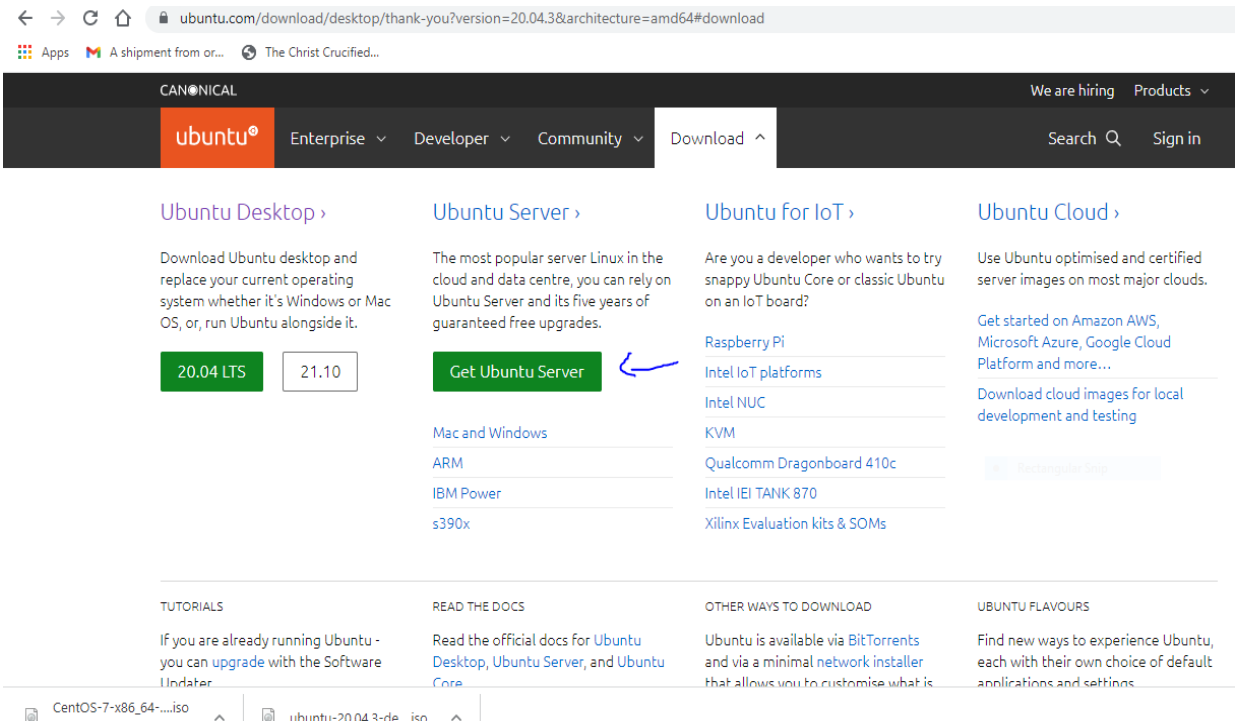
Ubuntu installation

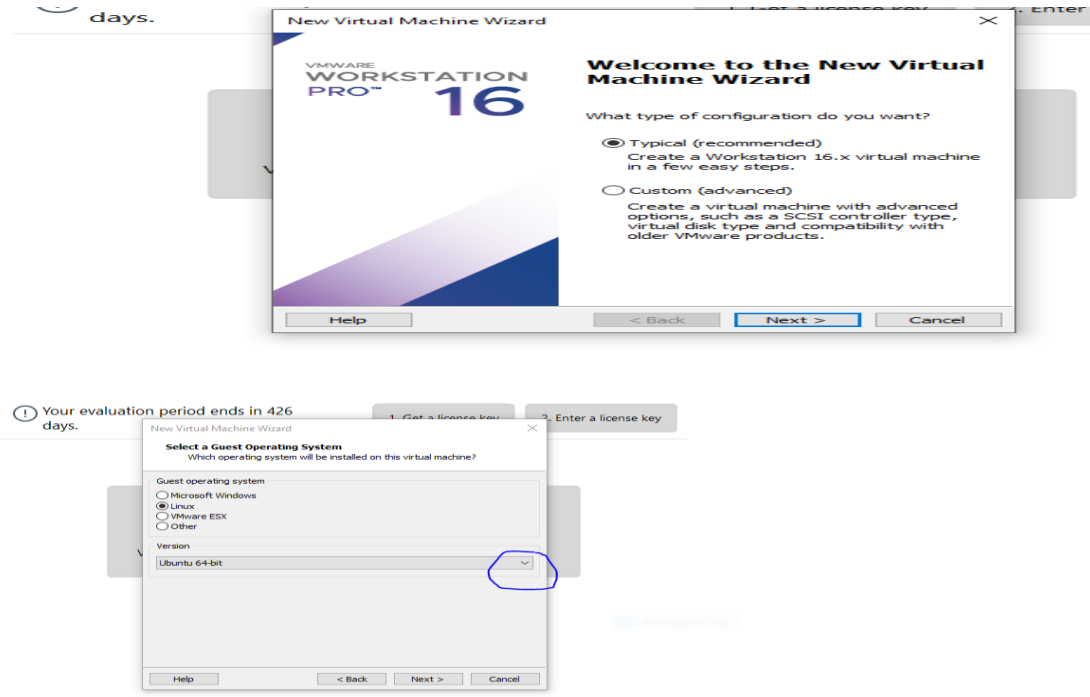
1.



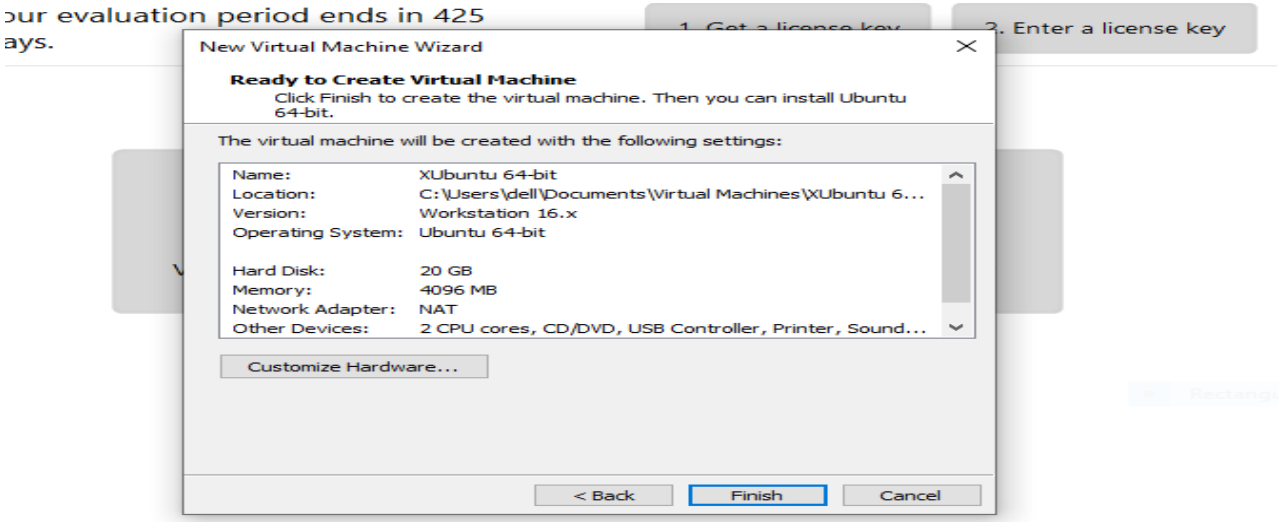
1a.

I went to my search engine and typed Ubuntu and went to ubuntu.com and brought me to the page in picture1 and headed over to Ubuntu home page and clicked on the download tab. And gave me two options of Ubuntu Desktop and Ubuntu Server LTS. I choose the Ubuntu server LTS version which means long-term support version and it took me to the Iso files and picked one and downloaded it on my windows operation system.

2.

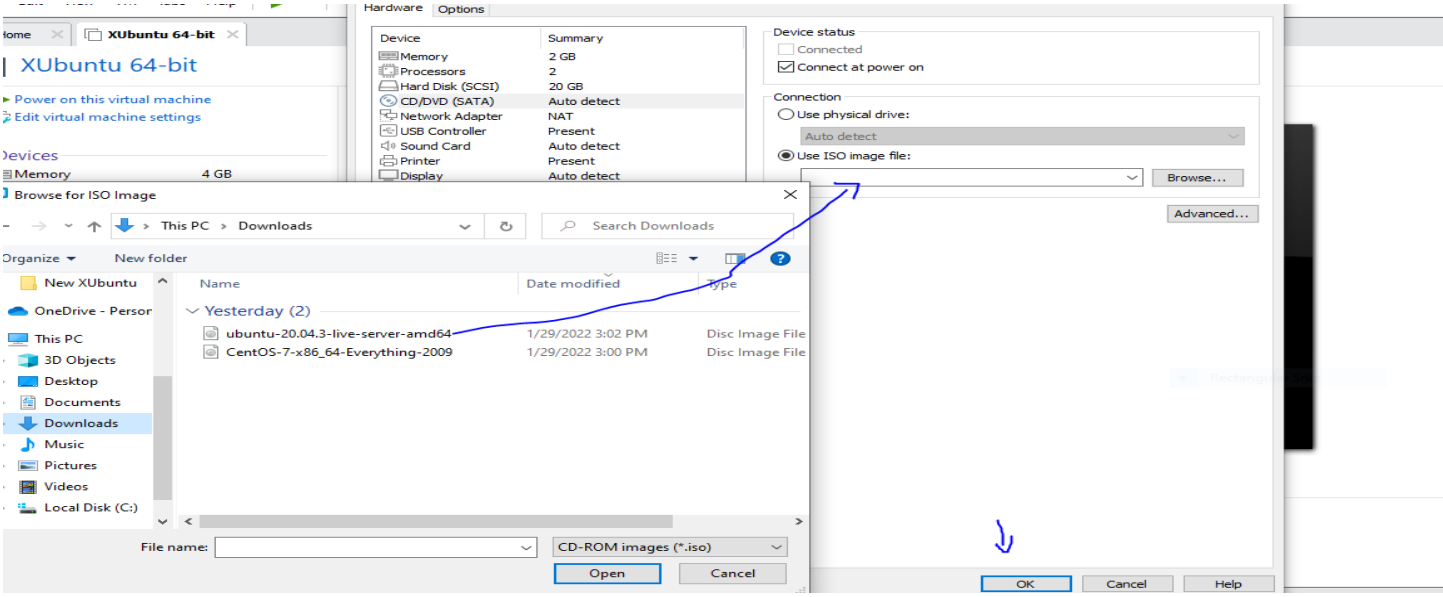


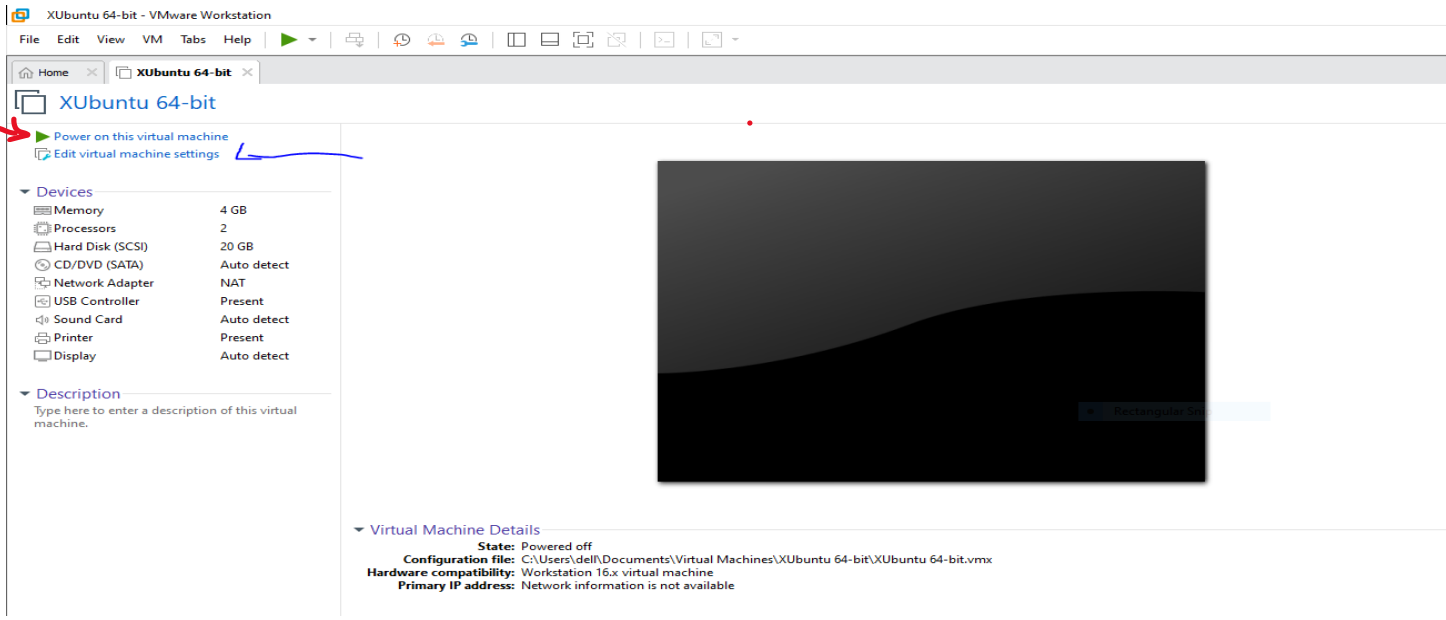
2a. I opened my VMware machines and chose the typical workstation's recommendations for various settings and clicked next then I named my server and configured my network adapter then I clicked next and proceeded through the new virtual machine wizard and pressed Finished.



3 I now headed over to edit the virtual machine settings so that I can customize my hardware and configure the memory devices to use the Iso file. then I browsed to navigate where I saved my ISO file and picked it from my windows machine and placed it in the “use of Iso image file” location. you can increase the memory and you can also configure the processor CPU if you want to change it and you can leave the rest as default and press ok when you finish.

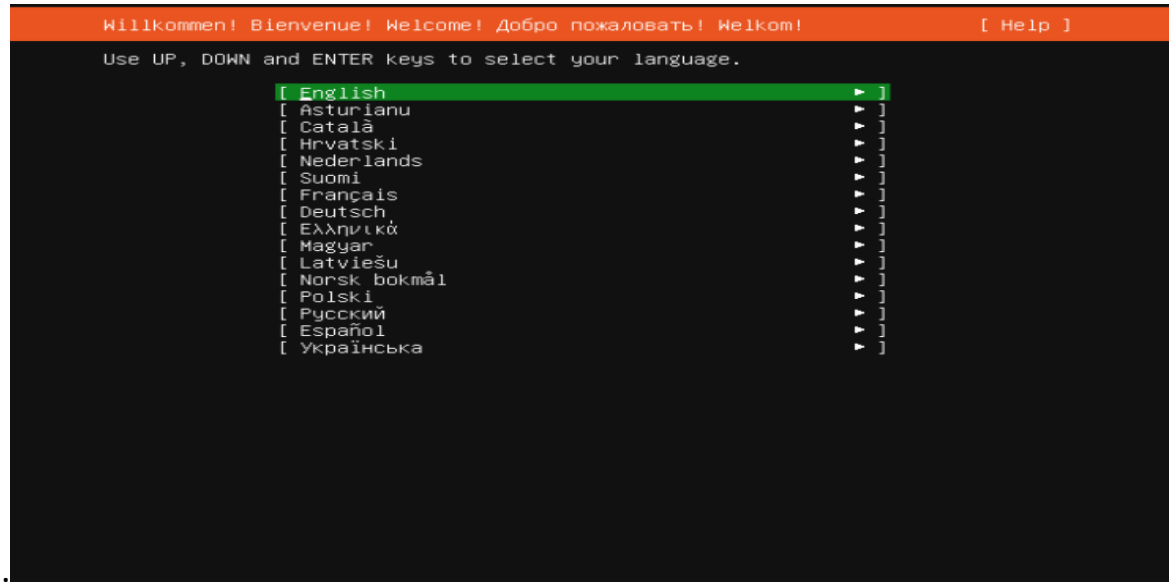
And I now power to start the Ubuntu server installation in the virtual machine.





The beginning of my Ubuntu installation in VMWARE

4.



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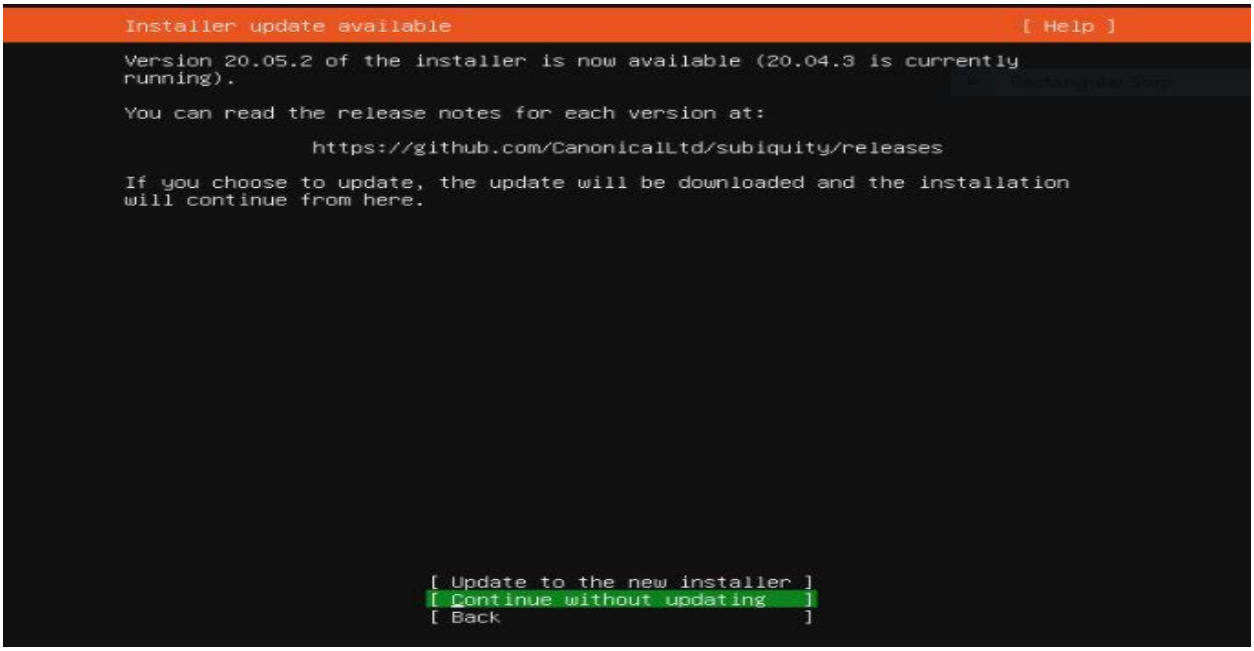
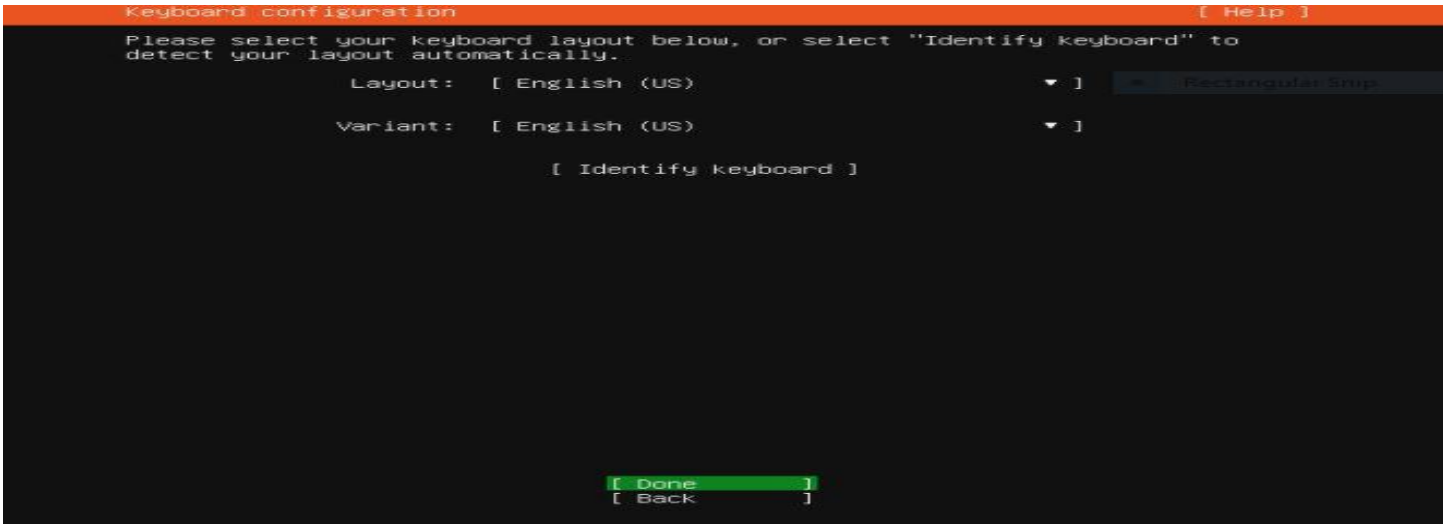
Here's an option of many languages to choose from, so you pick the one that's comfortable for you. I choose English. After clicking done to the following one.

5.



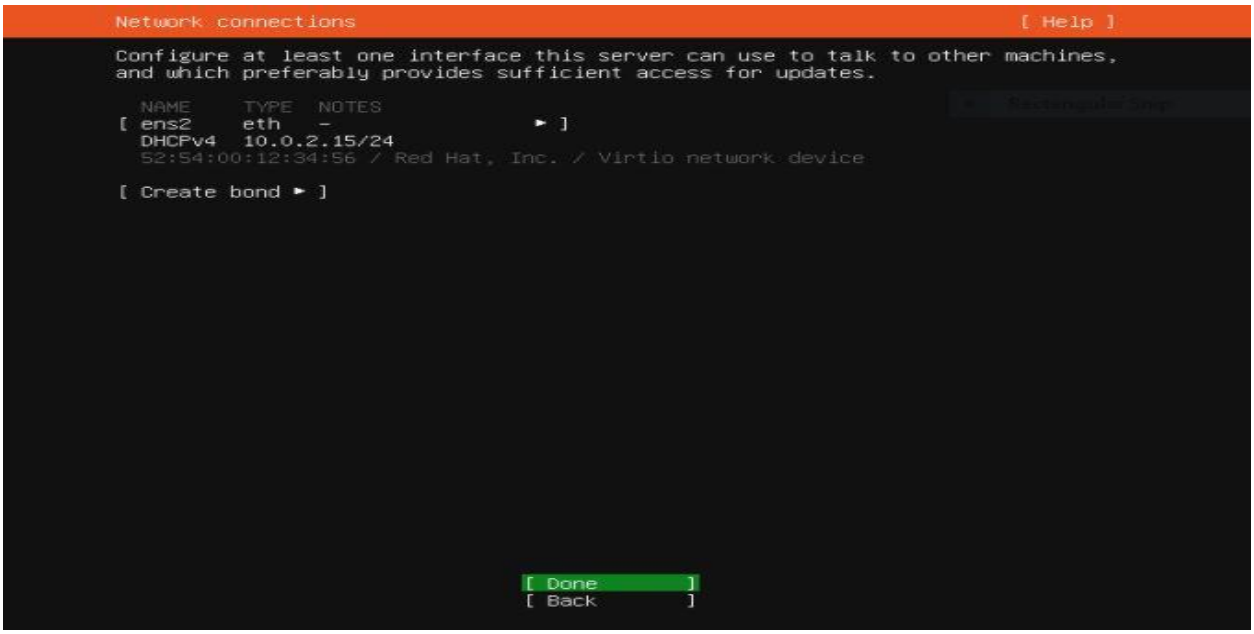
Here I choose to update the installer by clicking update to the new installer.

6



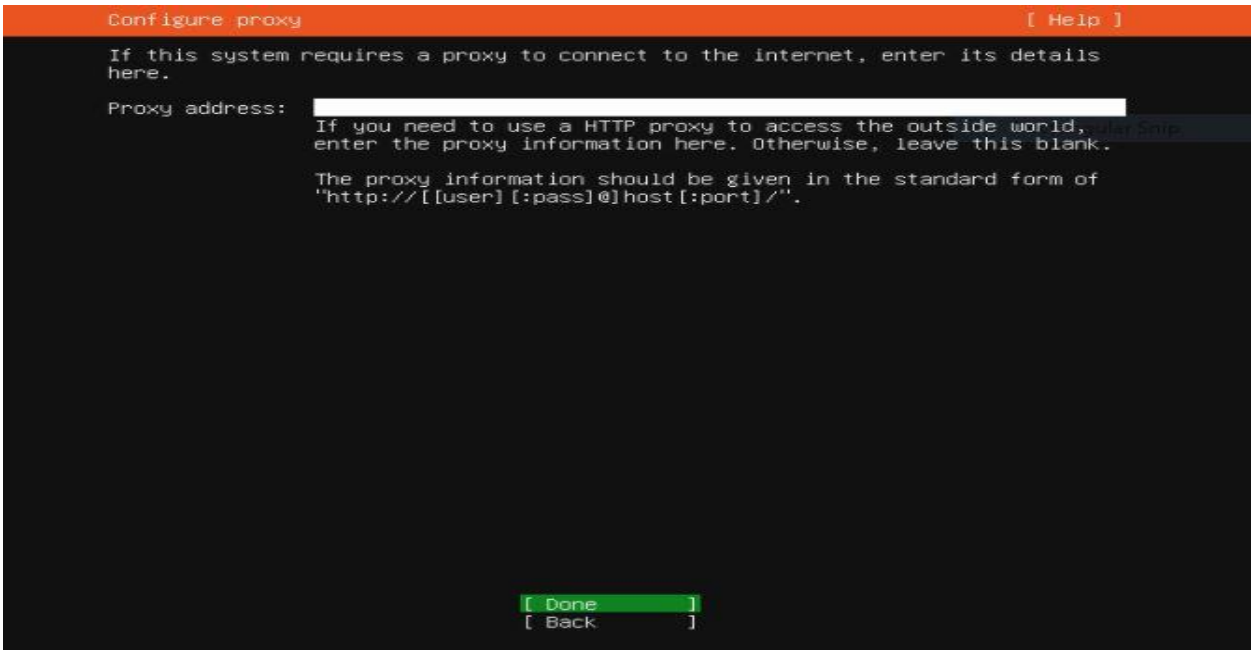
Here you are given the option to choose your preferred keyboard layout and then the done option.

7.



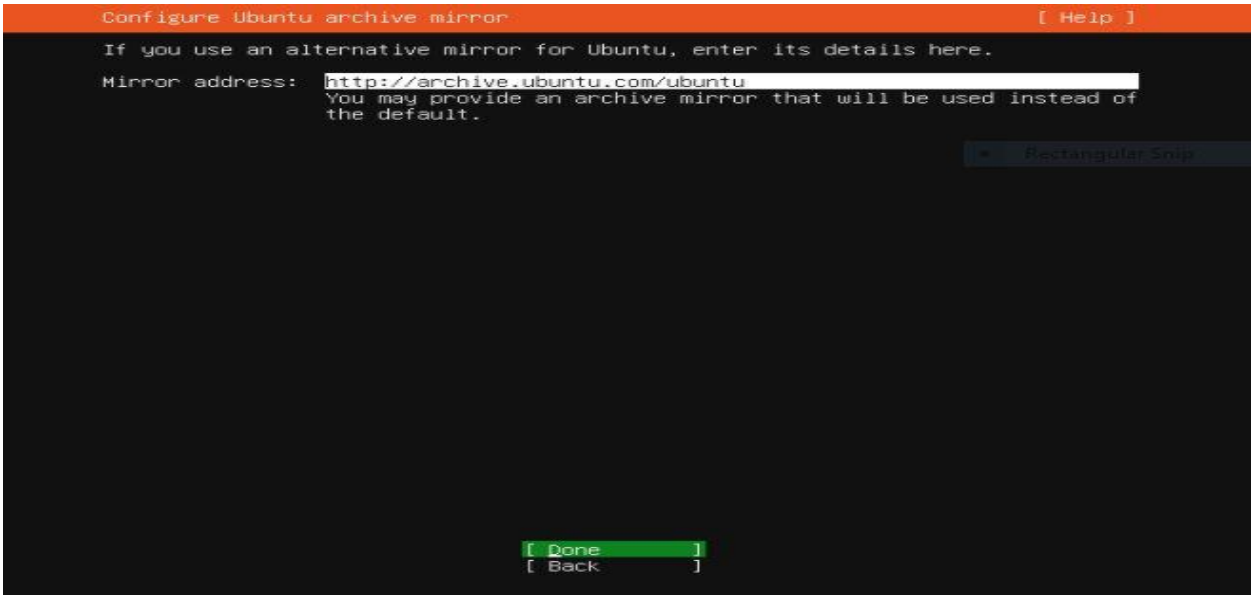
If your system is connected to the network, then you will see your interface card automatically selected IP through DHCP and then choose done and hit enter.

8.



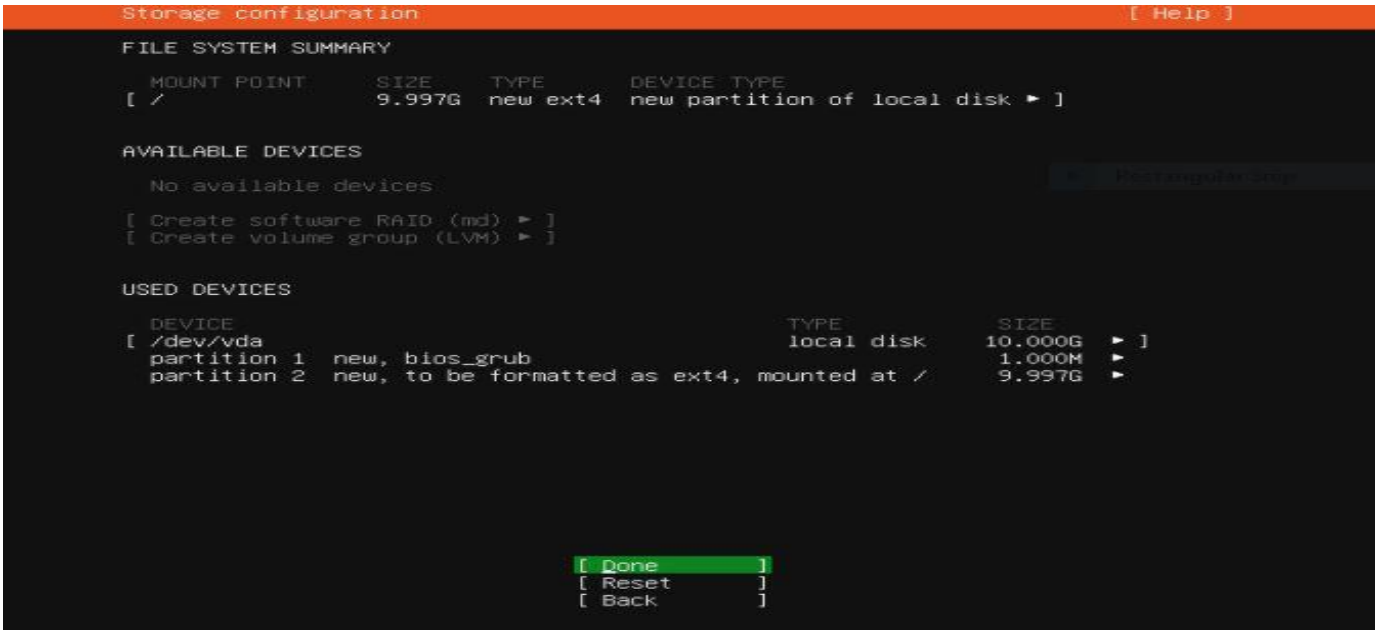
If your system is connected to a network and running behind a proxy server then we can specify the proxy otherwise leave it blank and hit done.

9.



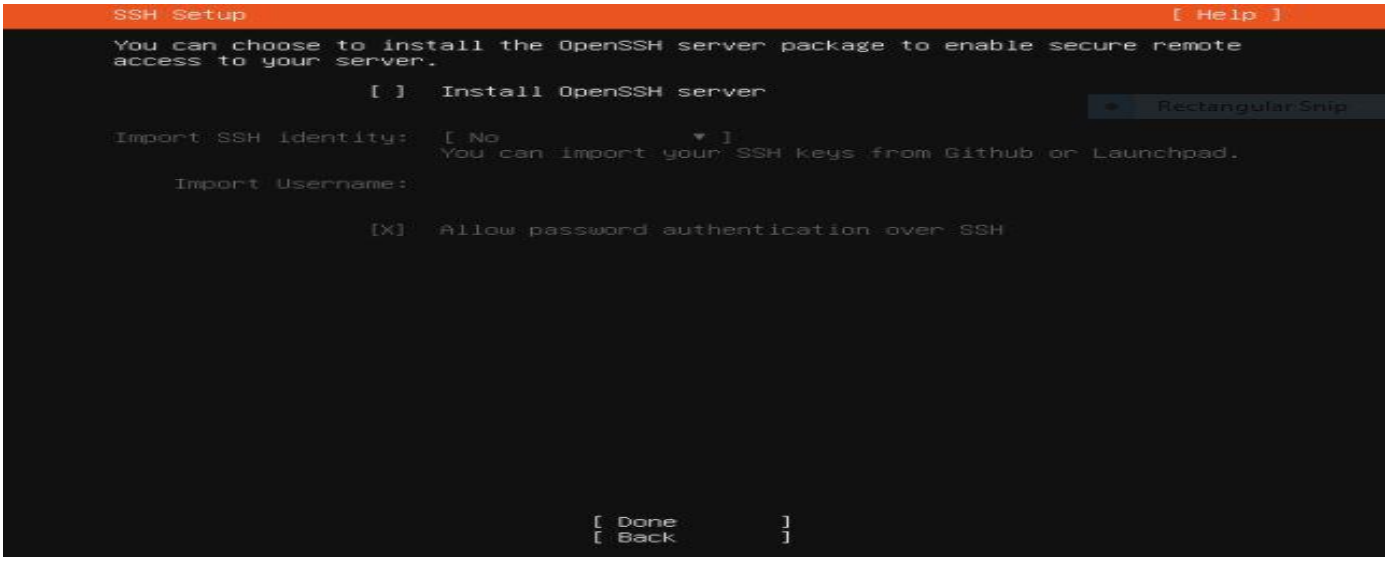
The installer will automatically configure the ubuntu archive mirror based on the country location and hit done.

10.



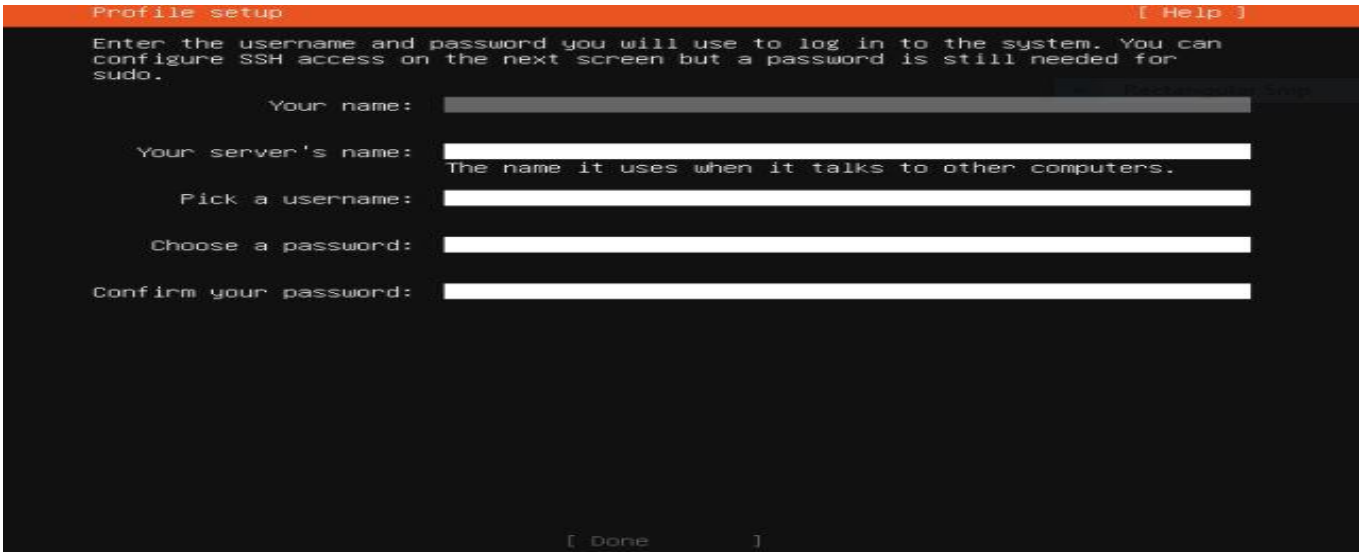
Here I review the storage configuration and select default and hit done the next same page choose to continue to write changes into the disk and hit done.

11.



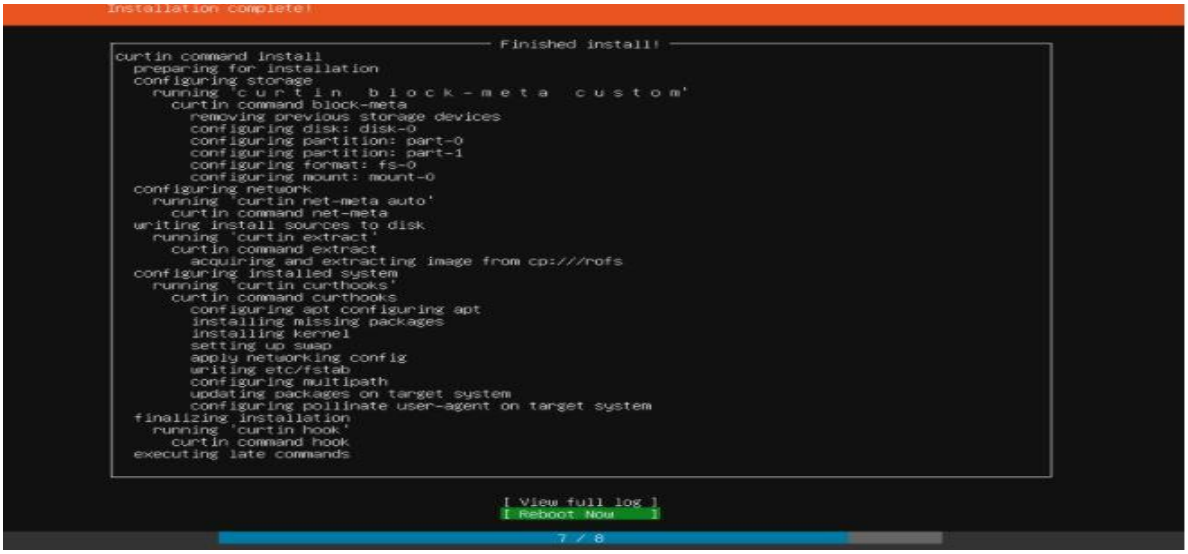
Here you are given a choice to install ssh now and import your keys now to enable password secure log in or you can install OpenSSH later. I skipped and installed everything later.

12.



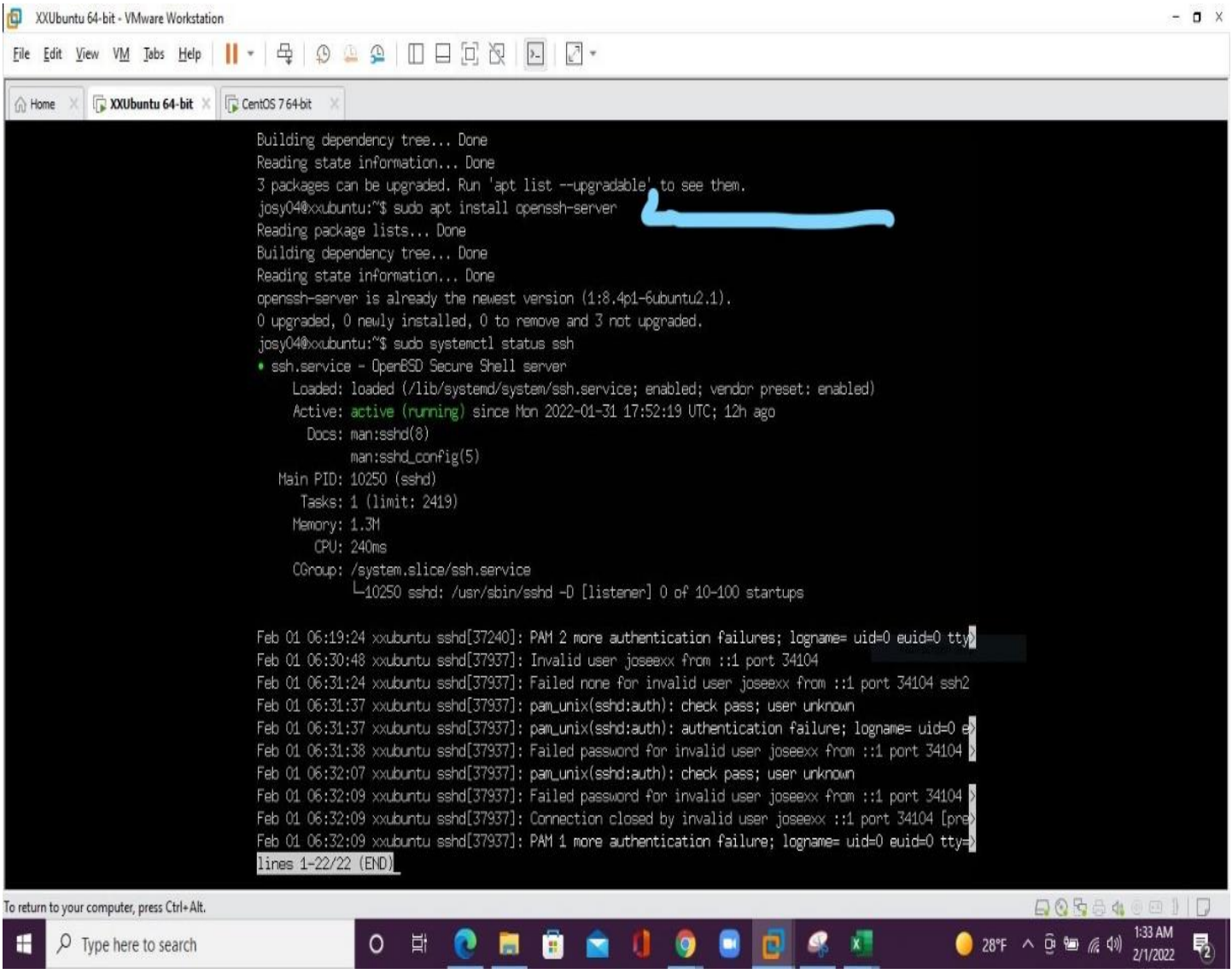
This will be my account root user so I will need to specify the local user details and hostname that I want to set for my server and create a password and hit enter to start the installation process.

13.



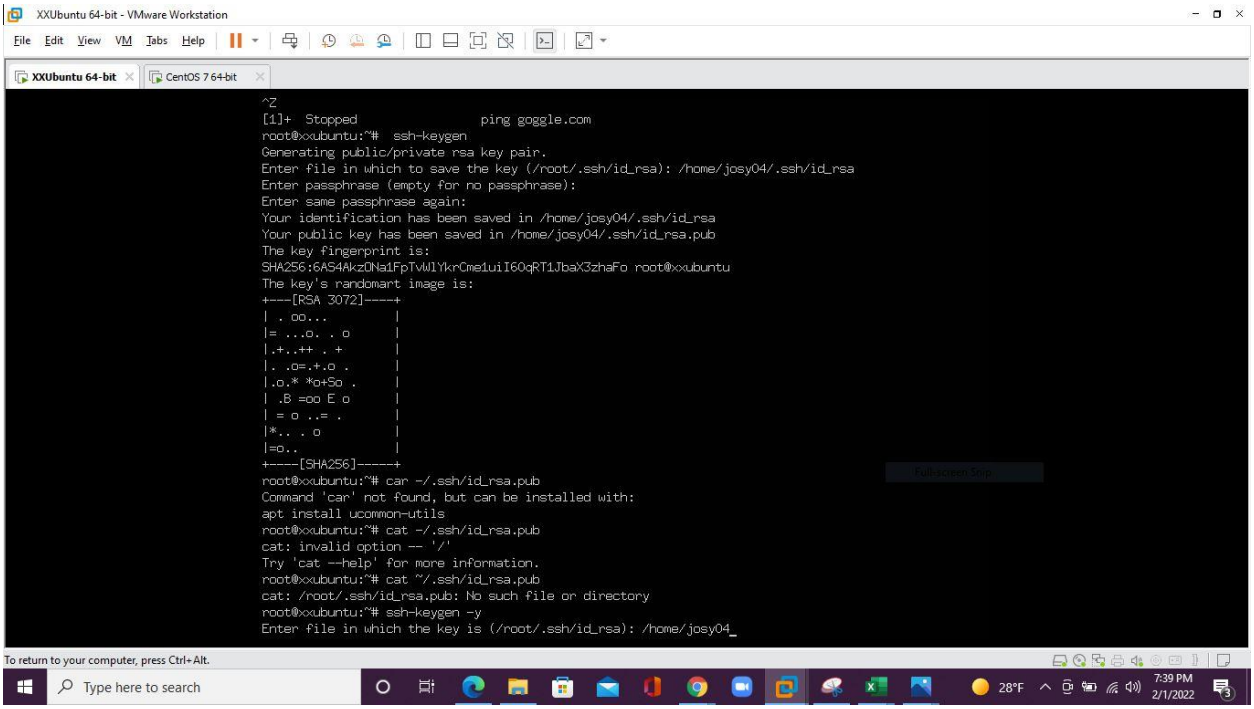
Here's a bunch of installed files downloading and security updates, once the installation is completed the installer will prompt to reboot the system. After the reboot, I will use the local credentials that I have created during the installation for login. After the installation is complete, I update and upgrade using the command sudo apt. which updates the list of available packages and versions while upgrading installed new versions of a package.

14. I now installed OpenSSH-server packages were installed and I was prompt to continue with the installation to press N for no and Y for yes. I typed Y and continued installing and you will see active running in green letters. When you have an ssh-server you can access this operating system from any remote location.

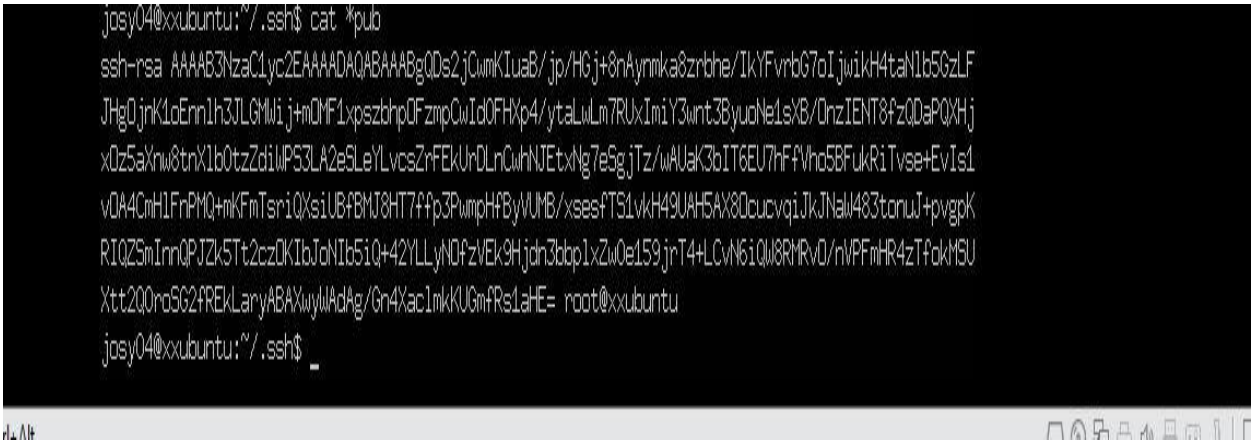


15. I created an ssh key: (**ssh-keygen**) is the command which is an authentication method used to gain access to an encrypted connection between systems and ultimately used those connections to manage the remote system, and your public key is uploaded to my server to use ssh key authentication for access control and to display your public key (cat *pub) and you can't see the encrypted words for security reasons.

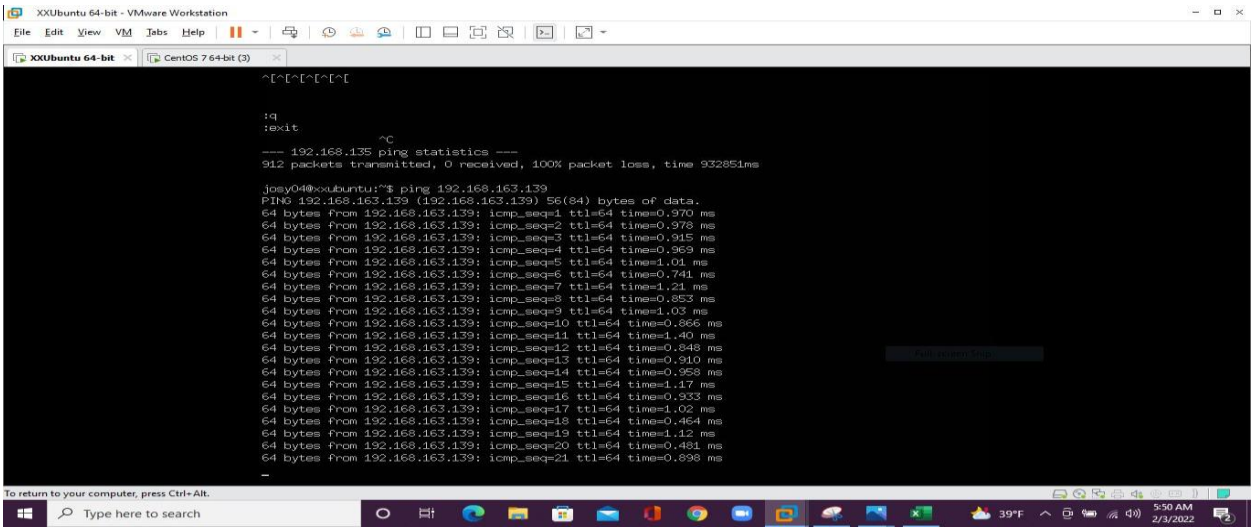
15a



15b



16. Now I was able to ping another server like yahoo.com or google.com. in this picture, I pinged my CentOS server and the package was transferred, and it replied which means the was network connectivity between the ubuntu server and CentOS server.



17. I displayed the contents of my directory using the ls command and made sure I didn't have the same file in there, Here I created a file in my home directory called blessed.txt using the touch command (touch command can be used to create an empty file). I was able to share this file with my WinSCP window machine.