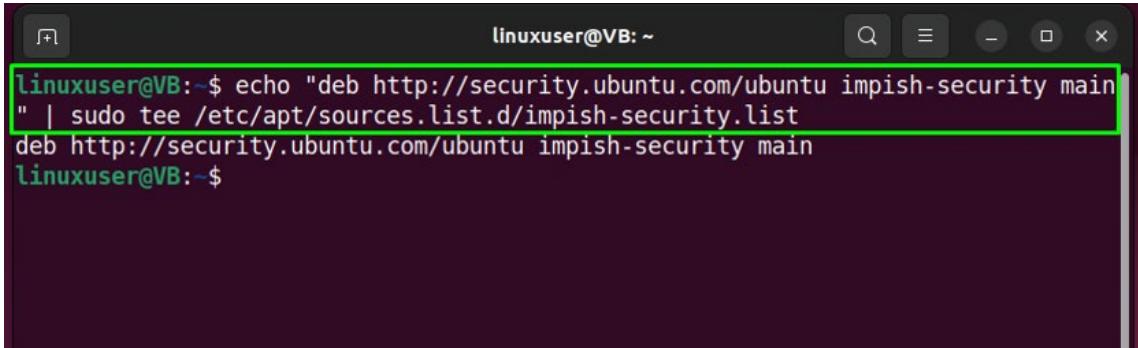
linuxuser@VB: \$ sudo useradd -m -d /opt/odoo15 -U -r -s /bin/bash odoo15
linuxuser@VB: \$

Después de crear el usuario del sistema, continúe con el siguiente paso.

Paso 6: Instale libssl1.1

A continuación, instale libssl1.1 en su sistema. Para hacerlo, en primer lugar, agregue el "impish-security-main" a la lista de fuentes:

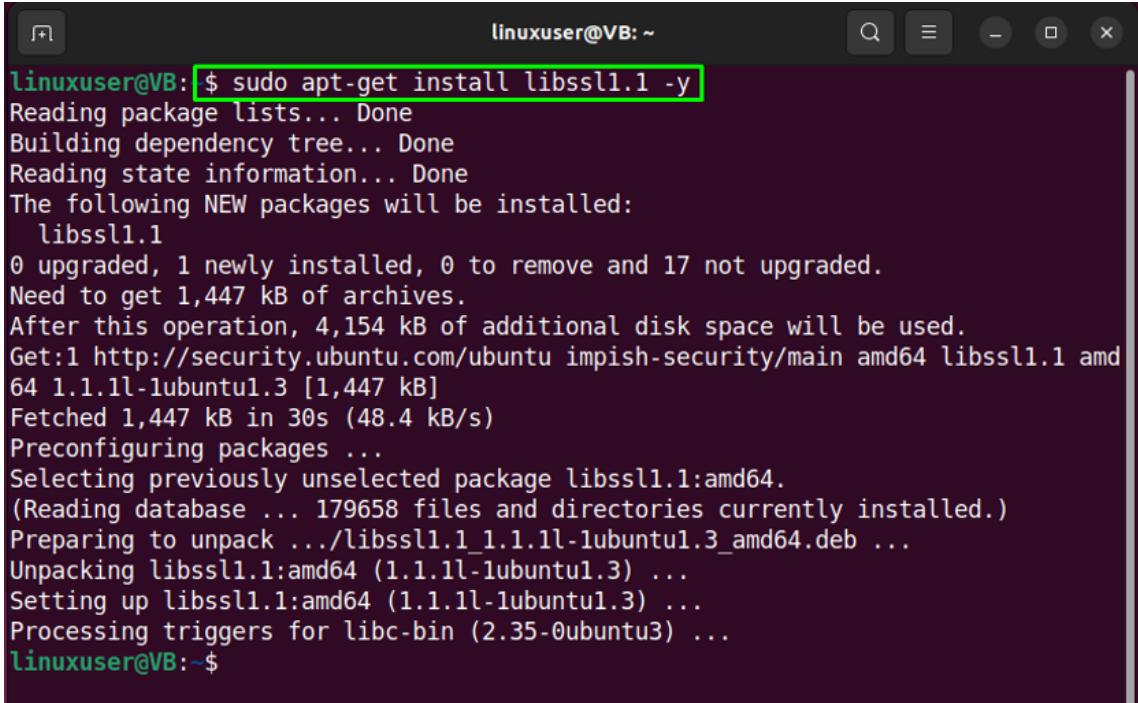
```
$ echo "deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu impish-security main" |  
sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/impish-security.list
```



```
linuxuser@VB:~$ echo "deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu impish-security main" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/impish-security.list
deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu impish-security main
linuxuser@VB:~$
```

Luego, instale el paquete "libssl1.1" con la ayuda del comando dado:

```
$ sudo apt-get install libssl1.1 -y
```



```
linuxuser@VB:~$ sudo apt-get install libssl1.1 -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libssl1.1
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 17 not upgraded.
Need to get 1,447 kB of archives.
After this operation, 4,154 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu impish-security/main amd64 libssl1.1 amd64 1.1.1l-1ubuntu1.3 [1,447 kB]
Fetched 1,447 kB in 30s (48.4 kB/s)
Preconfiguring packages ...
Selecting previously unselected package libssl1.1:amd64.
(Reading database ... 179658 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../libssl1.1_1.1.1l-1ubuntu1.3_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libssl1.1:amd64 (1.1.1l-1ubuntu1.3) ...
Setting up libssl1.1:amd64 (1.1.1l-1ubuntu1.3) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.35-0ubuntu3) ...
linuxuser@VB:~$
```

Paso 7: Descargue e instale wkhtmltox

A continuación, descargue el paquete "wkhtmltox" que comprende la herramienta "wkhtmltopdf" utilizada para representar HTML en pdf:

```
$ wget https://github.com/wkhtmltopdf/packaging/releases/download/0.12.6-1/wkhtmltox_0.12.6-1.focal_amd64.deb
```

```
linuxuser@VB: $ wget https://github.com/wkhtmltopdf/packaging/releases/download/0.12.6-1/wkhtmltox_0.12.6-1.focal_amd64.deb
--2022-06-16 12:51:49-- https://github.com/wkhtmltopdf/packaging/releases/download/0.12.6-1/wkhtmltox_0.12.6-1.focal_amd64.deb
Resolving github.com (github.com)... 13.234.176.102
Connecting to github.com (github.com)|13.234.176.102|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 302 Found
Location: https://objects.githubusercontent.com/github-production-release-asset-2e65be/131323182/10e1d800-ab93-11ea-862e-4f209c09ebf0?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAIWNJYAX4CSVEH53A%2F20220616%2Fus-east-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20220616T165150Z&X-Amz-Expires=300&X-Amz-Signature=1deb20df357038cb930c08a0906d7cd8bc7d85bb3ec50bc7c0b4722b2e866c31&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&actor_id=0&key_id=0&repo_id=131323182&response-content-disposition=attachment%3B%20filename%3Dwkhtmltox_0.12.6-1.focal_amd64.deb&response-content-type=application%2Foctet-stream [following]
--2022-06-16 12:51:50-- https://objects.githubusercontent.com/github-production-release-asset-2e65be/131323182/10e1d800-ab93-11ea-862e-4f209c09ebf0?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAIWNJYAX4CSVEH53A%2F20220616%2Fus-east-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20220616T165150Z&X-Amz-Expires=300&X-Amz-Signature=1deb20df357038cb930c08a0906d7cd8bc7d85bb3ec50bc7c0b4722b2e866c31&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&actor_id=0&key_id=0&repo_id=131323182&response-content-disposition=attachment%3B%20filename%3Dwkhtmltox_0.12.6-1.focal_amd64.deb&response-content-type=application%2Foctet-stream
Resolving objects.githubusercontent.com (objects.githubusercontent.com)... 185.1
```

```
%20filename%3Dwkhtmltox_0.12.6-1.focal_amd64.deb&response-content-type=application%2Foctet-stream [following]
--2022-06-16 12:51:50-- https://objects.githubusercontent.com/github-production-release-asset-2e65be/131323182/10e1d800-ab93-11ea-862e-4f209c09ebf0?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAIWNJYAX4CSVEH53A%2F20220616%2Fus-east-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20220616T165150Z&X-Amz-Expires=300&X-Amz-Signature=1deb20df357038cb930c08a0906d7cd8bc7d85bb3ec50bc7c0b4722b2e866c31&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&actor_id=0&key_id=0&repo_id=131323182&response-content-disposition=attachment%3B%20filename%3Dwkhtmltox_0.12.6-1.focal_amd64.deb&response-content-type=application%2Foctet-stream
Resolving objects.githubusercontent.com (objects.githubusercontent.com)... 185.1
99.110.133, 185.199.108.133, 185.199.111.133, ...
Connecting to objects.githubusercontent.com (objects.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.110.133|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 15721382 (15M) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'wkhtmltox_0.12.6-1.focal_amd64.deb'

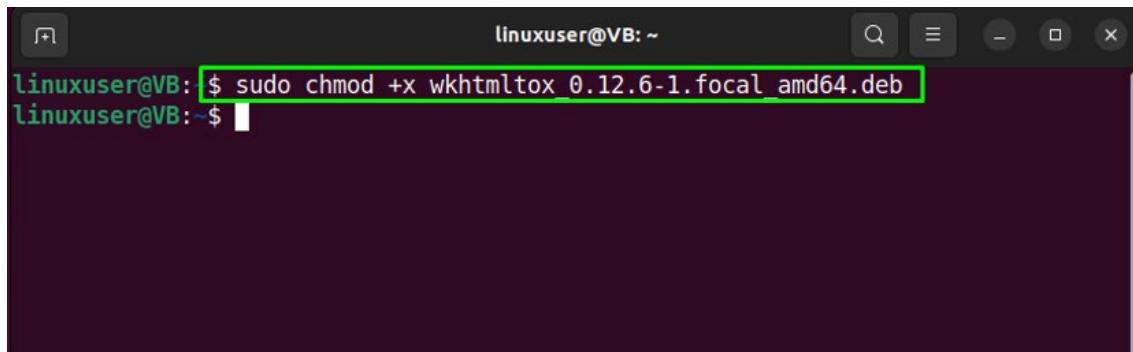
wkhtmltox_0.12.6-1. 100%[=====] 14.99M 190KB/s in 1m 49s

2022-06-16 12:53:40 (140 KB/s) - 'wkhtmltox_0.12.6-1.focal_amd64.deb' saved [15721382/15721382]

linuxuser@VB:~$
```

Haga que el paquete deb "wkhtmltox" descargado sea ejecutable:

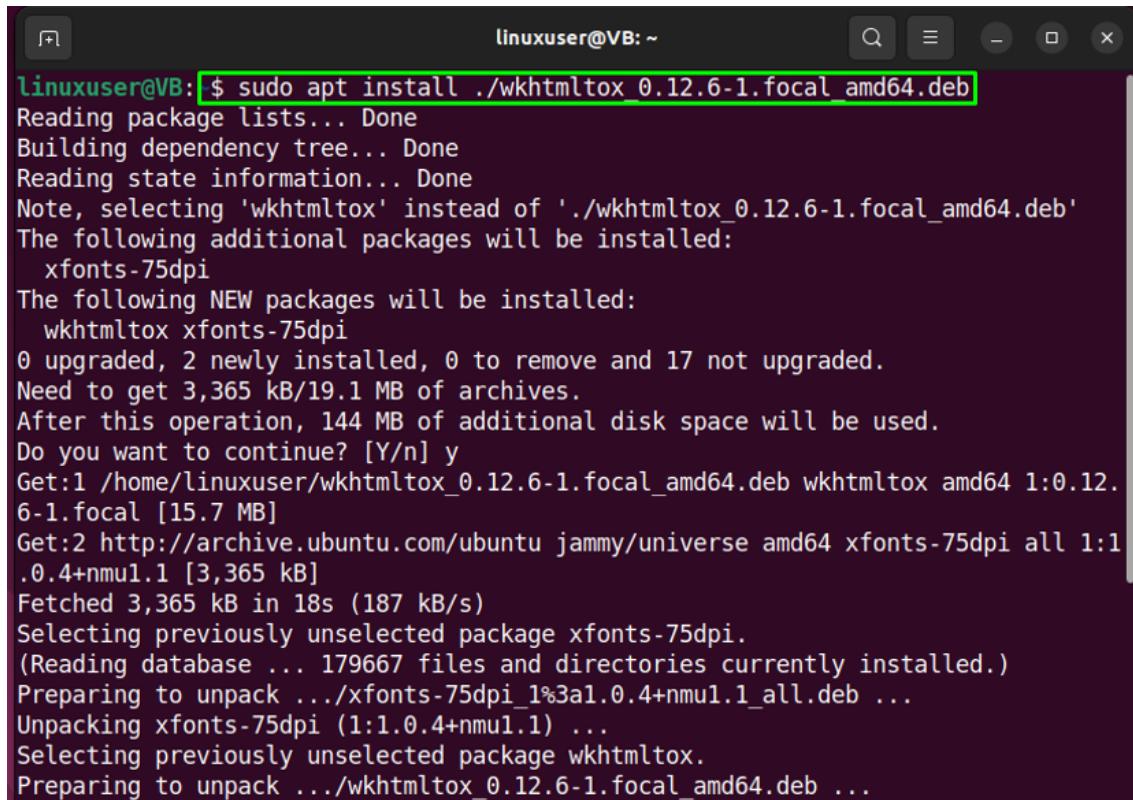
```
$ sudo chmod +x wkhtmltox_0.12.6-1.focal_amd64.deb
```



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "linuxuser@VB: ~". The command "\$ sudo chmod +x wkhtmltox_0.12.6-1.focal_amd64.deb" is highlighted with a green box. The terminal is dark-themed.

Instale "wkhtmltox" ejecutando el siguiente comando en el terminal Ubuntu 22.04:

```
$ sudo apt install ./wkhtmltox_0.12.6-1.focal_amd64.deb
```

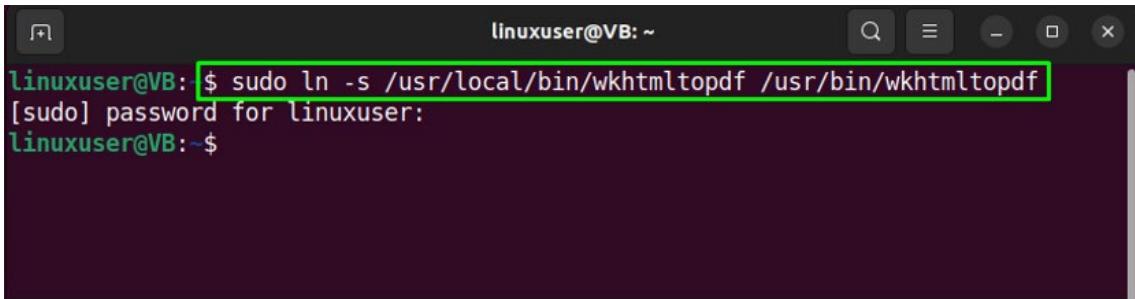


A screenshot of a terminal window titled "linuxuser@VB: ~". The command "\$ sudo apt install ./wkhtmltox_0.12.6-1.focal_amd64.deb" is highlighted with a green box. The terminal displays the output of the apt command, showing the package being selected, dependencies being resolved, and files being downloaded and unpacked. It ends with a prompt asking if the user wants to continue (Y/n).

Paso 8: Crear enlace simbólico

Crear un enlace simbólico para «wkhtmltox»:

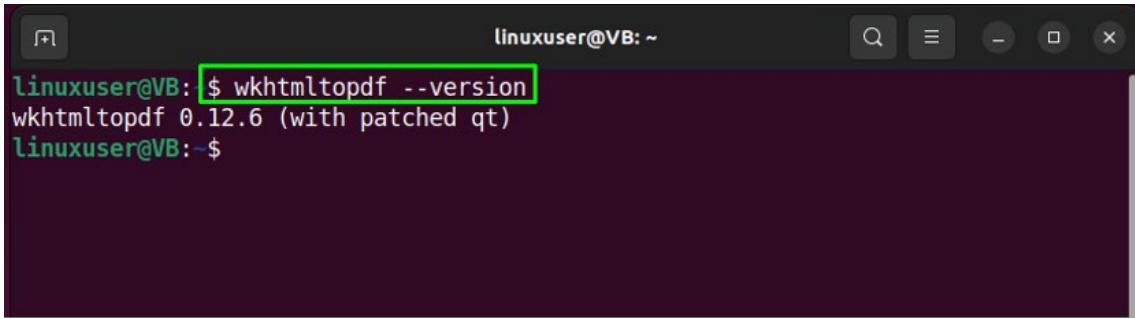
```
$ sudo ln -s /usr/local/bin/wkhtmltopdf /usr/bin/wkhtmltopdf
```



```
linuxuser@VB: $ sudo ln -s /usr/local/bin/wkhtmltopdf /usr/bin/wkhtmltopdf  
[sudo] password for linuxuser:  
linuxuser@VB: $
```

Paso 9: verifique la versión de wkhtmltox

Finalmente, verifique si el “wkhtmltox” La instalación se realiza correctamente comprobando la versión:



```
linuxuser@VB: $ wkhtmltopdf --version  
wkhtmltopdf 0.12.6 (with patched qt)  
linuxuser@VB: $
```

Paso 10: cambie al usuario odoo15

Cambie a usuario odoo15 usando el comando "su":

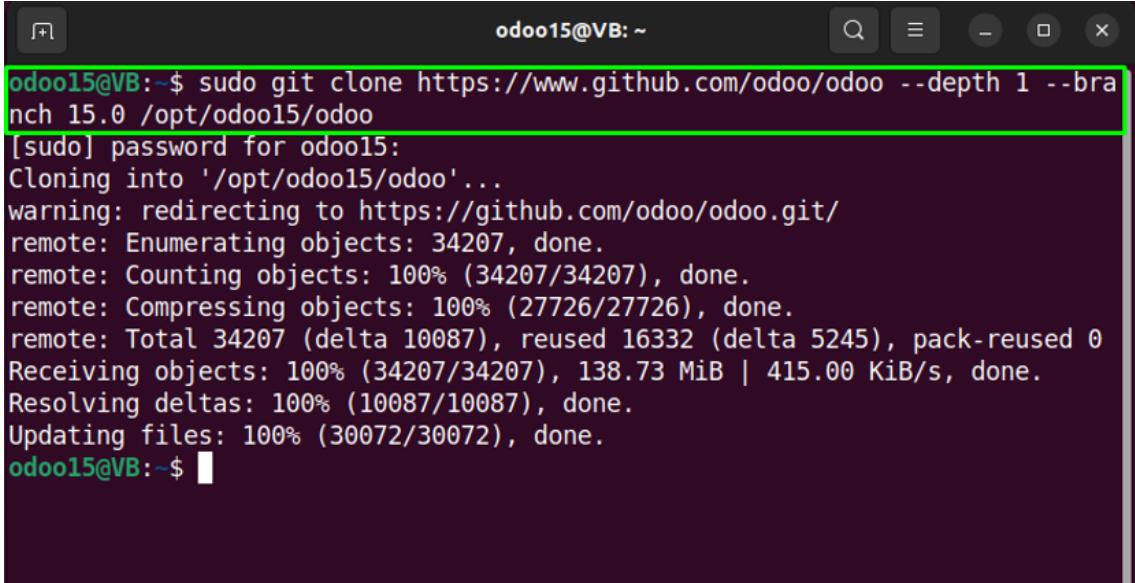


```
linuxuser@VB: $ su - odoo15  
Password:  
odoo15@VB:~$
```

Paso 11: Descarga Odoo 15

Para descargar Odoo15, escriba el siguiente comando en la terminal de Ubuntu 22.04:

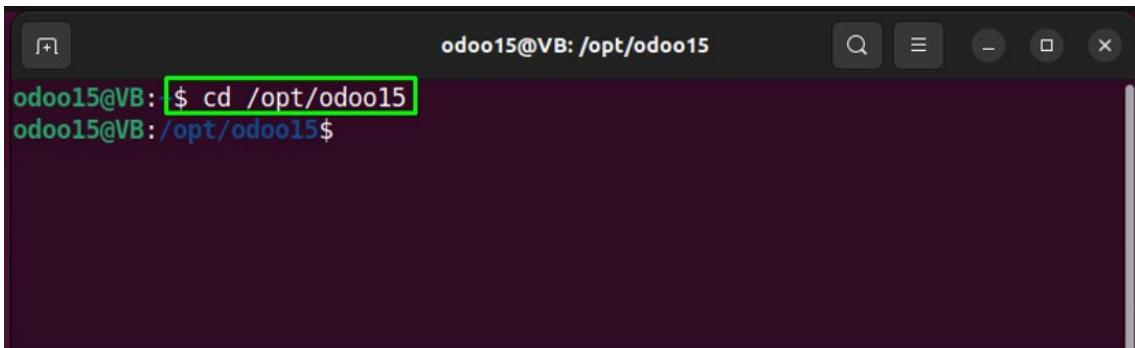
```
$ sudo git clone https://www.github.com/odoo/odoo --depth 1 --branch  
15.0 /opt/odoo15/odoo
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the title bar "odo015@VB: ~". The command entered is "sudo git clone https://www.github.com/odoo/odoo --depth 1 --branch 15.0 /opt/odoo15/odoo". A green box highlights this command. The terminal then prompts for a password "[sudo] password for odo015:" followed by a series of status messages from the git clone process, including "Cloning into '/opt/odoo15/odoo'...", "warning: redirecting to https://github.com/odoo/odoo.git/", and "Receiving objects: 100% (34207/34207), 138.73 MiB | 415.00 KiB/s, done.". The terminal ends with "odo015@VB:~\$".

Paso 12: Cambiar al directorio de Odoo

Cambiar a /opt/odoo:

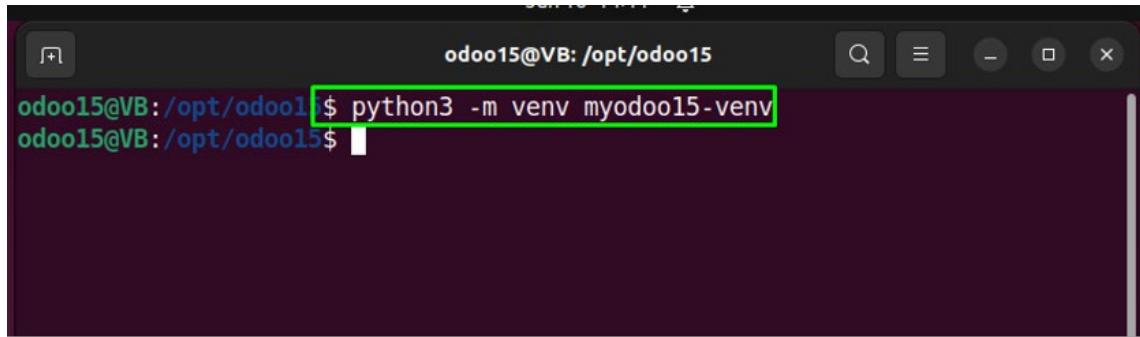


The screenshot shows a terminal window with the title bar "odo015@VB: /opt/odoo15". The command entered is "\$ cd /opt/odoo15". A green box highlights this command. The terminal then shows the new directory path "odo015@VB:/opt/odoo15\$".

Paso 13: Crear y activar el entorno virtual

A continuación, cree un entorno virtual "myodoo15-venv":

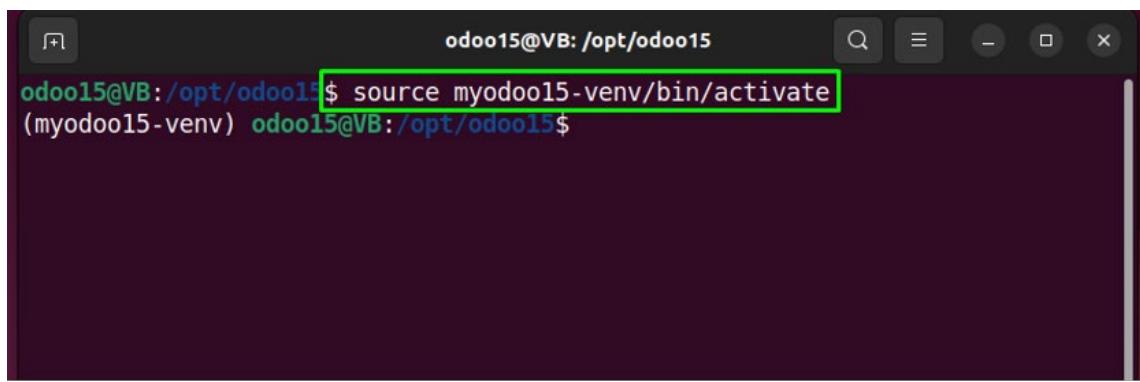
```
$ python3 -m venv myodoo15-venv
```



```
odo015@VB: /opt/odoo15$ python3 -m venv myodoo15-venv  
odo015@VB: /opt/odoo15$
```

Luego, active el entorno virtual creado "myodoo15-venv":

```
$ source myodoo15-venv/bin/activate
```

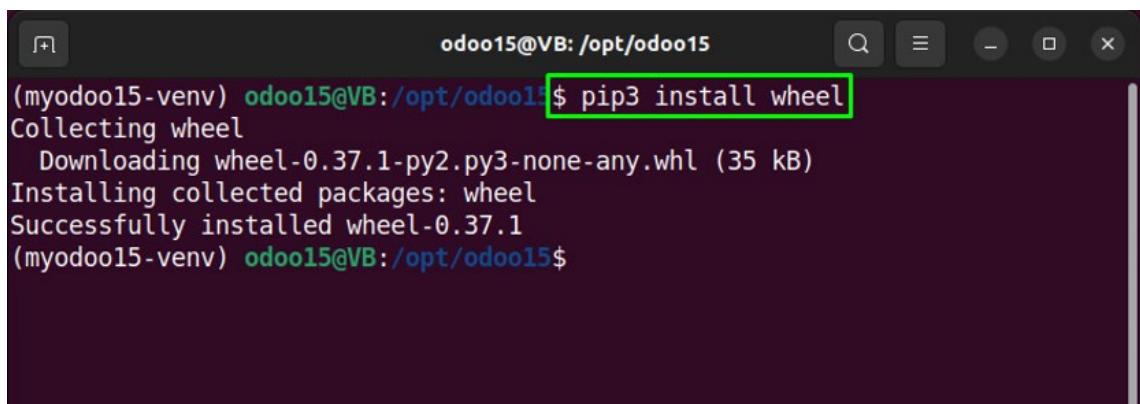


```
odo015@VB: /opt/odoo15$ source myodoo15-venv/bin/activate  
(myodoo15-venv) odo015@VB: /opt/odoo15$
```

Paso 14: Instalación de wheel

Antes de instalar las dependencias de Odoo 15, es importante que el módulo Python llamado wheel en su sistema:

```
$ pip3 instalar wheel
```

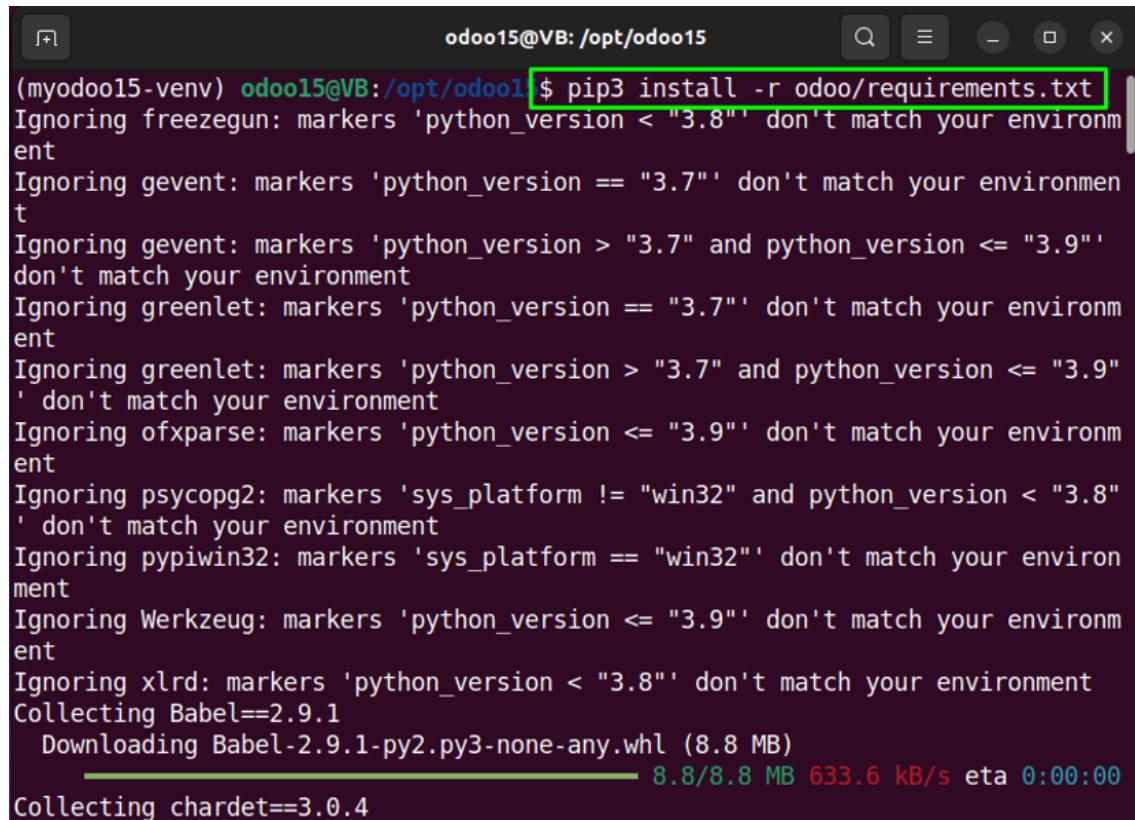


```
(myodoo15-venv) odo015@VB: /opt/odoo15$ pip3 install wheel  
Collecting wheel  
  Downloading wheel-0.37.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (35 kB)  
Installing collected packages: wheel  
Successfully installed wheel-0.37.1  
(myodoo15-venv) odo015@VB: /opt/odoo15$
```

Paso 15: Instale los módulos de Python

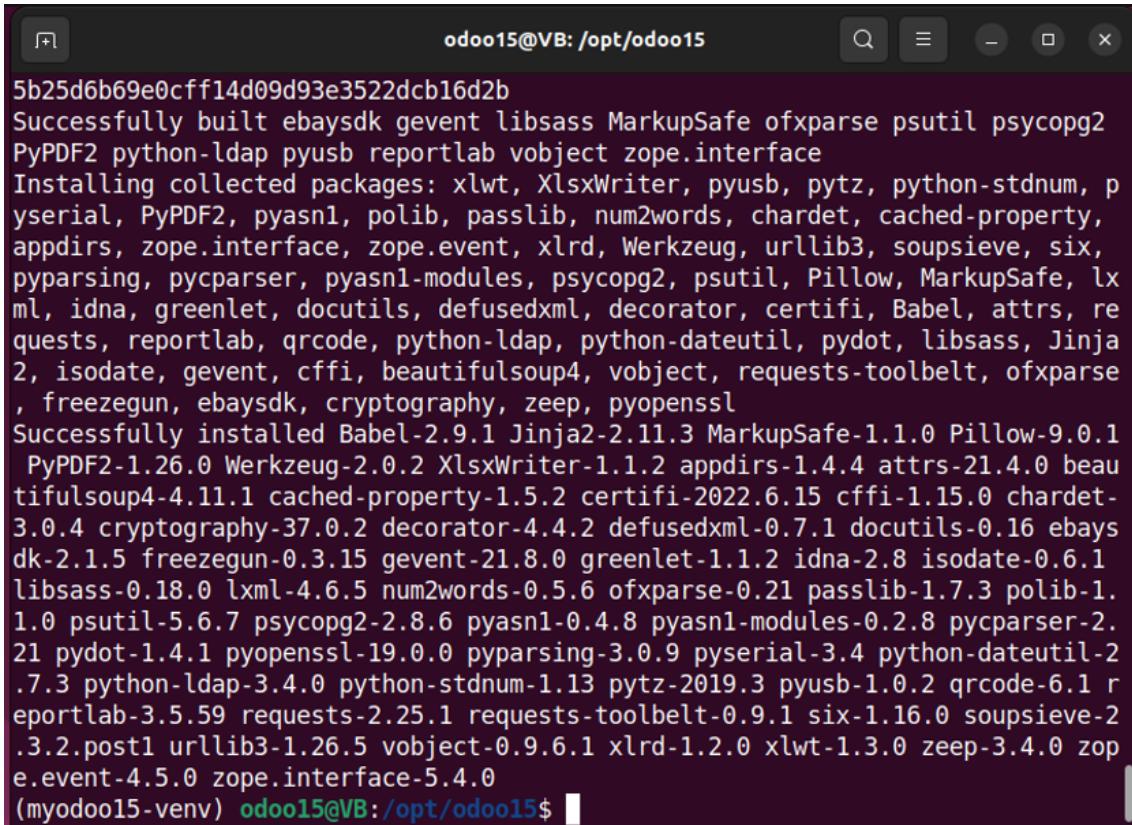
Este paso trata sobre la instalación de dependencias que se especifican en el documento "odoo/requirements.txt":

```
$ pip3 install -r odoo/requirements.txt
```



A terminal window titled 'odo015@VB: /opt/odoo15' showing the command '\$ pip3 install -r odoo/requirements.txt'. The window displays numerous 'Ignoring' messages for various packages like freezegun, gevent, greenlet, psycopg2, pypiwin32, Werkzeug, and xlrd because their python_version markers don't match the environment. It then proceeds to collect dependencies, specifically Babel and chardet, with Babel being downloaded at 8.8 MB.

```
(myodoo15-venv) odo015@VB:/opt/odoo15 $ pip3 install -r odoo/requirements.txt
Ignoring freezegun: markers 'python_version < "3.8"' don't match your environment
Ignoring gevent: markers 'python_version == "3.7"' don't match your environment
Ignoring greenlet: markers 'python_version > "3.7" and python_version <= "3.9"' don't match your environment
Ignoring greenlet: markers 'python_version == "3.7"' don't match your environment
Ignoring greenlet: markers 'python_version > "3.7" and python_version <= "3.9"' don't match your environment
Ignoring ofxparse: markers 'python_version <= "3.9"' don't match your environment
Ignoring psycopg2: markers 'sys_platform != "win32" and python_version < "3.8"' don't match your environment
Ignoring pypiwin32: markers 'sys_platform == "win32"' don't match your environment
Ignoring Werkzeug: markers 'python_version <= "3.9"' don't match your environment
Ignoring xlrd: markers 'python_version < "3.8"' don't match your environment
Collecting Babel==2.9.1
    Downloading Babel-2.9.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (8.8 MB)
     ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 8.8/8.8 MB 633.6 kB/s eta 0:00:00
Collecting chardet==3.0.4
```



```
5b25d6b69e0cff14d09d93e3522dcb16d2b
Successfully built ebaysdk gevent libsass MarkupSafe ofxparse psutil psycopg2
PyPDF2 python-ldap pyusb reportlab vobject zope.interface
Installing collected packages: xlwt, XlsxWriter, pyusb, pytz, python-stdnum, p
yserial, PyPDF2, pyasn1, polib, passlib, num2words, chardet, cached-property,
appdirs, zope.interface, zope.event, xlrd, Werkzeug, urllib3, soupsieve, six,
pyparsing, pycparser, pyasn1-modules, psycopg2, psutil, Pillow, MarkupSafe, lx
ml, idna, greenlet, docutils, defusedxml, decorator, certifi, Babel, attrs, re
quests, reportlab, qrcode, python-ldap, python-dateutil, pydot, libsass, Jinja
2, isodate, gevent, cffi, BeautifulSoup4, vobject, requests-toolbelt, ofxparse
, freezegun, ebaysdk, cryptography, zeep, pyopenssl
Successfully installed Babel-2.9.1 Jinja2-2.11.3 MarkupSafe-1.1.0 Pillow-9.0.1
PyPDF2-1.26.0 Werkzeug-2.0.2 XlsxWriter-1.1.2 appdirs-1.4.4 attrs-21.4.0 beau
tifulsoup4-4.11.1 cached-property-1.5.2 certifi-2022.6.15 cffi-1.15.0 chardet-
3.0.4 cryptography-37.0.2 decorator-4.4.2 defusedxml-0.7.1 docutils-0.16 ebays
dk-2.1.5 freezegun-0.3.15 gevent-21.8.0 greenlet-1.1.2 idna-2.8 isodate-0.6.1
libsass-0.18.0 lxml-4.6.5 num2words-0.5.6 ofxparse-0.21 passlib-1.7.3 polib-1.
1.0 psutil-5.6.7 psycopg2-2.8.6 pyasn1-0.4.8 pyasn1-modules-0.2.8 pycparser-2.
21 pydot-1.4.1 pyopenssl-19.0.0 pyparsing-3.0.9 pyserial-3.4 python-dateutil-2
.7.3 python-ldap-3.4.0 python-stdnum-1.13 pytz-2019.3 pyusb-1.0.2 qrcode-6.1 r
eportlab-3.5.59 requests-2.25.1 requests-toolbelt-0.9.1 six-1.16.0 soupsieve-2
.3.2.post1 urllib3-1.26.5 vobject-0.9.6.1 xlrd-1.2.0 xlwt-1.3.0 zeep-3.4.0 zop
e.event-4.5.0 zope.interface-5.4.0
(myodoo15-venv) odoo15@VB:/opt/odoo15$
```

Luego desactive el entorno creado.

Paso 16: deshabilite el entorno virtual

Deshabilitar el entorno virtual “**myodoo15-venv**” después de instalar las dependencias requeridas de Odoo 15:

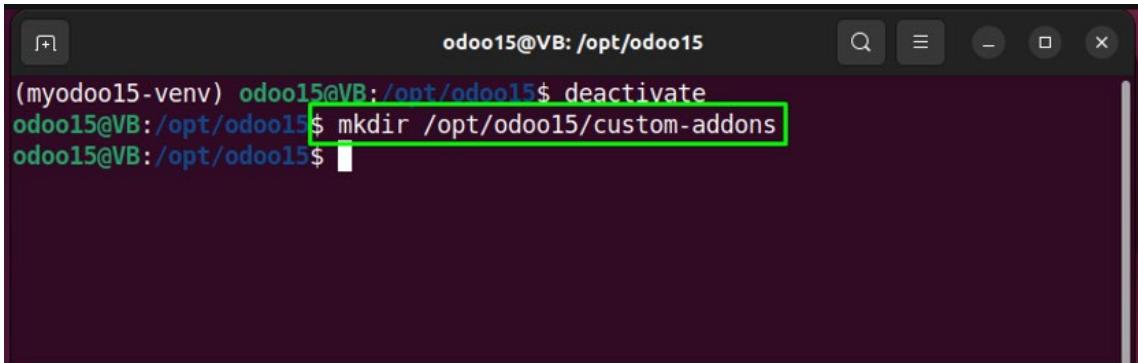


```
(myodoo15-venv) odoo15@VB:/opt/odoo15$ deactivate
odoo15@VB:/opt/odoo15$
```

Paso 15: Cree un directorio para complementos personalizados

Ahora ejecutaremos el comando proporcionado para crear un directorio de complementos personalizado:

```
$ mkdir /opt/odoo15/custom-addons
```



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "odoo15@VB: /opt/odoo15". The window shows a command-line interface with the following text:
(myodoo15-venv) odoo15@VB:/opt/odoo15\$ deactivate
odoo15@VB:/opt/odoo15\$ mkdir /opt/odoo15/custom-addons
odoo15@VB:/opt/odoo15\$
The command "mkdir /opt/odoo15/custom-addons" is highlighted with a green rectangle.

Paso 16: Cerrar sesión como usuario de Odoo15

A continuación, cierre la sesión como usuario de Odoo15 a través de la terminal:



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "linuxuser@VB: ~". The window shows a command-line interface with the following text:
odoo15@VB:/opt/odoo15\$ exit
logout
linuxuser@VB:~\$
The command "exit" is highlighted with a green rectangle.

Paso 17: Cree el archivo de configuración de Odoo15

Abra el editor "nano" para crear el archivo "odoo15.conf":

```
$ sudo nano /etc/odoo15.conf
```

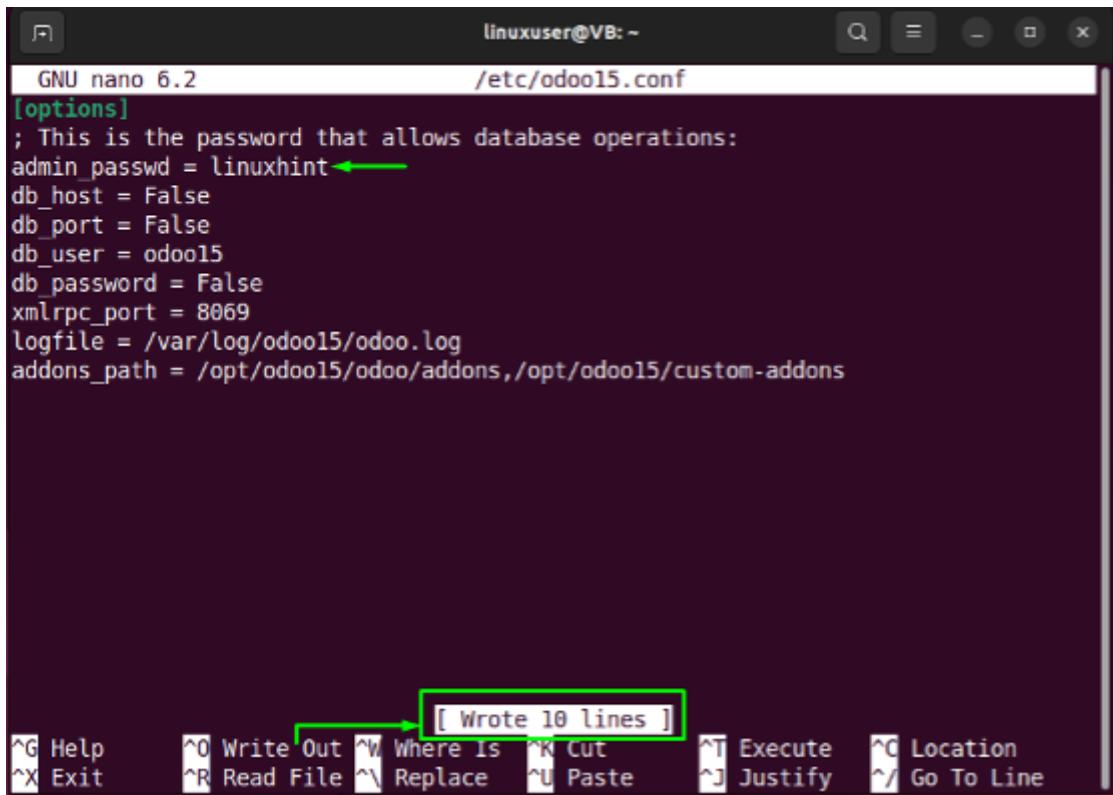


```
linuxuser@VB: ~
```

```
linuxuser@VB: $ sudo nano /etc/odoo15.conf
```

Agregue las siguientes líneas mientras especifica el "admin_passwd" de acuerdo con sus preferencias y presione "CTRL + O" para guardar el contenido del archivo de configuración de Odoo 15:

```
[options]
admin_passwd = linuxhint
db_host = False db_port = False db_user = odoo15
db_password = False
xmlrpc_port = 8069
logfile = /var/log/odoo15/odoo.log
addons_path = /opt/odoo15/odoo/addons,/opt/odoo15/custom-addons
```



```
GNU nano 6.2          /etc/odoo15.conf
[options]
; This is the password that allows database operations:
admin_passwd = linuxhint←
db_host = False
db_port = False
db_user = odoo15
db_password = False
xmlrpc_port = 8069
logfile = /var/log/odoo15/odoo.log
addons_path = /opt/odoo15/odoo/addons,/opt/odoo15/custom-addons
```

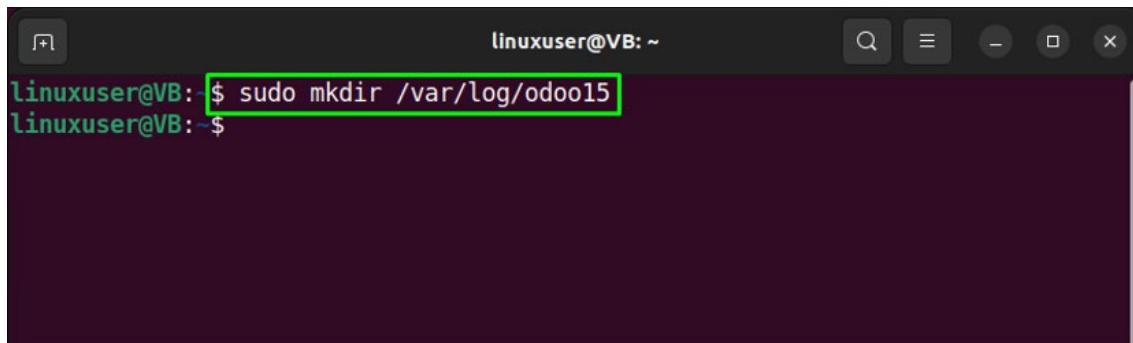
The screenshot shows the nano editor interface. A green arrow points to the line 'admin_passwd = linuxhint'. A green box highlights the message '[Wrote 10 lines]' at the bottom of the screen, indicating the changes were saved.

A continuación, cree un directorio de registro.

Paso 18: Cree un directorio de registro

Use el comando que se proporciona a continuación para crear un directorio de registro:

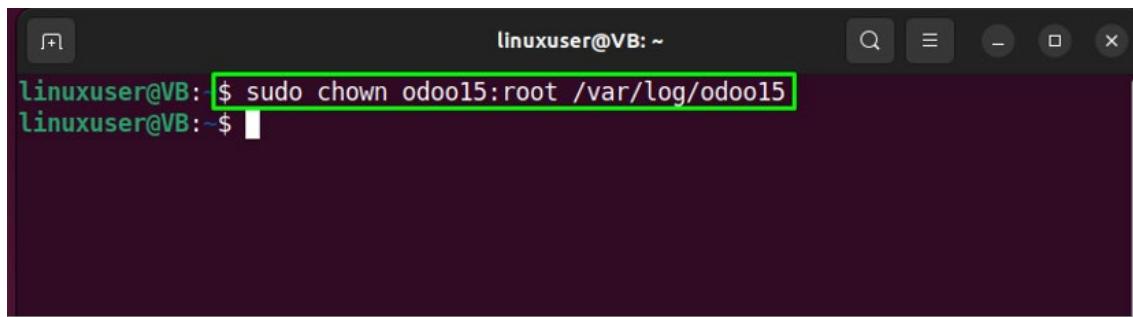
```
$ sudo mkdir /var/log/odoo15
```



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "linuxuser@VB: ~". The window shows the command `$ sudo mkdir /var/log/odoo15` being typed. The command is highlighted with a green box. The terminal window has a dark background and light-colored text.

A continuación, especifique "odoo15" como propietario del directorio de registro creado:

```
$ sudo chown odoo15:root /var/log/odoo15
```

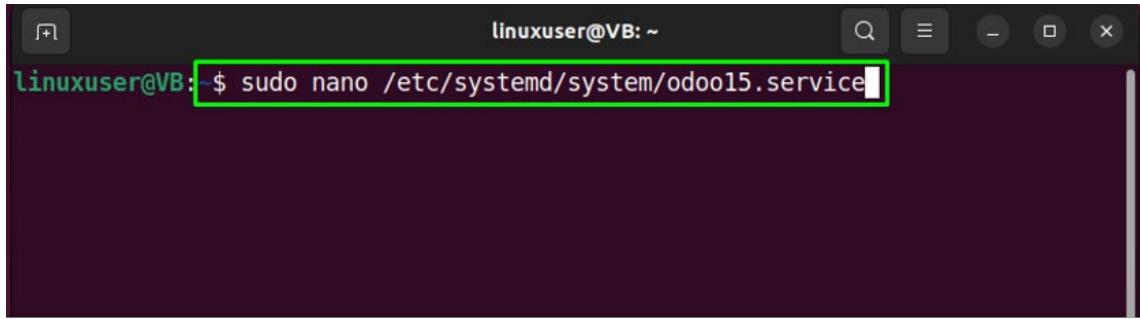


A screenshot of a terminal window titled "linuxuser@VB: ~". The window shows the command `$ sudo chown odoo15:root /var/log/odoo15` being typed. The command is highlighted with a green box. The terminal window has a dark background and light-colored text.

Paso 19: Crear el servicio Odoo15

En el siguiente paso, crearemos un archivo de unidad systemd Odoo 15 usando el editor "nano":

```
$ sudo nano /etc/systemd/system/odoo15.service
```



linuxuser@VB: ~

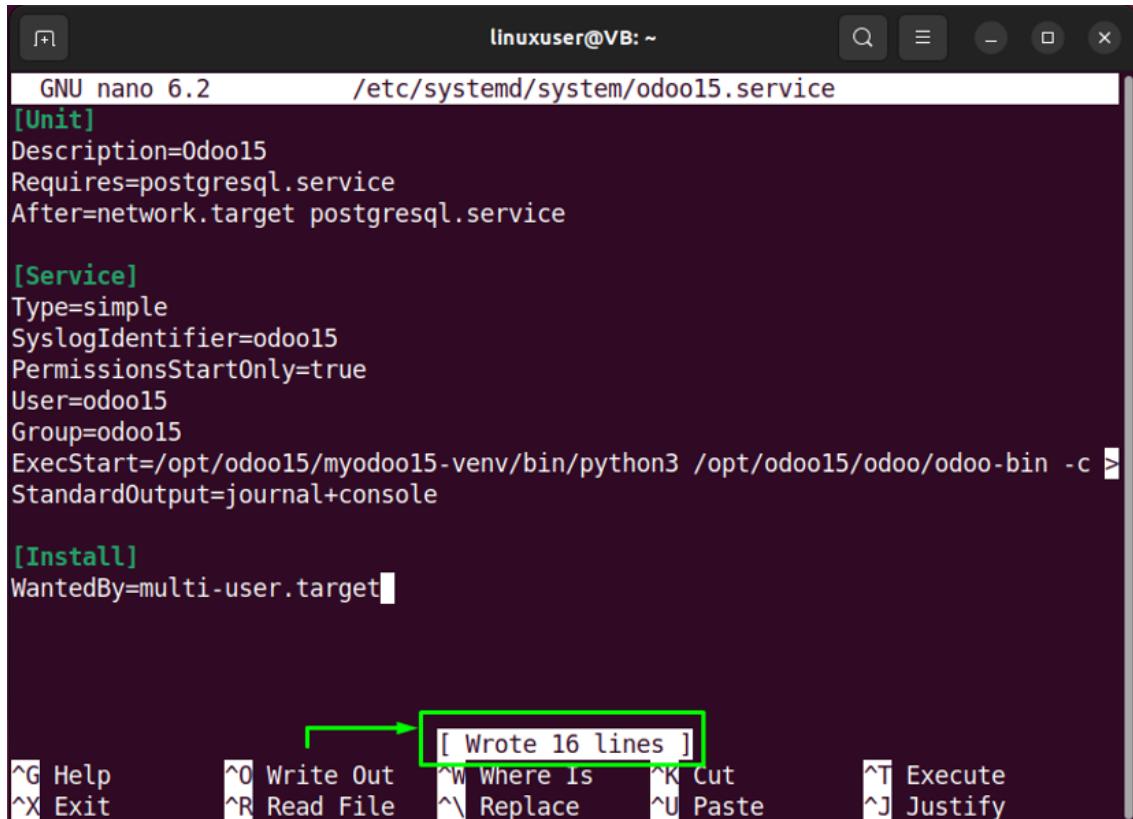
```
linuxuser@VB:~$ sudo nano /etc/systemd/system/odoo15.service
```

Agregue las siguientes líneas en el archivo abierto, especifique usuario y grupo en la sección "Servicio" y presione "CTRL + O" para guardar el contenido agregado:

```
[Unit]
Descripción=Odoo15Requires=postgresql.serviceAfter=network.target
postgresql.service

[Service]
Tipo=simpleSyslogIdentifier=odoo15PermissionsStartOnly=trueUser=odoo15
Group=odoo15
ExecStart=/opt/odoo15/myodoo15-venv/bin/python3 /opt/odoo15/odoo/odoo-bin -c >
StandardOutput=journal+console

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```



```
linuxuser@VB: ~
GNU nano 6.2          /etc/systemd/system/odoo15.service
[Unit]
Description=Odoo15
Requires=postgresql.service
After=network.target postgresql.service

[Service]
Type=simple
SyslogIdentifier=odoo15
PermissionsStartOnly=true
User=odoo15
Group=odoo15
ExecStart=/opt/odoo15/myodoo15-venv/bin/python3 /opt/odoo15/odoo/odoo-bin -c %
StandardOutput=journal+console

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

[Wrote 16 lines]

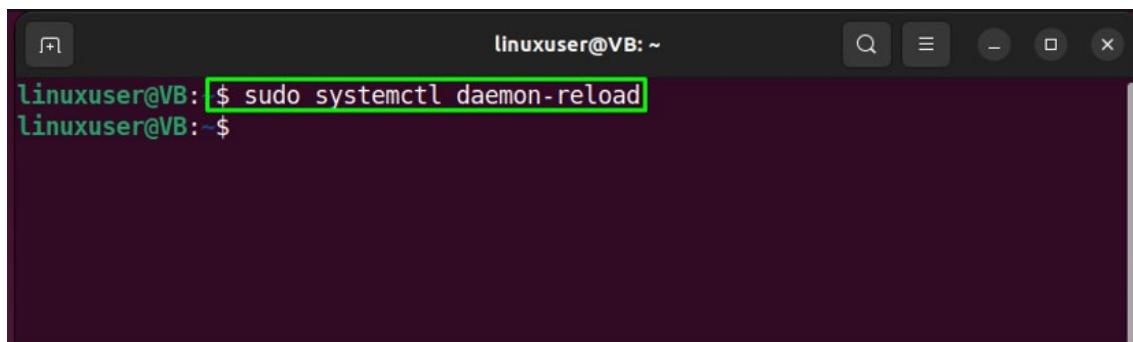
^G Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify

Guarde el contenido agregado y continúe con el siguiente paso.

Paso 20: Vuelva a cargar el demonio systemd

Después de realizar los cambios necesarios, vuelva a cargar el demonio systemd:

```
$ sudo systemctl daemon-reload
```

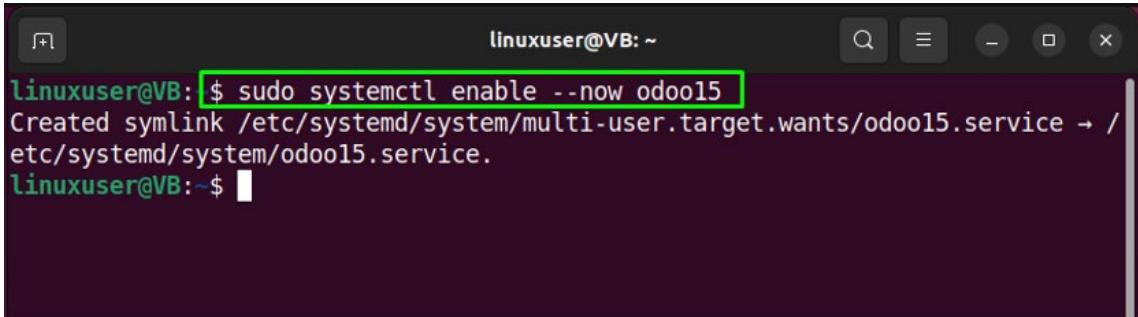


```
linuxuser@VB: ~
$ sudo systemctl daemon-reload
linuxuser@VB: ~$
```

Paso 21: Activar el servicio Odoo15

Luego, habilite el servicio Odoo15 usando el siguiente comando:

```
$ sudo systemctl enable --now odoo15
```



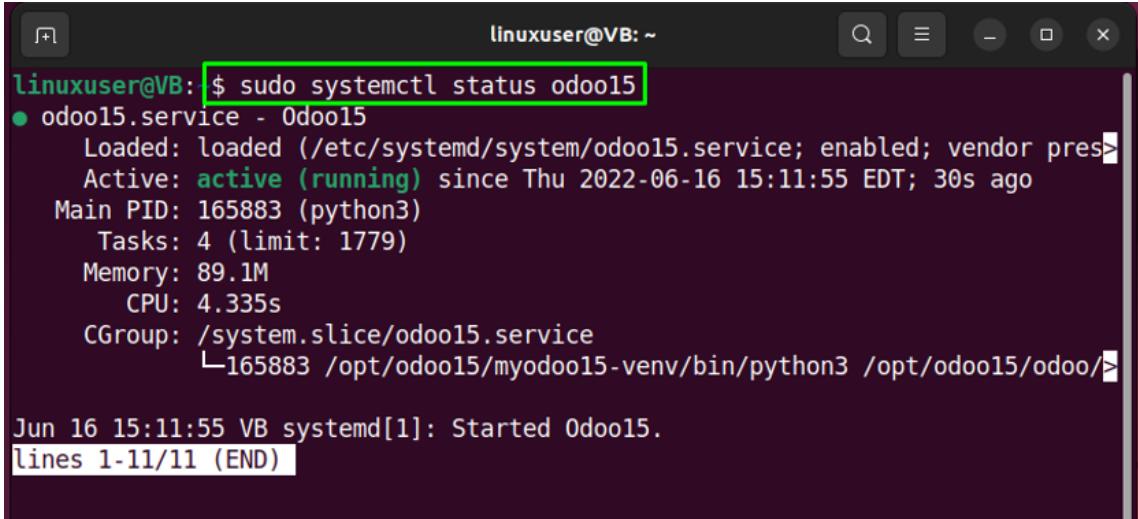
```
linuxuser@VB: $ sudo systemctl enable --now odoo15
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/odoo15.service → /etc/systemd/system/odoo15.service.
linuxuser@VB:~$
```

Paso 22: Comprobar el estado de Odoo15

Después de habilitar el servicio Odoo15, verifique si se está ejecutando o no en su sistema Ubuntu 22.04:

```
$ sudo systemctl status odoo15
```

El resultado indicado reflejará que odoo15 está actualmente activo:

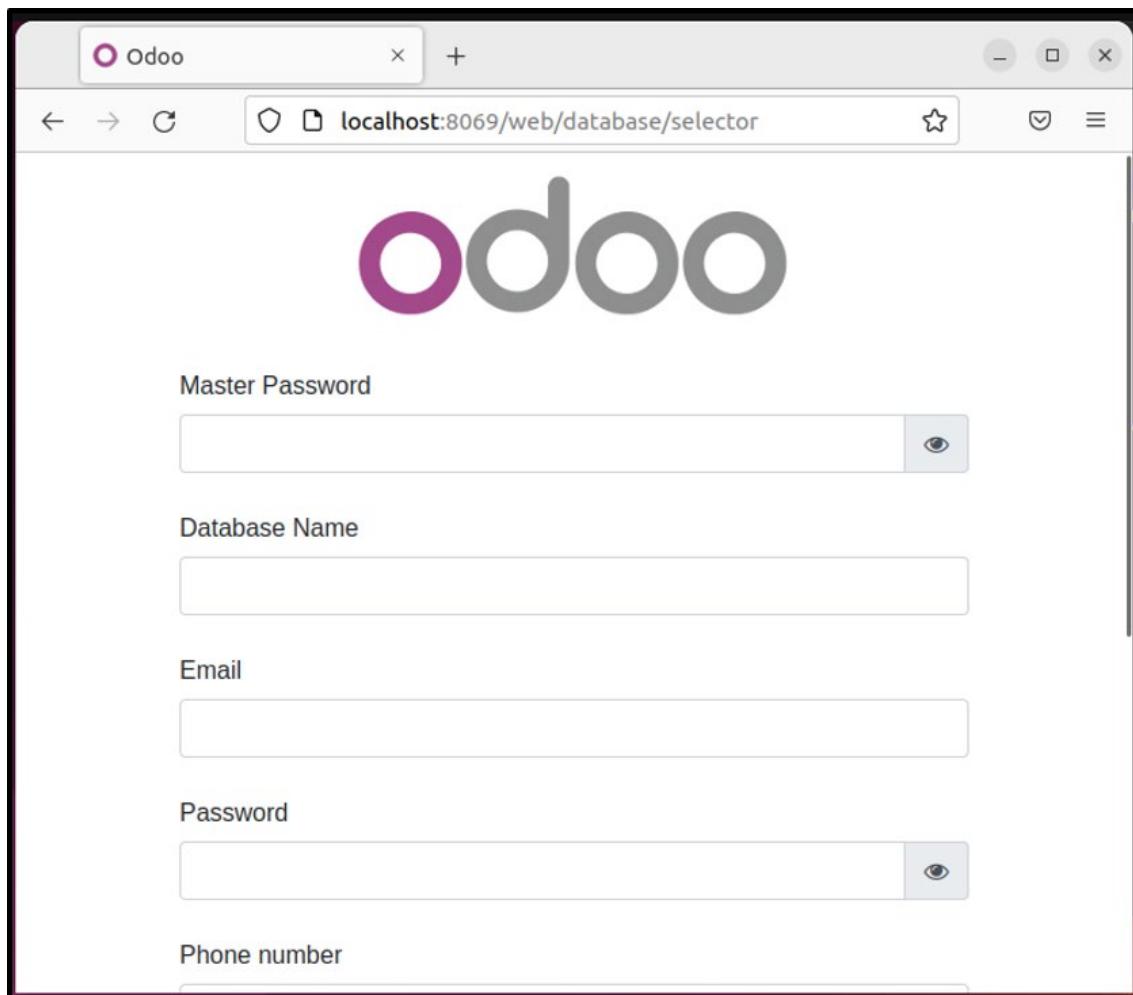


```
linuxuser@VB: $ sudo systemctl status odoo15
● odoo15.service - Odoo15
    Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/odoo15.service; enabled; vendor pres>
    Active: active (running) since Thu 2022-06-16 15:11:55 EDT; 30s ago
      Main PID: 165883 (python3)
        Tasks: 4 (limit: 1779)
       Memory: 89.1M
          CPU: 4.335s
        CGroup: /system.slice/odoo15.service
                └─165883 /opt/odoo15/myodoo15-venv/bin/python3 /opt/odoo15/odoo/>>

Jun 16 15:11:55 VB systemd[1]: Started Odoo15.
lines 1-11/11 (END)
```

Paso 23: Acceda a Odoo15 en el navegador

Para acceder a Odoo15, navegue <http://localhost:8069/> en su navegador favorito:



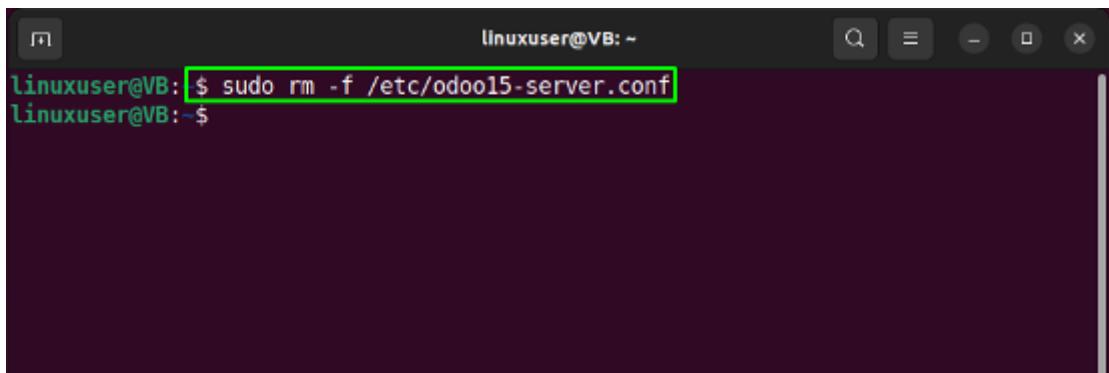
Cómo quitar Odoo15 de Ubuntu 22.04

Para eliminar Odoo15 de Ubuntu 22.04, primero elimine el directorio "/ opt / odoo15":

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "linuxuser@VB: ~". The user has run the command "sudo rm -R /opt/odoo15" and the output is visible in the terminal window.

Luego, ejecute el siguiente comando para eliminar el archivo de configuración del servidor Odoo 15 “odoo15-server.conf”:

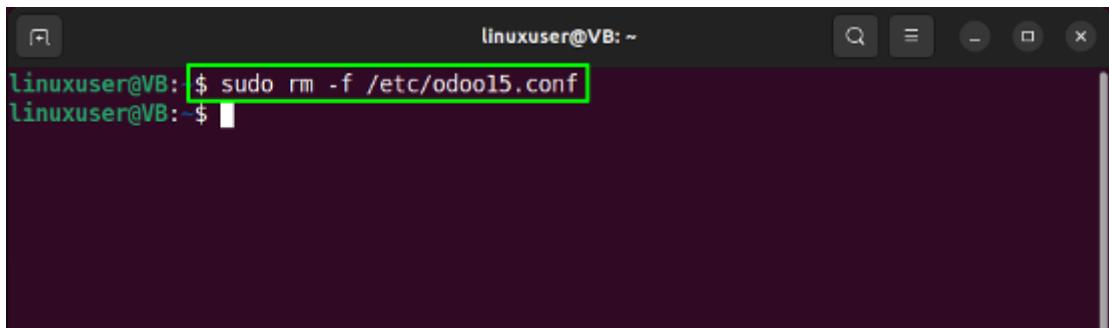
```
$ sudo rm -f /etc/odoo15-server.conf
```



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "linuxuser@VB: ~". The window shows the command `$ sudo rm -f /etc/odoo15-server.conf` being typed. The command is highlighted with a green rectangle. After the command is run, the terminal shows the prompt `linu` followed by a cursor.

En el siguiente paso, elimine el archivo de configuración de Odoo15 “**odoo15.conf**” que se usa para configurar la base de datos:

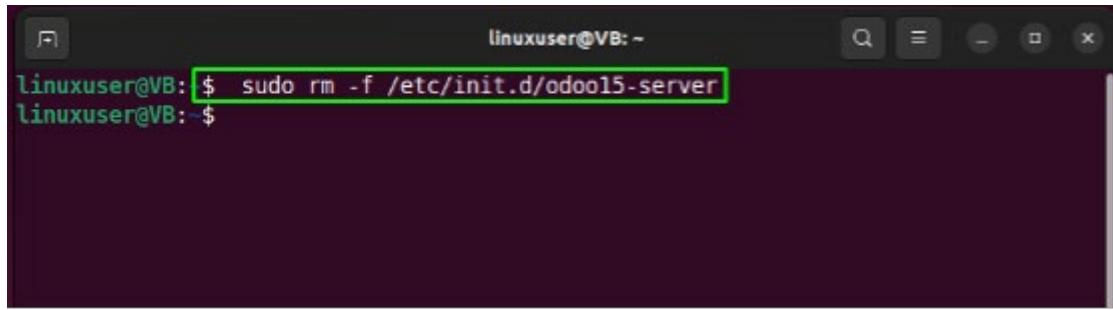
```
$ sudo rm -f /etc/odoo15.conf
```



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "linuxuser@VB: ~". The window shows the command `$ sudo rm -f /etc/odoo15.conf` being typed. The command is highlighted with a green rectangle. After the command is run, the terminal shows the prompt `linu` followed by a cursor.

Por último, elimine el directorio "/etc/init.d/odoo15-server" que ayuda a iniciar el servicio Odoo15 en el arranque del sistema:

```
$ sudo rm -f /etc/init.d/odoo15-server
```



```
linuxuser@VB: $ sudo rm -f /etc/init.d/odoo15-server
linuxuser@VB:~$
```

Conclusión

Para instalar Odoo 15 en Ubuntu 22.04, en primer lugar, instale las dependencias necesarias. A continuación, instale y configure la base de datos PostgreSQL, cree un usuario del sistema e instale el paquete wkhtmltox. Después de eso, instale, configure Odoo15 y sus dependencias, y acceda a él en <http://localhost:8069> navegador.