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# Ubuntu 11.04

## Server Guide



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Ubuntu 11.04



Server Guide



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# Ubuntu 11.04

## Ubuntu Server Guide



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# Ubuntu Server Guide

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# Table of Contents

<b>List of Tables</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Credits and License</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>Abstract</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>Chapter 1. Introduction</b> .....	<b>20</b>
1.1. Support .....	20
<b>Chapter 2. Installation</b> .....	<b>22</b>
2.1. Preparing to Install .....	22
2.1.1. System Requirements .....	22
2.1.2. Server and Desktop Differences.....	22
2.1.2.1. Kernel Differences.....	23
2.1.3. Backing Up.....	23
2.2. Installing from CD .....	23
2.2.1. Package Tasks.....	25
2.3. Upgrading.....	26
2.3.1. do-release-upgrade .....	26
2.4. Advanced Installation .....	26
2.4.1. Software RAID.....	26
2.4.1.1. Partitioning.....	27
2.4.1.2. RAID Configuration.....	27
2.4.1.3. Formatting.....	28
2.4.1.4. Degraded RAID.....	29
2.4.1.5. RAID Maintenance.....	29
2.4.1.6. Resources.....	30
2.4.2. Logical Volume Manager (LVM).....	31
2.4.2.1. Overview .....	31
2.4.2.2. Installation.....	31
2.4.2.3. Extending Volume Groups .....	32
2.4.2.4. Resources.....	33
<b>Chapter 3. Package Management</b> .....	<b>34</b>
3.1. Introduction .....	34

---

3.2. dpkg.....	34
3.3. Apt-Get.....	36
3.4. Aptitude.....	37
3.5. Automatic Updates.....	39
3.5.1. Notifications.....	39
3.6. Configuration.....	40
3.6.1. Extra Repositories.....	40
3.7. References.....	41
<b>Chapter 4. Networking.....</b>	<b>43</b>
4.1. Network Configuration.....	43
4.1.1. Ethernet Interfaces.....	43
4.1.1.1. Identify Ethernet Interfaces.....	43
4.1.1.2. Ethernet Interface Logical Names.....	44
4.1.1.3. Ethernet Interface Settings.....	44
4.1.2. IP Addressing.....	45
4.1.2.1. Temporary IP Address Assignment.....	45
4.1.2.2. Dynamic IP Address Assignment (DHCP Client).....	46
4.1.2.3. Static IP Address Assignment.....	47
4.1.2.4. Loopback Interface.....	47
4.1.3. Name Resolution.....	48
4.1.3.1. DNS Client Configuration.....	48
4.1.3.2. Static Hostnames.....	48
4.1.3.3. Name Service Switch Configuration.....	49
4.1.4. Bridging.....	50
4.1.5. Resources.....	50
4.2. TCP/IP.....	51
4.2.1. TCP/IP Introduction.....	51
4.2.2. TCP/IP Configuration.....	51
4.2.3. IP Routing.....	53
4.2.4. TCP and UDP.....	54
4.2.5. ICMP.....	54
4.2.6. Daemons.....	55
4.2.7. Resources.....	55
4.3. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP).....	55
4.3.1. Installation.....	56
4.3.2. Configuration.....	56
4.3.3. References.....	57

---

## Table of Contents

---

4.4. Time Synchronisation with NTP.....	57
4.4.1. ntpdate.....	58
4.4.2. ntpd.....	58
4.4.3. Changing Time Servers.....	58
4.4.4. References.....	59
<b>Chapter 5. Remote Administration.....</b>	<b>60</b>
5.1. OpenSSH Server.....	60
5.1.1. Introduction.....	60
5.1.2. Installation.....	60
5.1.3. Configuration.....	61
5.1.4. SSH Keys.....	62
5.1.5. References.....	63
5.2. Puppet.....	63
5.2.1. Installation.....	63
5.2.2. Configuration.....	63
5.2.3. Resources.....	65
<b>Chapter 6. Network Authentication.....</b>	<b>66</b>
6.1. OpenLDAP Server.....	66
6.1.1. Installation.....	66
6.1.2. Populating LDAP.....	66
6.1.3. Further Configuration.....	69
6.1.4. LDAP Replication.....	72
6.1.4.1. Provider Configuration.....	72
6.1.4.2. Consumer Configuration.....	74
6.1.5. Setting up ACL.....	76
6.1.6. TLS and SSL.....	76
6.1.6.1. TLS Replication.....	78
6.1.7. LDAP Authentication.....	80
6.1.8. User and Group Management.....	81
6.1.9. Resources.....	83
6.2. Samba and LDAP.....	84
6.2.1. Installation.....	84
6.2.2. OpenLDAP Configuration.....	84
6.2.3. Samba Configuration.....	87
6.2.4. Resources.....	88
6.3. Kerberos.....	89
6.3.1. Overview.....	89

---

---

6.3.2. Kerberos Server .....	90
6.3.2.1. Installation .....	90
6.3.2.2. Configuration .....	90
6.3.3. Secondary KDC.....	92
6.3.4. Kerberos Linux Client .....	93
6.3.4.1. Installation .....	94
6.3.4.2. Configuration .....	94
6.3.5. Resources.....	95
6.4. Kerberos and LDAP .....	95
6.4.1. Configuring OpenLDAP.....	95
6.4.2. Primary KDC Configuration.....	97
6.4.3. Secondary KDC Configuration.....	99
6.4.4. Resources.....	100
<b>Chapter 7. Domain Name Service (DNS).....</b>	<b>101</b>
7.1. Installation .....	101
7.2. Configuration .....	101
7.2.1. Overview.....	101
7.2.2. Caching Nameserver .....	102
7.2.3. Primary Master.....	102
7.2.3.1. Forward Zone File.....	102
7.2.3.2. Reverse Zone File.....	103
7.2.4. Secondary Master.....	104
7.3. Troubleshooting.....	105
7.3.1. Testing .....	106
7.3.1.1. resolv.conf.....	106
7.3.1.2. dig.....	106
7.3.1.3. ping .....	106
7.3.1.4. named-checkzone.....	107
7.3.2. Logging.....	107
7.4. References .....	108
7.4.1. Common Record Types.....	108
7.4.2. More Information.....	109
<b>Chapter 8. Security .....</b>	<b>110</b>
8.1. User Management.....	110
8.1.1. Where is root?.....	110
8.1.2. Adding and Deleting Users.....	111
8.1.3. User Profile Security.....	112

---

## Table of Contents

---

8.1.4. Password Policy .....	113
8.1.4.1. Minimum Password Length.....	113
8.1.4.2. Password Expiration.....	113
8.1.5. Other Security Considerations .....	114
8.1.5.1. SSH Access by Disabled Users .....	114
8.1.5.2. External User Database Authentication.....	115
8.2. Console Security.....	115
8.2.1. Disable Ctrl+Alt+Delete.....	115
8.3. Firewall.....	115
8.3.1. Introduction .....	115
8.3.2. ufw - Uncomplicated Firewall.....	116
8.3.2.1. ufw Application Integration.....	117
8.3.3. IP Masquerading .....	118
8.3.3.1. ufw Masquerading.....	118
8.3.3.2. iptables Masquerading.....	119
8.3.4. Logs.....	121
8.3.5. Other Tools.....	121
8.3.6. References.....	122
8.4. AppArmor.....	122
8.4.1. Using AppArmor .....	123
8.4.2. Profiles .....	124
8.4.2.1. Creating a Profile.....	125
8.4.2.2. Updating Profiles .....	125
8.4.3. References.....	125
8.5. Certificates.....	126
8.5.1. Types of Certificates .....	126
8.5.2. Generating a Certificate Signing Request (CSR).....	127
8.5.3. Creating a Self-Signed Certificate .....	128
8.5.4. Installing the Certificate .....	128
8.5.5. Certification Authority .....	129
8.5.6. References.....	130
8.6. eCryptfs .....	130
8.6.1. Using eCryptfs.....	131
8.6.2. Automatically Mounting Encrypted Partitions .....	131
8.6.3. Other Utilities .....	132
8.6.4. References.....	132

---

<b>Chapter 9. Monitoring .....</b>	<b>133</b>
9.1. Overview.....	133
9.2. Nagios.....	133
9.2.1. Installation .....	133
9.2.2. Configuration Overview .....	134
9.2.3. Configuration .....	135
9.2.4. References .....	137
9.3. Munin .....	137
9.3.1. Installation .....	137
9.3.2. Configuration .....	137
9.3.3. Additional Plugins.....	138
9.3.4. References .....	138
<b>Chapter 10. Web Servers.....</b>	<b>139</b>
10.1. HTTPD - Apache2 Web Server .....	139
10.1.1. Installation .....	139
10.1.2. Configuration .....	140
10.1.2.1. Basic Settings .....	140
10.1.2.2. Default Settings .....	142
10.1.2.3. httpd Settings.....	144
10.1.2.4. Apache2 Modules .....	145
10.1.3. HTTPS Configuration.....	145
10.1.4. References .....	146
10.2. PHP5 - Scripting Language .....	147
10.2.1. Installation .....	147
10.2.2. Configuration .....	147
10.2.3. Testing .....	148
10.2.4. References .....	148
10.3. Squid - Proxy Server.....	148
10.3.1. Installation .....	149
10.3.2. Configuration .....	149
10.3.3. References .....	150
10.4. Ruby on Rails.....	150
10.4.1. Installation .....	150
10.4.2. Configuration .....	151
10.4.3. References .....	151
10.5. Apache Tomcat.....	152
10.5.1. System-wide installation.....	152

---

## Table of Contents

---

10.5.2. Configuration.....	152
10.5.2.1. Changing default ports.....	152
10.5.2.2. Changing JVM used.....	152
10.5.2.3. Declaring users and roles.....	153
10.5.3. Using Tomcat standard webapps.....	153
10.5.3.1. Tomcat documentation.....	153
10.5.3.2. Tomcat administration webapps.....	153
10.5.3.3. Tomcat examples webapps.....	154
10.5.4. Using private instances.....	154
10.5.4.1. Installing private instance support.....	154
10.5.4.2. Creating a private instance.....	154
10.5.4.3. Configuring your private instance.....	155
10.5.4.4. Starting/stopping your private instance.....	155
10.5.5. References.....	155
<b>Chapter 11. Databases.....</b>	<b>156</b>
11.1. MySQL.....	156
11.1.1. Installation.....	156
11.1.2. Configuration.....	157
11.1.3. Resources.....	157
11.2. PostgreSQL.....	157
11.2.1. Installation.....	157
11.2.2. Configuration.....	158
11.2.3. Resources.....	159
<b>Chapter 12. LAMP Applications.....</b>	<b>160</b>
12.1. Overview.....	160
12.2. Moin Moin.....	161
12.2.1. Installation.....	161
12.2.2. Configuration.....	161
12.2.3. Verification.....	162
12.2.4. References.....	162
12.3. MediaWiki.....	163
12.3.1. Installation.....	163
12.3.2. Configuration.....	163
12.3.3. Extensions.....	164
12.3.4. References.....	164
12.4. phpMyAdmin.....	164
12.4.1. Installation.....	164

---

---

12.4.2. Configuration .....	165
12.4.3. References .....	165
<b>Chapter 13. File Servers .....</b>	<b>166</b>
13.1. FTP Server .....	166
13.1.1. vsftpd - FTP Server Installation .....	166
13.1.2. Anonymous FTP Configuration .....	166
13.1.3. User Authenticated FTP Configuration .....	167
13.1.4. Securing FTP .....	167
13.1.5. References .....	169
13.2. Network File System (NFS) .....	169
13.2.1. Installation .....	170
13.2.2. Configuration .....	170
13.2.3. NFS Client Configuration .....	170
13.2.4. References .....	170
13.3. CUPS - Print Server .....	171
13.3.1. Installation .....	171
13.3.2. Configuration .....	171
13.3.3. Web Interface .....	173
13.3.4. References .....	173
<b>Chapter 14. Email Services .....</b>	<b>174</b>
14.1. Postfix .....	174
14.1.1. Installation .....	174
14.1.2. Basic Configuration .....	174
14.1.3. SMTP Authentication .....	175
14.1.4. Configuring SASL .....	177
14.1.5. Postfix-Dovecot .....	178
14.1.6. Testing .....	178
14.1.7. Troubleshooting .....	179
14.1.7.1. Escaping chroot .....	179
14.1.7.2. Log Files .....	179
14.1.7.3. References .....	180
14.2. Exim4 .....	181
14.2.1. Installation .....	181
14.2.2. Configuration .....	181
14.2.3. SMTP Authentication .....	181
14.2.4. Configuring SASL .....	182
14.2.5. References .....	183

---

## Table of Contents

---

14.3. Dovecot Server .....	183
14.3.1. Installation.....	183
14.3.2. Configuration.....	183
14.3.3. Dovecot SSL Configuration .....	184
14.3.4. Firewall Configuration for an Email Server .....	184
14.3.5. References.....	185
14.4. Mailman.....	185
14.4.1. Installation.....	185
14.4.1.1. Apache2 .....	185
14.4.1.2. Postfix.....	185
14.4.1.3. Exim4 .....	186
14.4.1.4. Mailman.....	186
14.4.2. Configuration.....	186
14.4.2.1. Apache2 .....	186
14.4.2.2. Postfix.....	186
14.4.2.3. Exim4 .....	187
14.4.2.4. Main .....	188
14.4.2.5. Transport .....	188
14.4.2.6. Router.....	189
14.4.2.7. Mailman.....	189
14.4.3. Administration .....	190
14.4.4. Users.....	190
14.4.5. References.....	190
14.5. Mail Filtering .....	191
14.5.1. Installation.....	191
14.5.2. Configuration.....	192
14.5.2.1. ClamAV .....	192
14.5.2.2. Spamassassin .....	192
14.5.2.3. Amavisd-new.....	193
14.5.2.3.1 DKIM Whitelist.....	194
14.5.2.4. Postfix.....	194
14.5.2.5. Amavisd-new and Spamassassin.....	195
14.5.3. Testing.....	195
14.5.4. Troubleshooting .....	196
14.5.5. References.....	196
<b>Chapter 15. Chat Applications.....</b>	<b>198</b>
15.1. Overview .....	198

---

---

15.2. IRC Server .....	198
15.2.1. Installation .....	198
15.2.2. Configuration .....	198
15.2.3. References .....	199
15.3. Jabber Instant Messaging Server .....	199
15.3.1. Installation .....	199
15.3.2. Configuration .....	199
15.3.3. References .....	200
<b>Chapter 16. Version Control System.....</b>	<b>201</b>
16.1. Bazaar .....	201
16.1.1. Installation .....	201
16.1.2. Configuration .....	201
16.1.3. Learning Bazaar .....	201
16.1.4. Launchpad Integration.....	202
16.2. Subversion .....	202
16.2.1. Installation .....	202
16.2.2. Server Configuration.....	202
16.2.2.1. Create Subversion Repository .....	202
16.2.2.2. Importing Files .....	202
16.2.3. Access Methods.....	203
16.2.3.1. Direct repository access (file://).....	203
16.2.3.2. Access via WebDAV protocol (http://) .....	203
16.2.3.3. Access via WebDAV protocol with SSL encryption (https://).....	205
16.2.3.4. Access via custom protocol (svn://).....	205
16.2.3.5. Access via custom protocol with SSL encryption (svn+ssh://).....	206
16.3. CVS Server .....	206
16.3.1. Installation .....	206
16.3.2. Configuration .....	207
16.3.3. Add Projects.....	208
16.4. References .....	208
<b>Chapter 17. Windows Networking.....</b>	<b>209</b>
17.1. Introduction.....	209
17.2. Samba File Server.....	210
17.2.1. Installation .....	210
17.2.2. Configuration .....	210
17.2.3. Resources.....	212
17.3. Samba Print Server .....	212

---

## Table of Contents

---

17.3.1. Installation.....	212
17.3.2. Configuration.....	212
17.3.3. Resources.....	213
17.4. Securing a Samba File and Print Server .....	213
17.4.1. Samba Security Modes .....	213
17.4.2. Security = User .....	214
17.4.3. Share Security .....	215
17.4.3.1. Groups .....	215
17.4.3.2. File Permissions.....	215
17.4.4. Samba AppArmor Profile .....	217
17.4.5. Resources.....	217
17.5. Samba as a Domain Controller.....	218
17.5.1. Primary Domain Controller.....	218
17.5.2. Backup Domain Controller.....	220
17.5.3. Resources.....	221
17.6. Samba Active Directory Integration.....	222
17.6.1. Accessing a Samba Share .....	222
17.6.2. Accessing a Windows Share.....	223
17.6.3. Resources.....	223
<b>Chapter 18. Backups .....</b>	<b>224</b>
18.1. Shell Scripts.....	224
18.1.1. Simple Shell Script .....	224
18.1.2. Executing the Script.....	226
18.1.2.1. Executing from a Terminal .....	226
18.1.2.2. Executing with cron .....	226
18.1.3. Restoring from the Archive .....	227
18.1.4. References.....	227
18.2. Archive Rotation .....	228
18.2.1. Rotating NFS Archives.....	228
18.2.2. Tape Drives .....	230
18.3. Bacula.....	231
18.3.1. Overview .....	231
18.3.2. Installation.....	232
18.3.3. Configuration.....	232
18.3.4. Localhost Backup .....	233
18.3.5. Resources.....	235

---

<b>Chapter 19. Virtualization</b> .....	<b>236</b>
19.1. libvirt .....	236
19.1.1. Virtual Networking .....	236
19.1.2. Installation .....	237
19.1.3. virt-install .....	237
19.1.4. virt-clone .....	238
19.1.5. Virtual Machine Management .....	238
19.1.5.1. virsh .....	238
19.1.5.2. Virtual Machine Manager .....	239
19.1.6. Virtual Machine Viewer .....	240
19.1.7. Resources.....	240
19.2. JeOS and vmbuilder .....	241
19.2.1. Introduction .....	241
19.2.1.1. What is JeOS .....	241
19.2.1.2. What is vmbuilder .....	241
19.2.2. Initial Setup.....	242
19.2.2.1. Install vmbuilder.....	242
19.2.3. Defining Your Virtual Machine .....	243
19.2.3.1. Base Parameters.....	243
19.2.3.2. JeOS Installation Parameters .....	244
19.2.3.3. JeOS Networking .....	244
19.2.3.4. Assigning a fixed IP address .....	244
19.2.3.4.1 Bridging.....	244
19.2.3.4.2 Partitioning .....	245
19.2.3.5. User and Password .....	245
19.2.3.6. Installing Required Packages .....	246
19.2.3.7. Speed Considerations.....	247
19.2.3.7.1 Package Caching .....	247
19.2.3.7.2 Install a Local Mirror .....	247
19.2.4. Package the Application .....	248
19.2.5. Useful Additions .....	249
19.2.5.1. Configuring Automatic Updates .....	249
19.2.5.2. ACPI Event Handling.....	249
19.2.6. Final Command.....	249
19.2.7. Resources.....	249
19.3. UEC.....	250
19.3.1. Overview.....	250

---

## Table of Contents

---

19.3.2. Prerequisites.....	250
19.3.2.1. Front End Requirements .....	250
19.3.2.2. Node Requirements .....	251
19.3.3. Installing the Cloud/Cluster/Storage/Walrus Front End Server .....	251
19.3.4. Installing the Node Controller(s) .....	252
19.3.5. Register the Node(s) .....	252
19.3.6. Obtain Credentials .....	254
19.3.6.1. From a Web Browser .....	254
19.3.6.2. From a Command Line.....	255
19.3.6.3. Extracting and Using Your Credentials .....	255
19.3.7. Install an Image from the Store .....	255
19.3.8. Run an Image.....	256
19.3.8.1. First Boot.....	257
19.3.9. More Information.....	259
19.3.10. References.....	260
19.3.11. Glossary .....	260
<b>Chapter 20. Clustering.....</b>	<b>262</b>
20.1. DRBD .....	262
20.1.1. Configuration.....	262
20.1.2. Testing.....	264
20.1.3. References.....	264
<b>Chapter 21. VPN.....</b>	<b>265</b>
21.1. OpenVPN.....	265
21.1.1. Installation.....	265
21.1.2. Server Certificates .....	265
21.1.3. Client Certificates .....	266
21.2. Configuration.....	266
21.2.1. Server Configuration .....	266
21.2.2. Client Configuration.....	268
21.3. References .....	268
<b>Chapter 22. Other Useful Applications.....</b>	<b>269</b>
22.1. pam_motd .....	269
22.2. etckeeper.....	270
22.3. Byobu .....	272
22.4. References .....	273

---

<b>Appendix A. Appendix.....</b>	<b>274</b>
A.1. Reporting Bugs in Ubuntu Server Edition .....	274
A.1.1. Reporting Bugs With ubuntu-bug.....	274
A.1.2. Reporting Application Crashes.....	276
A.1.3. Resources .....	277
<b>Linbrary™ Advertising Club (LAC) .....</b>	<b>279</b>
Your Advertising Here.....	287

# List of Tables

Table 2.1. Recommended Minimum Requirements.....	22
Table 16.1. Access Methods .....	203
Table 19.1. UEC Front End Requirements .....	251
Table 19.2. UEC Node Requirements.....	251

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<sup>1</sup> <https://wiki.ubuntu.com/DocumentationTeam>

<sup>2</sup> <https://help.ubuntu.com/11.04/serverguide/libs/C/contributors.html>

<sup>3</sup> <https://help.ubuntu.com/usr/share/ubuntu-docs/libs/C/ccby-sa.xml>

# Abstract

Welcome to the *Ubuntu Server Guide*! It contains information on how to install and configure various server applications on your Ubuntu system to fit your needs. It is a step-by-step, task-oriented guide for configuring and customizing your system.

# Chapter 1.

## Introduction

Welcome to the *Ubuntu Server Guide*!

Here you can find information on how to install and configure various server applications. It is a step-by-step, task-oriented guide for configuring and customizing your system.

This guide assumes you have a basic understanding of your Ubuntu system. Some installation details are covered in Chapter 2, *Installation*, but if you need detailed instructions installing Ubuntu please refer to the *Ubuntu Installation Guide* (ISBN-13: 978-1-59682-257-3).

A HTML version of the manual is available online at *the Ubuntu Documentation website*<sup>1</sup>. The HTML files are also available in the **ubuntu-serverguide** package. See Chapter 3, *Package Management* for details on installing packages.

If you choose to install the **ubuntu-serverguide** you can view this doc from a console by:

```
w3m /usr/share/ubuntu-serverguide/html/C/index.html
```



### Note

If you are using a localized version of Ubuntu, replace *C* with your language localization (e.g. *en\_GB*).

## 1.1. Support

There are a couple of different ways that Ubuntu Server Edition is supported, commercial support and community support. The main commercial support (and development funding) is available from Canonical Ltd. They supply reasonably priced support contracts on a per desktop or per server basis. For more information see the *Canonical Services*<sup>2</sup> page.

Community support is also provided by dedicated individuals, and companies, that wish to make Ubuntu the best distribution possible. Support is provided through multiple mailing

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<sup>1</sup> <https://help.ubuntu.com/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.canonical.com/services/support>

lists, IRC channels, forums, blogs, wikis, etc. The large amount of information available can be overwhelming, but a good search engine query can usually provide an answer to your questions. See the *Ubuntu Support*<sup>3</sup> page for more information.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.ubuntu.com/support>

## Chapter 2.

# Installation

This chapter provides a quick overview of installing Ubuntu 11.04 Server Edition. For more detailed instructions, please refer to the *Ubuntu Installation Guide* (ISBN-13: 978-1-59682-257-3).

### 2.1. Preparing to Install

This section explains various aspects to consider before starting the installation.

#### 2.1.1. System Requirements

Ubuntu 11.04 Server Edition supports two (2) major architectures: Intel x86 and AMD64. The table below lists recommended hardware specifications. Depending on your needs, you might manage with less than this. However, most users risk being frustrated if they ignore these suggestions.

Install Type	RAM	Hard Drive Space	
		Base System	All Tasks Installed
Server	128 megabytes	500 megabytes	1 gigabyte

**Table 2.1. Recommended Minimum Requirements**

The Server Edition provides a common base for all sorts of server applications. It is a minimalist design providing a platform for the desired services, such as file/print services, web hosting, email hosting, etc.

The requirements for UEC are slightly different for Front End requirements see the Section 19.3.2.1, *Front End Requirements* and for UEC Node requirements see the Section 19.3.2.2, *Node Requirements*.

#### 2.1.2. Server and Desktop Differences

There are a few differences between the *Ubuntu Server Edition* and the *Ubuntu Desktop Edition*. It should be noted that both editions use the same **apt** repositories. Making it just as easy to install a server application on the Desktop Edition as it is on the Server Edition.

The differences between the two editions are the lack of an X window environment in the Server Edition, the installation process, and different Kernel options.

### 2.1.2.1. Kernel Differences

- The Server Edition uses the *Deadline* I/O scheduler instead of the *CFQ* scheduler used by the Desktop Edition.
- *Preemption* is turned off in the Server Edition.
- The timer interrupt is 100 Hz in the Server Edition and 250 Hz in the Desktop Edition.



#### Note

When running a 64-bit version of Ubuntu on 64-bit processors you are not limited by memory addressing space.

To see all kernel configuration options you can look through `/boot/config-2.6.35-server`. Also, *Linux Kernel in a Nutshell*<sup>1</sup> is a great resource on the options available.

### 2.1.3. Backing Up

- Before installing **Ubuntu Server Edition** you should make sure all data on the system is backed up. See Chapter 18, *Backups* for backup options.

If this is not the first time an operating system has been installed on your computer, it is likely you will need to re-partition your disk to make room for Ubuntu.

Any time you partition your disk, you should be prepared to lose everything on the disk should you make a mistake or something goes wrong during partitioning. The programs used in installation are quite reliable, most have seen years of use, but they also perform destructive actions.

## 2.2. Installing from CD

The basic steps to install Ubuntu Server Edition from CD are the same for installing any operating system from CD. Unlike the *Desktop Edition* the *Server Edition* does not include a graphical installation program. Instead the Server Edition uses a console menu based process.

- First, download and burn the appropriate ISO file from the *Ubuntu web site*<sup>2</sup>.
- Boot the system from the CD-ROM drive.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.kroah.com/lkn/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.ubuntu.com/getubuntu/download>

- At the boot prompt you will be asked to select the language. Afterwards the installation process begins by asking for your keyboard layout.
- From the main boot menu there are some additional options to install Ubuntu Server Edition. You can install a basic Ubuntu Server, or install Ubuntu Server as part of a *Ubuntu Enterprise Cloud*. For more information on UEC see the Section 19.3, *UEC*. The rest of this section will cover the basic Ubuntu Server install.
- The installer then discovers your hardware configuration, and configures the network settings using DHCP. If you do not wish to use DHCP at the next screen choose "Go Back", and you have the option to "Configure the network manually".
- Next, the installer asks for the system's hostname and Time Zone.
- You can then choose from several options to configure the hard drive layout. For advanced disk options see the Section 2.4, *Advanced Installation*.
- The Ubuntu base system is then installed.
- A new user is setup, this user will have *root* access through the **sudo** utility.
- After the user is setup, you will be asked to encrypt your `home` directory.
- The next step in the installation process is to decide how you want to update the system. There are three options:
  - *No automatic updates*: this requires an administrator to log into the machine and manually install updates.
  - *Install security updates Automatically*: will install the **unattended-upgrades** package, which will install security updates without the intervention of an administrator. For more details see the Section 3.5, *Automatic Updates*.
  - *Manage the system with Landscape*: Landscape is a paid service provided by Canonical to help manage your Ubuntu machines. See the *Landscape*<sup>3</sup> site for details.
- You now have the option to install, or not install, several package tasks. See the Section 2.2.1, *Package Tasks* for details. Also, there is an option to launch **aptitude** to choose specific packages to install. For more information see the Section 3.4, *Aptitude*.
- Finally, the last step before rebooting is to set the clock to UTC.

**Note**

If at any point during installation you are not satisfied by the default setting, use the "Go Back" function at any prompt to be brought to a detailed installation menu that will allow you to modify the default settings.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.canonical.com/projects/landscape>

At some point during the installation process you may want to read the help screen provided by the installation system. To do this, press F1.

Once again, for detailed instructions see the *Ubuntu Installation Guide* (ISBN-13: 978-1-59682-257-3).

### 2.2.1. Package Tasks

During the Server Edition installation you have the option of installing additional packages from the CD. The packages are grouped by the type of service they provide.

- DNS server: Selects the BIND DNS server and its documentation.
- LAMP server: Selects a ready-made Linux/Apache/MySQL/PHP server.
- Mail server: This task selects a variety of package useful for a general purpose mail server system.
- OpenSSH server: Selects packages needed for an OpenSSH server.
- PostgreSQL database: This task selects client and server packages for the PostgreSQL database.
- Print server: This task sets up your system to be a print server.
- Samba File server: This task sets up your system to be a Samba file server, which is especially suitable in networks with both Windows and Linux systems.
- Tomcat Java server: Installs Apache Tomcat and needed dependencies.
- Virtual Machine host: Includes packages needed to run KVM virtual machines.
- Manually select packages: Executes **aptitude** allowing you to individually select packages.

Installing the package groups is accomplished using the **tasksel** utility. One of the important difference between Ubuntu (or Debian) and other GNU/Linux distribution is that, when installed, a package is also configured to reasonable defaults, eventually prompting you for additional required information. Likewise, when installing a task, the packages are not only installed, but also configured to provided a fully integrated service.

Once the installation process has finished you can view a list of available tasks by entering the following from a terminal prompt:

```
tasksel --list-tasks
```



#### Note

The output will list tasks from other Ubuntu based distributions such as Kubuntu and Edubuntu. Note that you can also invoke the **tasksel** command by itself, which will bring up a menu of the different tasks available.

You can view a list of which packages are installed with each task using the `--task-packages` option. For example, to list the packages installed with the *DNS Server* task enter the following:

```
tasksel --task-packages dns-server
```

The output of the command should list:

```
bind9-doc  
bind9utils  
bind9
```

Also, if you did not install one of the tasks during the installation process, but for example you decide to make your new LAMP server a DNS server as well. Simply insert the installation CD and from a terminal:

```
sudo tasksel install dns-server
```

## 2.3. Upgrading

There are several ways to upgrade from one Ubuntu release to another. This section gives an overview of the recommended upgrade method.

### 2.3.1. do-release-upgrade

The recommended way to upgrade a Server Edition installation is to use the **do-release-upgrade** utility. Part of the *update-manager-core* package, it does not have any graphical dependencies and is installed by default.

Debian based systems can also be upgraded by using **apt-get dist-upgrade**. However, using **do-release-upgrade** is recommended because it has the ability to handle system configuration changes sometimes needed between releases.

To upgrade to a newer release, from a terminal prompt enter:

```
do-release-upgrade
```

It is also possible to use **do-release-upgrade** to upgrade to a development version of Ubuntu. To accomplish this use the *-d* switch:

```
do-release-upgrade -d
```



#### Warning

Upgrading to a development release is *not* recommended for production environments.

## 2.4. Advanced Installation

### 2.4.1. Software RAID

RAID is a method of configuring multiple hard drives to act as one, reducing the probability of catastrophic data loss in case of drive failure. RAID is implemented in either software (where the operating system knows about both drives and actively maintains both of them)

or hardware (where a special controller makes the OS think there's only one drive and maintains the drives 'invisibly').

The RAID software included with current versions of Linux (and Ubuntu) is based on the '**mdadm**' driver and works very well, better even than many so-called 'hardware' RAID controllers. This section will guide you through installing Ubuntu Server Edition using two RAID1 partitions on two physical hard drives, one for / and another for *swap*.

### 2.4.1.1. Partitioning

Follow the installation steps until you get to the *Partition disks* step, then:

1. Select *Manual* as the partition method.
2. Select the first hard drive, and agree to "Create a new empty partition table on this device?".

Repeat this step for each drive you wish to be part of the RAID array.

3. Select the "FREE SPACE" on the first drive then select "Create a new partition".
4. Next, select the *Size* of the partition. This partition will be the *swap* partition, and a general rule for swap size is twice that of RAM. Enter the partition size, then choose *Primary*, then *Beginning*.



#### Note

A swap partition size of twice the available RAM capacity may not always be desirable, especially on systems with large amounts of RAM. Calculating the swap partition size for servers is highly dependent on how the system is going to be used.

5. Select the "Use as:" line at the top. By default this is "Ext4 journaling file system", change that to "*physical volume for RAID*" then "Done setting up partition".
6. For the / partition once again select "Free Space" on the first drive then "Create a new partition".
7. Use the rest of the free space on the drive and choose *Continue*, then *Primary*.
8. As with the swap partition, select the "Use as:" line at the top, changing it to "*physical volume for RAID*". Also select the "Bootable flag:" line to change the value to "on". Then choose "Done setting up partition".
9. Repeat steps three through eight for the other disk and partitions.

### 2.4.1.2. RAID Configuration

With the partitions setup the arrays are ready to be configured:

1. Back in the main "Partition Disks" page, select "*Configure Software RAID*" at the top.
2. Select "*yes*" to write the changes to disk.
3. Choose "*Create MD device*".
4. For this example, select "*RAID1*", but if you are using a different setup choose the appropriate type (RAID0 RAID1 RAID5).



### Note

In order to use *RAID5* you need at least *three* drives. Using RAID0 or RAID1 only *two* drives are required.

5. Enter the number of active devices "*2*", or the amount of hard drives you have, for the array. Then select "*Continue*".
6. Next, enter the number of spare devices "*0*" by default, then choose "*Continue*".
7. Choose which partitions to use. Generally they will be *sda1*, *sdb1*, *sdc1*, etc. The numbers will usually match and the different letters correspond to different hard drives.  
For the *swap* partition choose *sda1* and *sdb1*. Select "*Continue*" to go to the next step.
8. Repeat steps *three* through *seven* for the */* partition choosing *sda2* and *sdb2*.
9. Once done select "*Finish*".

### 2.4.1.3. Formatting

There should now be a list of hard drives and RAID devices. The next step is to format and set the mount point for the RAID devices. Treat the RAID device as a local hard drive, format and mount accordingly.

1. Select the *RAID1 device #0* partition.
2. Choose "*Use as:*". Then select "*swap area*", then "*Done setting up partition*".
3. Next, select the *RAID1 device #1* partition.
4. Choose "*Use as:*". Then select "*Ext3 journaling file system*".
5. Then select the "*Mount point*" and choose "*/ - the root file system*". Change any of the other options as appropriate, then select "*Done setting up partition*".
6. Finally, select "*Finish partitioning and write changes to disk*".

If you choose to place the root partition on a RAID array, the installer will then ask if you would like to boot in a *degraded* state. See the Section 2.4.1.4, *Degraded RAID* for further details.

The installation process will then continue normally.

### 2.4.1.4. Degraded RAID

At some point in the life of the computer a disk failure event may occur. When this happens, using Software RAID, the operating system will place the array into what is known as a *degraded* state.

If the array has become degraded, due to the chance of data corruption, by default Ubuntu Server Edition will boot to *initramfs* after thirty seconds. Once the *initramfs* has booted there is a fifteen second prompt giving you the option to go ahead and boot the system, or attempt manual recover. Booting to the *initramfs* prompt may or may not be the desired behavior, especially if the machine is in a remote location. Booting to a degraded array can be configured several ways:

- The **dpkg-reconfigure** utility can be used to configure the default behavior, and during the process you will be queried about additional settings related to the array. Such as monitoring, email alerts, etc. To reconfigure **mdadm** enter the following:

```
sudo dpkg-reconfigure mdadm
```

- The **dpkg-reconfigure mdadm** process will change the `/etc/initramfs-tools/conf.d/mdadm` configuration file. The file has the advantage of being able to pre-configure the system's behavior, and can also be manually edited:

```
BOOT_DEGRADED=true
```



#### Note

The configuration file can be overridden by using a Kernel argument.

- Using a Kernel argument will allow the system to boot to a degraded array as well:
  - When the server is booting press **Shift** to open the **Grub** menu.
  - Press **e** to edit your kernel command options.
  - Press the **down** arrow to highlight the kernel line.
  - Add "`bootdegraded=true`" (without the quotes) to the end of the line.
  - Press **Ctrl+x** to boot the system.

Once the system has booted you can either repair the array see the Section 2.4.1.5, *RAID Maintenance* for details, or copy important data to another machine due to major hardware failure.

### 2.4.1.5. RAID Maintenance

The **mdadm** utility can be used to view the status of an array, add disks to an array, remove disks, etc:

- To view the status of an array, from a terminal prompt enter:

```
sudo mdadm -D /dev/md0
```

The `-D` tells **mdadm** to display *detailed* information about the `/dev/md0` device. Replace `/dev/md0` with the appropriate RAID device.

- To view the status of a disk in an array:

```
sudo mdadm -E /dev/sda1
```

The output is very similar to the **mdadm -D** command, adjust `/dev/sda1` for each disk.

- If a disk fails and needs to be removed from an array enter:

```
sudo mdadm --remove /dev/md0 /dev/sda1
```

Change `/dev/md0` and `/dev/sda1` to the appropriate RAID device and disk.

- Similarly, to add a new disk:

```
sudo mdadm --add /dev/md0 /dev/sda1
```

Sometimes a disk can change to a *faulty* state even though there is nothing physically wrong with the drive. It is usually worthwhile to remove the drive from the array then re-add it. This will cause the drive to re-sync with the array. If the drive will not sync with the array, it is a good indication of hardware failure.

The `/proc/mdstat` file also contains useful information about the system's RAID devices:

```
cat /proc/mdstat
Personalities : [linear] [multipath] [raid0] [raid1] [raid6] [raid5] [raid4] [raid10]
md0 : active raid1 sda1[0] sdb1[1]
      10016384 blocks [2/2] [UU]
unused devices: <none>
```

The following command is great for watching the status of a syncing drive:

```
watch -n1 cat /proc/mdstat
```

Press `Ctrl+c` to stop the **watch** command.

If you do need to replace a faulty drive, after the drive has been replaced and synced, **grub** will need to be installed. To install **grub** on the new drive, enter the following:

```
sudo grub-install /dev/md0
```

Replace `/dev/md0` with the appropriate array device name.

#### 2.4.1.6. Resources

The topic of RAID arrays is a complex one due to the plethora of ways RAID can be configured. Please see the following links for more information:

- *Ubuntu Wiki Articles on RAID*<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> <https://help.ubuntu.com/community/Installation#raid>

- *Software RAID HOWTO*<sup>5</sup>
- *Managing RAID on Linux*<sup>6</sup>

### 2.4.2. Logical Volume Manager (LVM)

Logical Volume Manager, or *LVM*, allows administrators to create *logical* volumes out of one or multiple physical hard disks. LVM volumes can be created on both software RAID partitions and standard partitions residing on a single disk. Volumes can also be extended, giving greater flexibility to systems as requirements change.

#### 2.4.2.1. Overview

A side effect of LVM's power and flexibility is a greater degree of complication. Before diving into the LVM installation process, it is best to get familiar with some terms.

- *Volume Group (VG)*: contains one or several Logical Volumes (LV).
- *Logical Volume (LV)*: is similar to a partition in a non-LVM system. Multiple Physical Volumes (PV) can make up one LV, on top of which resides the actual EXT3, XFS, JFS, etc filesystem.
- *Physical Volume (PV)*: physical hard disk or software RAID partition. The Volume Group can be extended by adding more PVs.

#### 2.4.2.2. Installation

As an example this section covers installing Ubuntu Server Edition with `/srv` mounted on a LVM volume. During the initial install only one Physical Volume (PV) will be part of the Volume Group (VG). Another PV will be added after install to demonstrate how a VG can be extended.

There are several installation options for LVM, "*Guided - use the entire disk and setup LVM*" which will also allow you to assign a portion of the available space to LVM, "*Guided - use entire and setup encrypted LVM*", or *Manually* setup the partitions and configure LVM. At this time the only way to configure a system with both LVM and standard partitions, during installation, is to use the Manual approach.

1. Follow the installation steps until you get to the *Partition disks* step, then:
2. At the "*Partition Disks*" screen choose "*Manual*".
3. Select the hard disk and on the next screen choose "yes" to "*Create a new empty partition table on this device*".

---

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.faqs.org/docs/Linux-HOWTO/Software-RAID-HOWTO.html>

<sup>6</sup> <http://oreilly.com/catalog/9781565927308/>

4. Next, create standard */boot*, *swap*, and */* partitions with whichever filesystem you prefer.
5. For the LVM */srv*, create a new *Logical* partition. Then change "Use as" to "*physical volume for LVM*" then "*Done setting up the partition*".
6. Now select "*Configure the Logical Volume Manager*" at the top, and choose "Yes" to write the changes to disk.
7. For the "*LVM configuration action*" on the next screen, choose "*Create volume group*". Enter a name for the VG such as *vg01*, or something more descriptive. After entering a name, select the partition configured for LVM, and choose "*Continue*".
8. Back at the "*LVM configuration action*" screen, select "*Create logical volume*". Select the newly created volume group, and enter a name for the new LV, for example *srv* since that is the intended mount point. Then choose a size, which may be the full partition because it can always be extended later. Choose "*Finish*" and you should be back at the main "*Partition Disks*" screen.
9. Now add a filesystem to the new LVM. Select the partition under "*LVM VG vg01, LV srv*", or whatever name you have chosen, then choose *Use as*. Setup a file system as normal selecting */srv* as the mount point. Once done, select "*Done setting up the partition*".
10. Finally, select "*Finish partitioning and write changes to disk*". Then confirm the changes and continue with the rest of the installation.

There are some useful utilities to view information about LVM:

- *vgdisplay*: shows information about Volume Groups.
- *lvdisplay*: has information about Logical Volumes.
- *pvdisplay*: similarly displays information about Physical Volumes.

### 2.4.2.3. Extending Volume Groups

Continuing with *srv* as an LVM volume example, this section covers adding a second hard disk, creating a Physical Volume (PV), adding it to the volume group (VG), extending the logical volume *srv* and finally extending the filesystem. This example assumes a second hard disk has been added to the system. This hard disk will be named */dev/sdb* in our example. BEWARE: make sure you don't already have an existing */dev/sdb* before issuing the commands below. You could lose some data if you issue those commands on a non-empty disk. In our example we will use the entire disk as a physical volume (you could choose to create partitions and use them as different physical volumes).

1. First, create the physical volume, in a terminal execute:

```
sudo pvcreate /dev/sdb
```

2. Now extend the Volume Group (VG):

```
sudo vgextend vg01 /dev/sdb
```

3. Use **vgdisplay** to find out the free physical extents - Free PE / size (the size you can allocate). We will assume a free size of 511 PE (equivalent to 2GB with a PE size of 4MB) and we will use the whole free space available. Use your own PE and/or free space.

The Logical Volume (LV) can now be extended by different methods, we will only see how to use the PE to extend the LV:

```
sudo lvextend /dev/vg01/srv -l +511
```

The *-l* option allows the LV to be extended using PE. The *-L* option allows the LV to be extended using Meg, Gig, Tera, etc bytes.

4. Even though you are supposed to be able to *expand* an ext3 or ext4 filesystem without unmounting it first, it may be a good practice to unmount it anyway and check the filesystem, so that you don't mess up the day you want to reduce a logical volume (in that case unmounting first is compulsory).

The following commands are for an *EXT3* or *EXT4* filesystem. If you are using another filesystem there may be other utilities available.

```
sudo umount /srv
sudo e2fsck -f /dev/vg01/srv
```

The *-f* option of **e2fsck** forces checking even if the system seems clean.

5. Finally, resize the filesystem:

```
sudo resize2fs /dev/vg01/srv
```

6. Now mount the partition and check its size.

```
mount /dev/vg01/srv /srv && df -h /srv
```

#### 2.4.2.4. Resources

- See the *Ubuntu Wiki LVM Articles*<sup>7</sup>.
- See the *LVM HOWTO*<sup>8</sup> for more information.
- Another good article is *Managing Disk Space with LVM*<sup>9</sup> on O'Reilly's linuxdevcenter.com site.
- For more information on **fdisk** see the *fdisk man page*<sup>10</sup>.

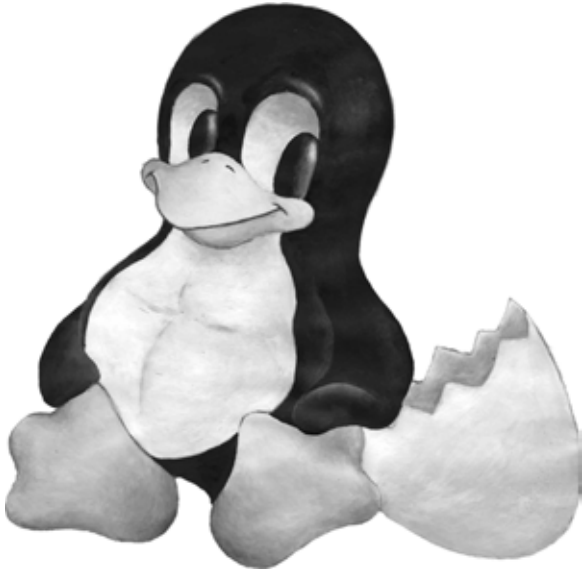
<sup>7</sup> <https://help.ubuntu.com/community/Installation#lvm>



<sup>8</sup> <http://tldp.org/HOWTO/LVM-HOWTO/index.html>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.linuxdevcenter.com/pub/a/linux/2006/04/27/managing-disk-space-with-lvm.html>

<sup>10</sup> <http://manpages.ubuntu.com/manpages/natty/en/man8/fdisk.8.html>

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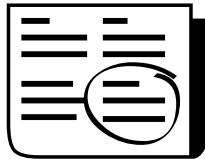


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