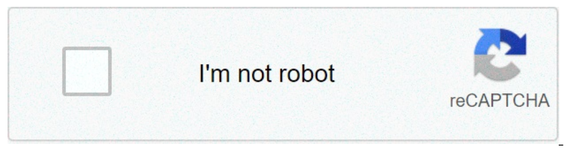

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Ubuntu server install pdf reader

By Kristen Waters The Ubuntu Linux operating system is available either with or without a desktop environment. The version with the desktop environment is meant for personal use and includes word processing, email and graphic editing software. The version without the desktop environment is called "Ubuntu Server." The server version does not come with any graphical software or productivity software. There are three different desktop environments available for the Ubuntu operating system. The default is the Gnome desktop. The other two are the KDE and the XFCE desktop environments. Type the command "sudo apt-get update" to update the list of software packages available. Type the command "sudo apt-get install ubuntu-desktop" to install the Gnome desktop. Type the command "sudo apt-get install xubuntu-desktop" to install the XFCE desktop. Type the command "sudo apt-get install kubuntu-desktop" to install the KDE desktop. Type the command "sudo reboot" to reboot the server. The Ubuntu project recently announced the release of Ubuntu 15.10 (Wily Werewolf) and its official flavors such as Kubuntu, Ubuntu Mate, etc. Different 'Ubuntus' come with different desktop environments that have different sets of applications pre-packaged. But there are certain things that any Ubuntu user should do to get most out of the distro, regardless of the flavor. Here are a few of things I recommend you do after installing Ubuntu... any Ubuntu, for that matter. #1: Keep your system secure Many users believe that running Linux makes them immune to viruses and attacks. I hate to be the one to break it to you, but that's not true. No system is immune to vulnerabilities. It's the practices we follow that makes it secure. Linux vendors, thanks to the open source model, are very agile when it comes to patching holes. They release fixes in a matter of hours or days. When a bug is detected vendors patch it and release the fix, which users get in the form of 'updates'. Most users tend to ignore update warnings, however, which leaves their systems vulnerable to attacks. My advice to you: Always keep your systems updated. The first thing you should do after installing Ubuntu is update it. Open the terminal and run these 3 commands: sudo apt-get update This command will refresh the information your system has on enabled repositories so that it knows which packages have updates. Then run the following command, which will actually install updates: sudo apt-get upgrade I also recommend running the following command, as the simple 'upgrade' command doesn't install kernels and do more serious upgrades: sudo apt-get dist-upgrade Don't be confused by the term 'dist' in there. It won't upgrade your distro from one version to another. You can read more about the difference between the two commands here. #2 Enable extra repositories Ubuntu doesn't come with many proprietary applications such as Skype or Adobe Flash, etc. To make it easier for users, Canonical has partnered with some of these providers and offers binaries through an additional repository called 'Canonical Partners,' which needs to be enabled. Once this repo is enabled users can install apps like Skype easily. Unfortunately, different Ubuntu flavors use different tools for software management, which makes it hard to point to one solution for enabling the partner repository. You can either install yet another application called 'synaptic' that allows a consistent way to manage software across flavors or you can use the command line. Don't worry. It's easy. First, we need to edit the source list file to add the Canonical Partner repository. Open the terminal app and run the following command to edit the source.list file using the nano editor (or you can use any editor of your choice). sudo nano /etc/apt/source.list In that file scroll to the bottom and add this line: wily partner Then use Ctrl+X keys to save and close the file in nano. It will ask whether you want to save the file. Type 'y' for yes and hit the enter key. Then refresh the repositories: sudo apt-get update#3 Install codecs Now install some codecs and drivers. Once again, open the terminal, refresh the repositories (you must do this before installing any package or updating the system) and then run the following commands: sudo apt-get install ubuntu-restricted-extras ubuntu-restricted-addons (Note: If you are running flavors like Kubuntu you can instead use kubuntu-restricted-extras kubuntu-restricted-addons). These will install much needed codecs, such as gstreamer, and an installer for Microsoft fonts on your system (note: you will have to accept Microsoft EULA in order to install such fonts). #4: Install Graphics drivers By default, Ubuntu distributions come with free and open source drivers for the video cards or GPUs used on your systems. But using proprietary drivers will give you better graphics support. Just open the 'Additional Drivers' tool on your system (on Kubuntu use Driver Manager) and let it scan the proprietary hardware connected to your system. It will detect all proprietary hardware installed on your system and offer available drivers. You can now choose the driver you want and install with one click. #5 Install extra software Different Ubuntu flavors come with different applications, so these may already be installed on your system. I routinely install VLC for video playback, Handbrake for video conversion, GIMP for image manipulation, and LibreOffice for word processing. To install these applications run the following command (after refreshing the repos): sudo apt-get install vlc handbrake gimp libreoffice #6 Install Chrome and Dropbox There are many other commercial applications that are not available through official repositories. You can install Google Chrome (which is partially open source) and Dropbox (as there is no official Google Drive client for Linux) by downloading the .deb files to your system. #7 Disable ads in Ubuntu Ubuntu, despite heavy criticism, crams ads in the Dash. It's not at all useful and is annoying. To keep the dash clutter free open the 'System Settings' and go to Security & Privacy. There, under the 'Search' tab, toggle the switch to 'off.' Take control of privacy in Ubuntu. Under the 'Files & Applications' tab you can also fine tune what kind of content you want to see in Dash. I usually disable 'Pictures' as I don't want family pictures to show up while I am giving a work presentation. In Conclusion That's pretty much what I recommend on a Ubuntu-based system. From among all of these understanding the security part and keeping your system updated is the most important thing you must do on your system, whether it's Linux, Mac OS X, iOS or Android. Even fortified walls won't protect you if you leave your doors and windows open. Copyright © 2015 IDG Communications, Inc. If you want to share files between your Ubuntu and Windows computers, your best option is to use Samba file sharing. To install, first open a terminal window and enter the following command: sudo apt-get install samba smbfs We've got samba installed, but now we'll need to configure it to make it accessible. Run the following command to open the configuration file, substituting your editor of choice: sudo gedit /etc/samba/smb.conf Find this section in the file: ####### Authentication ####### # "security = user" is always a good idea. This will require a Unix account# in this server for every user accessing the server. See# /usr/share/doc/samba-doc/htmldocs/Samba-HOWTO-Collection/ServerType.html# in the samba-doc package for details.; security = user Uncomment the security line, and add another line to make it look like this: security = userusername map = /etc/samba/smbusers This will set Samba to use the smbusers file for looking up the user list. Create a Samba User There are two steps to creating a user. First we'll run the smbpasswd utility to create a samba password for the user. sudo smbpasswd -a Next, we'll add that username to the smbusers file. sudo gedit /etc/samba/smbusers Add in the following line, substituting the username with the one you want to give access to. The format is = "". You can use a different samba user name to map to an ubuntu account, but that's not really necessary right now. = "" Now you can create samba shares and give access to the users that you listed here. Share User Home Directories The above article may contain affiliate links, which help support How-To Geek. How-To Geek is where you turn when you want experts to explain technology. Since we launched in 2006, our articles have been read more than 1 billion times. Want to know more? NGINX offers a powerful, flexible, and lightweight web server that you can easily install on the Linux platform. If your Linux distribution of choice is Ubuntu, that process is even easier. Walk through the process of installing the stable version of NGINX (version 1.14.0) on the latest Long-Term Support (LTS) release of Ubuntu Server (version 18.04). Instructions in this article apply to NGINX version 1.14.0 and Ubuntu Server LTS version 18.04. You might be asking yourself, "Why install NGINX when Apache HTTP Server (Apache) has been the default Linux web server for years?" Well, Apache does an amazing job of handling multiple requests per second, but its performance falters when requests increase. So, when Apache server visits spike, page load times can suffer. In contrast, NGINX is optimized to provide consistent, predictable performance. Even when page visits spike, NGINX won't falter. So, if performance is what you're looking for, NGINX is your server. To install NGINX, complete the following steps. Stop and disable Apache. If Apache is running on your Ubuntu server, you won't need to uninstall Apache to install and run NGINX, but the NGINX installer won't work until you stop Apache. To find out if Apache is running, open a terminal window, and then run the following command: sudo systemctl status apache2 If Apache is listed as running, stop it by running the following command: sudo systemctl stop apache2 Run the following command to disable Apache so that it doesn't restart in the event of a server reboot: sudo systemctl disable apache2 Install NGINX With Apache disabled, you can install NGINX by running a single command: sudo apt-get install nginx Once installed, start and enable NGINX by running the following commands: sudo systemctl start nginxsudo systemctl enable nginx The NGINX web server is now installed and running. View the NGINX welcome page. With NGINX installed, you can point your web browser to the IP address of the hosting server to see the NGINX welcome page. If you're not sure of your server's IP address, run the following command: ip a The output of this command displays your server address. You could run into a problem when you try to view the default NGINX index.html page—namely, if Apache was installed first. By default, NGINX serves up the Apache index.html page. To see the NGINX welcome page (index.nginx-debian.html), you must rename the Apache welcome page. To do so, in the terminal window, run the following command: sudo mv /var/www/html/index.html /var/www/html/index.html.old Now, go back to your web browser and reload the page. You should see the NGINX welcome page. Get to know the NGINX website structure. With NGINX installed and running, you're ready to set up your first web page. You configure NGINX web pages much like you do Apache web pages. First, you need to know the directories that house the files you'll use to create a site: /var/www/html. This is the NGINX document root and houses all your website directories and pages. /etc/nginx/sites-available. This directory houses all the configuration files for each site. /etc/nginx/sites-enabled. This directory tells NGINX which sites are enabled for the server. There are two major difference between sites-available and sites-enabled: sites-available are actual files for every site you have created for the server. sites-enabled are links to the files in sites-available. Unless there's a link in sites-enabled, NGINX won't be aware of a site in sites-available. Create a new website. Out of the box, /etc/nginx/sites-available contains a single file called default. You must create a new (bare minimum) site. First, create a directory within the NGINX document root to house your website. Name this site test. Then, in the terminal window, run the following command: sudo mkdir /var/www/html/test Next, create an index.html file by running the following command: sudo nano /var/www/html/test/index.html Within that document, add the following text: HELLO LIFEWIRE! Save and close the file by running the command Ctrl-x. Give the directory the necessary permissions by running the following commands: sudo chown www-data:www-data -R /var/www/html/testsudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/html/test Create a configuration file for your new site in /etc/nginx/sites-available by running the following command: sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/test In that file, type the following content: server { listen 80; listen [::]:80; root /var/www/html/test; index index.html index.htm index.nginx-debian.html; server_name _; location / { try_files $uri $uri/ =404; }} Save and close the test file. Test the NGINX configuration by running the following command: sudo nginx -t The test should be successful. To make sure NGINX can display the new test site, restart the web server by running the following command: sudo systemctl restart nginx Open your browser. In the address bar, type (where SERVER_IP is the IP address of your server) to see your newly created index.html file. Thanks for letting us know! Tell us why!

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