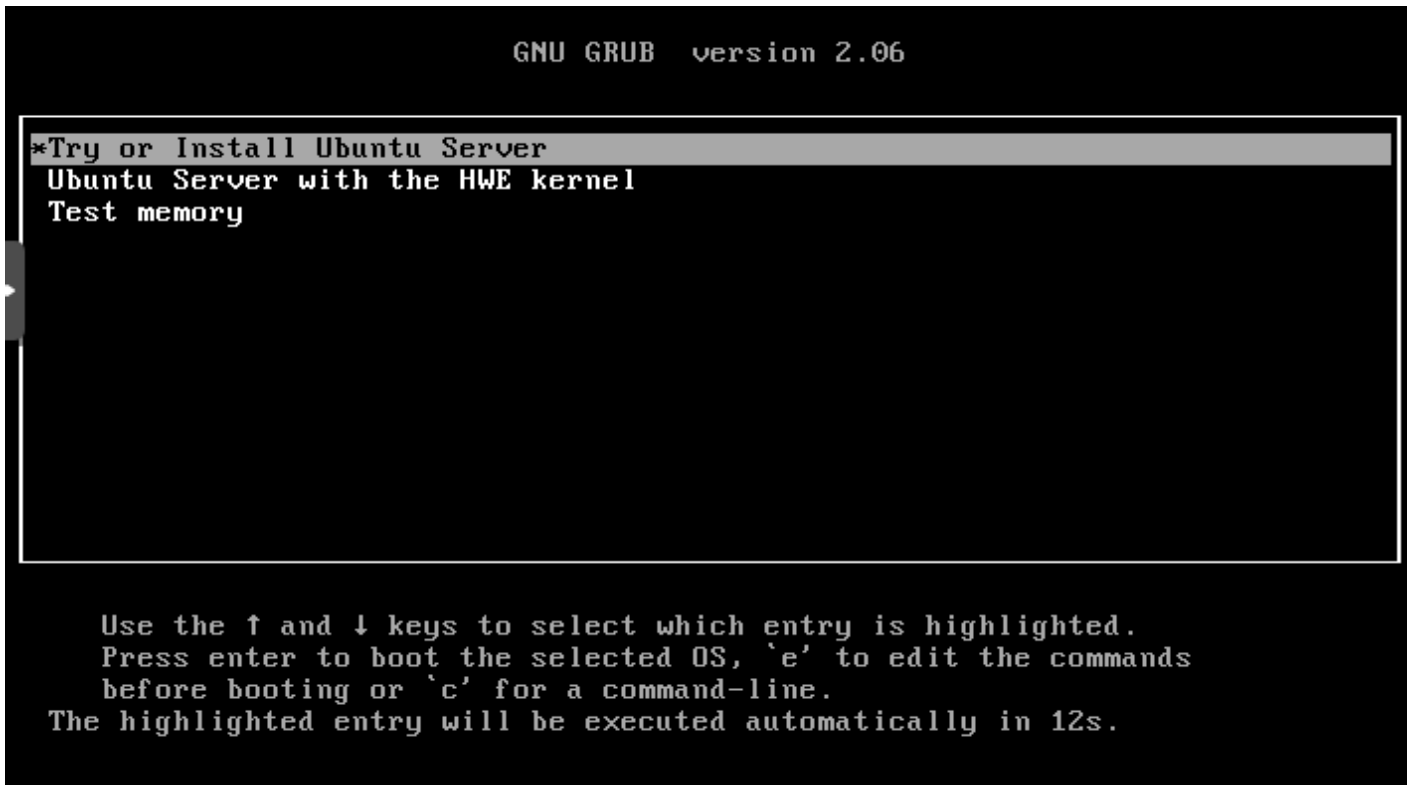


# Instalación de Ubuntu Server

Vamos a instalar ubuntu server, en mi caso en una máquina virtual.

Lo primero os meterá en el grub podemos dejarlo y al acabar los segundos te meterá directamente a la instalación de ubuntu o darle a instalar.



Ahora nos pedirá el idioma.

Willkommen! Bienvenue! Welcome! Добро пожаловать! Welkom!

Use UP, DOWN and ENTER keys to select your language.

[ Asturianu	▶ ]
[ Bahasa Indonesia	▶ ]
[ Català	▶ ]
[ Deutsch	▶ ]
[ English	▶ ]
[ English (UK)	▶ ]
[ <b>Español</b>	<b>▶ ]</b>
[ Français	▶ ]
[ Galego	▶ ]
[ Hrvatski	▶ ]
[ Latviski	▶ ]
[ Lietuviškai	▶ ]
[ Magyar	▶ ]
[ Nederlands	▶ ]
[ Norsk bokmål	▶ ]
[ Occitan	▶ ]
[ Polski	▶ ]
[ Português	▶ ]
[ Suomi	▶ ]
[ Svenska	▶ ]
[ Čeština	▶ ]
[ Ελληνικά	▶ ]
[ Беларуская	▶ ]
[ Русский	▶ ]
[ Српски	▶ ]
[ Українська	▶ ]

Ahora nos dirá que hay una versión más moderna, pero a nosotros nos interesa siempre que un servidor tenga soporte por lo que siempre cogeremos la versión LTS, por lo que continuamos sin actualizar.

Version 23.10.1 of the installer is now available (23.08.1 is currently running).

You can read the release notes for each version at:

<https://github.com/canonical/subiquity/releases>

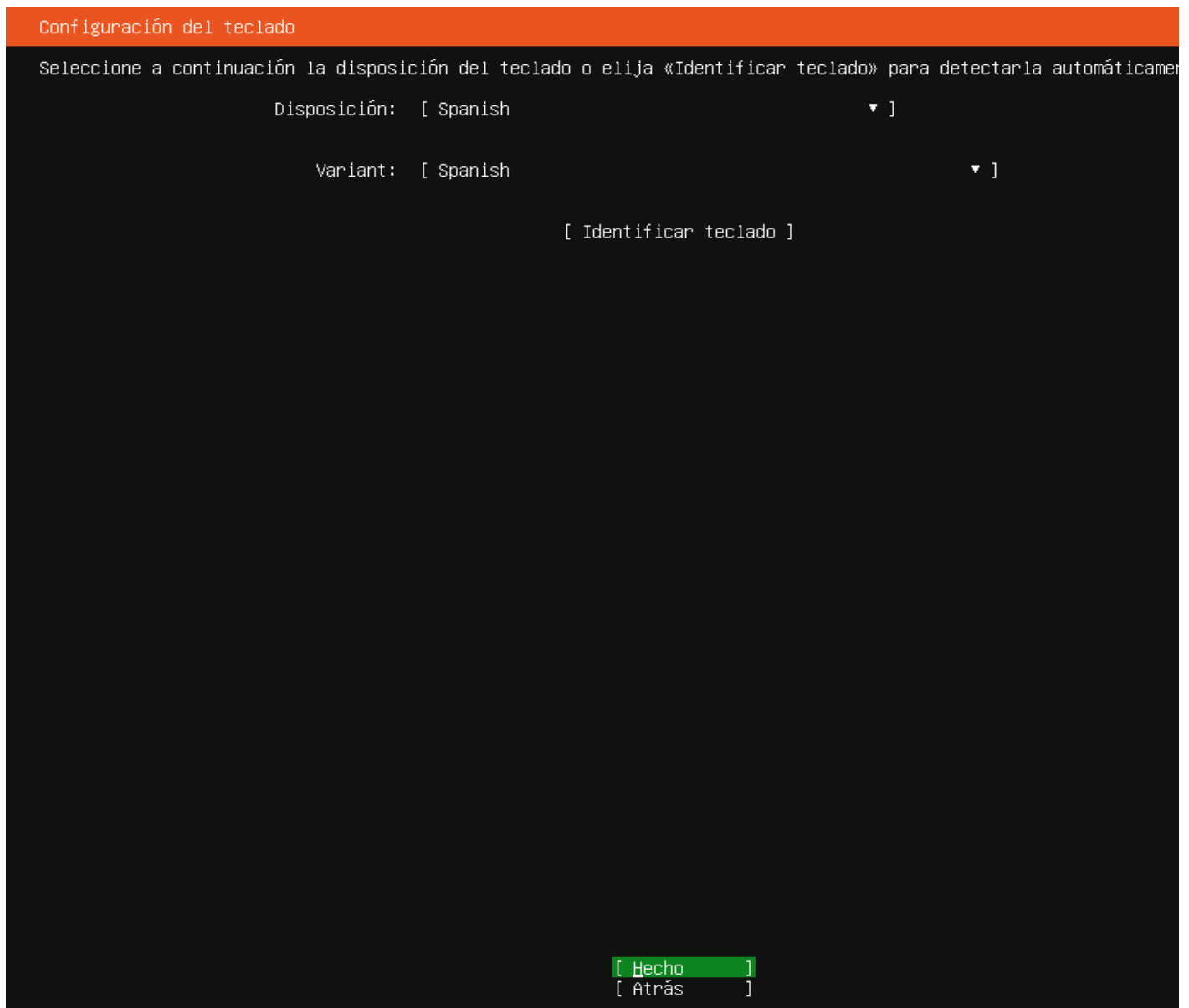
If you choose to update, the update will be downloaded and the installation will continue from here.

[ Actualizar al instalador nuevo ]

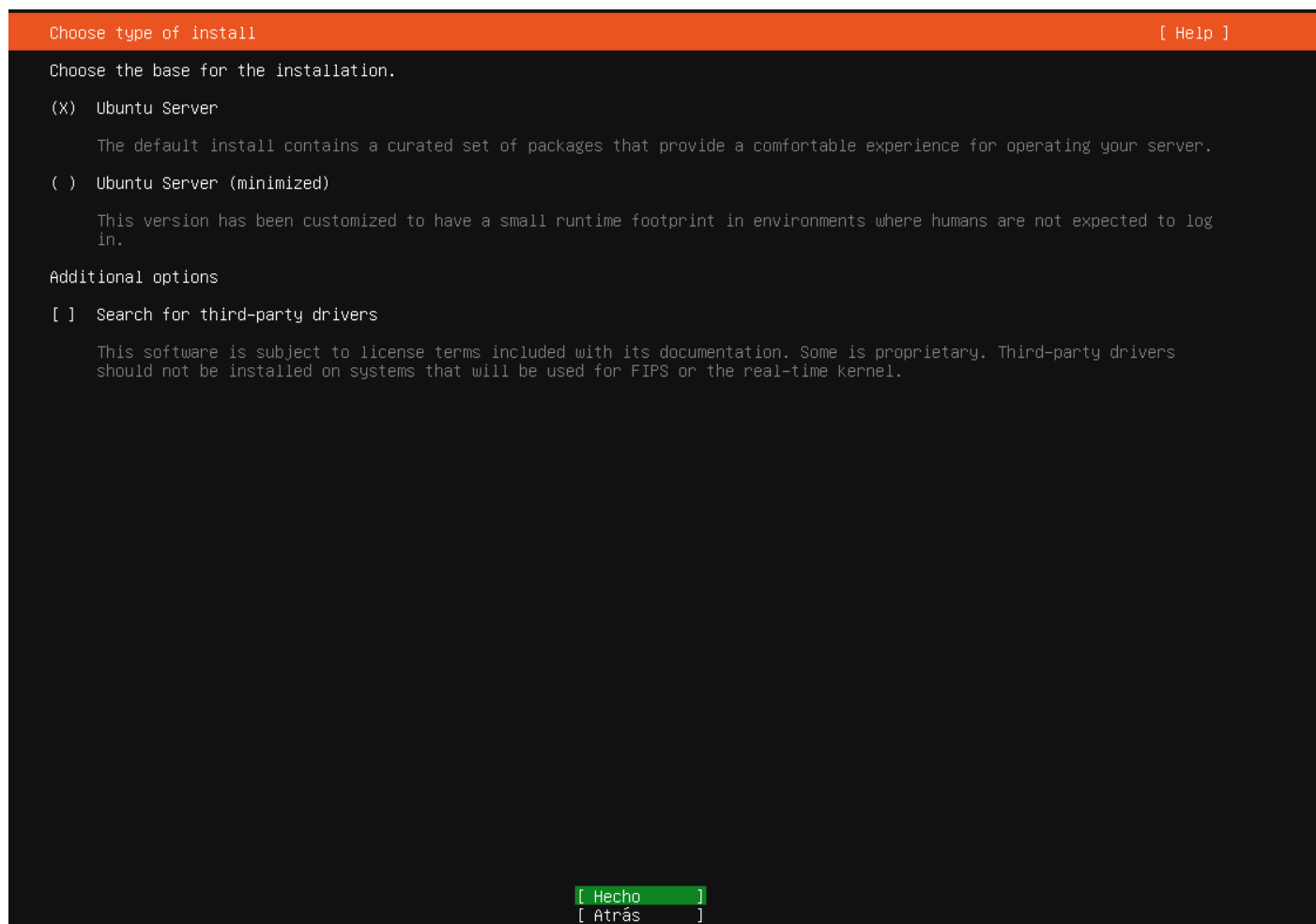
[ Continuar sin actualizar ]

[ Atrás ]

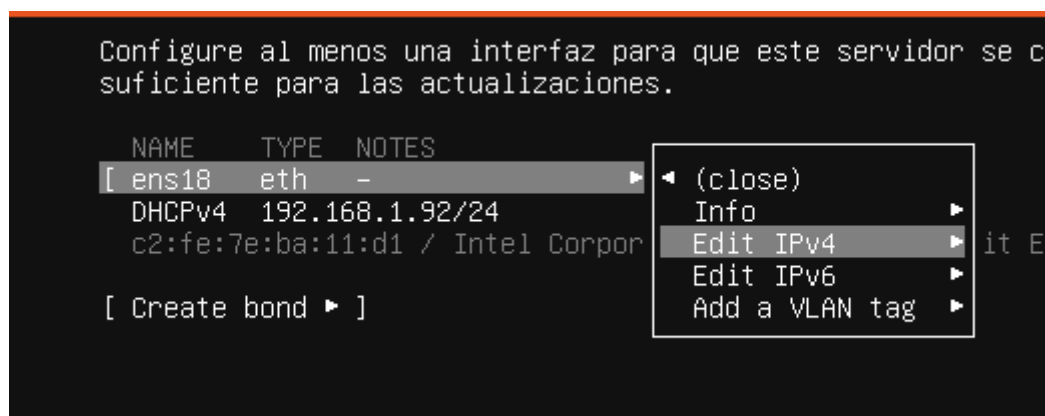
Ahora nos pedirá la distribución del teclado.



Ahora nos pide que tipo de instalación queremos si Ubuntu Server completo con todo lo que trae por defecto o un Ubuntu Server con lo mínimo necesario para que el sistema pueda funcionar, recomiendo instalarlo todo por defecto para después no tener problemas.



Nos pide configurar la red, es prácticamente obligatorio ponerle una IP fija ya que es un servidor.



Edit ens18 IPv4 configuration

Método de IPv4:

[ Manual ▼ ]

Subred:

192.168.1.0/24

Dirección:

192.168.1.92

Puerta de enlace:

192.168.1.1

Servidores de nombres:

8.8.8.8,8.8.4.4\_

IP addresses, comma separated

Dominios de búsqueda:

Domains, comma separated

[ Guardar ]

[ Cancelar ]

NAME	TYPE	NOTES
[ ens18 ]	eth	- ▶ ]
static	192.168.1.92/24	
	c2:fe:7e:ba:11:d1 / Intel Corporation / 8	
[ Create bond ▶ ]		

Después nos pedirá que le añadamos un proxy, en mi caso no lo voy a hacer.

Configure proxy

[ Help ]

If this system requires a proxy to connect to the internet, enter its details here.

Proxy address:

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

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

Ahora va a comprobar si tiene acceso a los repositorios oficiales de ubuntu.

## Configure Ubuntu archive mirror

If you use an alternative mirror for Ubuntu, enter its details here.

Mirror address:

You may provide an archive mirror that will be used instead of the default.

The mirror location is being tested. \

[ Hecho ]  
[ Atrás ]

Si esta todo Ok seguimos para adelante, en el caso de que no habría que probar otras direcciones.

## Configure Ubuntu archive mirror

If you use an alternative mirror for Ubuntu, enter its details here.

Mirror address: `http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu`

You may provide an archive mirror that will be used instead of the default.

This mirror location passed tests.

```
Obj:1 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Des:2 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease [119 kB]
Des:3 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease [109 kB]
Des:4 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease [110 kB]
Descargados 338 kB en 1s (429 kB/s)
Reading package lists...
```

[ Hecho ]  
[ Atrás ]

Aquí configuramos los discos, en mi caso no es necesario.



## Guided storage configuration

Configure a guided storage layout, or create a custom one:

(X) Use an entire disk

[ QEMU\_HARDDISK\_QM00005 local disk 32.000G ▼ ]

[X] Set up this disk as an LVM group

[ ] Encrypt the LVM group with LUKS

Passphrase:

Confirm passphrase:

( ) Custom storage layout

Al darle a siguiente nos indica como quedará el disco.

## Storage configuration

### RESUMEN DEL SISTEMA DE ARCHIVOS

PUNTO DE MONTAJE	TAMAÑO	TIPO	TIPO DE DISPOSITIVO
[ /	14.996G	new ext4	new LVM logical volume ▶ ]
[ /boot	2.000G	new ext4	new partition of disco local ▶ ]

### DISPOSITIVOS DISPONIBLES

DISPOSITIVO	TIPO	TAMAÑO
[ ubuntu-vg (new)	LVM volume group	29.996G ▶ ]
espacio disponible		15.000G ▶

[ Create software RAID (md) ▶ ]  
[ Crear grupo de volúmenes (LVM) ▶ ]

### DISPOSITIVOS UTILIZADOS

DISPOSITIVO	TIPO	TAMAÑO
[ ubuntu-vg (new)	LVM volume group	29.996G ▶ ]
ubuntu-lv	new, to be formatted as ext4, mounted at /	14.996G ▶

[ QEMU_HARDDISK_QM00005	disco local	32.000G ▶ ]
partition 1	new, BIOS grub spacer	1.000M ▶
partition 2	new, to be formatted as ext4, mounted at /boot	2.000G ▶
partition 3	new, PV of LVM volume group ubuntu-vg	29.997G ▶

Ponemos los datos del servidor y usuario que nos pide.

Configuración de perfil [ Help ]

Proporcione el nombre de usuario y la contraseña que utilizará para acceder al sistema. Puede configurar el acceso SSH en la pantalla siguiente, pero aun se necesita una contraseña para sudo.

Su nombre:

El nombre del servidor:   
The name it uses when it talks to other computers.

Elija un nombre de usuario:

Elija una contraseña:

Confirme la contraseña:

Lo siguiente que nos pide es si tenemos licencia de Ubuntu Pro, siempre pasaremos de esto, a no ser que si tengamos.

Upgrade to Ubuntu Pro [ Help ]

Upgrade this machine to Ubuntu Pro for security updates on a much wider range of packages, until 2032. Assists with FedRAMP, FIPS, STIG, HIPAA and other compliance or hardening requirements.

[ About Ubuntu Pro ► ]

( ) Enable Ubuntu Pro

(X) Skip for now

You can always enable Ubuntu Pro later via the 'pro attach' command.

Instalamos el servicio SSH para poder conectarnos por remoto.

Configuración de SSH [ Help ]

You can choose to install the OpenSSH server package to enable secure remote access to your server.

☒ Instalar servidor OpenSSH

Importar identidad SSH: [ No ▼ ]  
You can import your SSH keys from GitHub or Launchpad.

Importar nombre de usuario:

☒ Permitir autenticación con contraseña por SSH

De la siguiente pantalla mejor pasamos y dejamos instalando el servidor.

These are popular snaps in server environments. Select or deselect with SPACE, press ENTER to see more details of the package, publisher and versions available.

[ ]	microk8s	canonical✓	Kubernetes for workstations and appliances	▶
[ ]	nextcloud	nextcloud✓	Nextcloud Server - A safe home for all your data	▶
[ ]	wekan	xet7	The open-source kanban	▶
[ ]	kata-containers	katacontainers✓	Build lightweight VMs that seamlessly plug into the containers ecosystem	▶
[ ]	docker	canonical✓	Docker container runtime	▶
[ ]	canonical-livepatch	canonical✓	Canonical Livepatch Client	▶
[ ]	rocketchat-server	rocketchat✓	Rocket.Chat server	▶
[ ]	mosquitto	mosquitto✓	Eclipse Mosquitto MQTT broker	▶
[ ]	etcd	canonical✓	Resilient key-value store by CoreOS	▶
[ ]	powershell	microsoft-powershell✓	PowerShell for every system!	▶
[ ]	sabnzbd	safihre	SABnzbd	▶
[ ]	wormhole	shapcrafters🔴	get things from one computer to another, safely	▶
[ ]	aws-cli	aws✓	Universal Command Line Interface for Amazon Web Services	▶
[ ]	google-cloud-sdk	google-cloud-sdk✓	Google Cloud SDK	▶
[ ]	slcli	softlayer	Python based SoftLayer API Tool.	▶
[ ]	doctl	digitalocean✓	The official DigitalOcean command line interface	▶
[ ]	conjure-up	canonical✓	Package runtime for conjure-up spells	▶
[ ]	postgresql10	cmd✓	PostgreSQL is a powerful, open source object-relational database system.	▶
[ ]	heroku	heroku✓	CLI client for Heroku	▶
[ ]	keepalived	keepalived-project✓	High availability VRRP/BFD and load-balancing for Linux	▶
[ ]	prometheus	canonical✓	The Prometheus monitoring system and time series database	▶
[ ]	juju	canonical✓	Juju - a model-driven operator lifecycle manager for K8s and machines	▶

```
subiquity/Kernel/apply_autoinstall_config
subiquity/Zdev/apply_autoinstall_config
subiquity/Ad/apply_autoinstall_config
subiquity/Late/apply_autoinstall_config
configuring apt
  curtin command in-target
installing system
  executing curtin install initial step
  executing curtin install partitioning step
    curtin command install
      configuring storage
        running 'curtin block-meta simple'
        curtin command block-meta
          removing previous storage devices
          configuring disk: disk-sda
          configuring partition: partition-0
          configuring partition: partition-1
          configuring format: format-0
          configuring partition: partition-2
          configuring lvm_volgroup: lvm_volgroup-0
          configuring lvm_partition: lvm_partition-0
          configuring format: format-1
          configuring mount: mount-1
          configuring mount: mount-0
      executing curtin install extract step
        curtin command install
          writing install sources to disk
            running 'curtin extract'
            curtin command extract
              acquiring and extracting image from cp:///tmp/tmpd85tgzk1/mount
      executing curtin install curthooks step
        curtin command install
          configuring installed system
            running 'curtin in-target -- setupcon --save-only'
            curtin command in-target
            running 'curtin curthooks'
            curtin command curthooks
              configuring apt configuring apt
              installing missing packages
              configuring iscsi service
              configuring raid (mdadm) service
              installing kernel |
```

[ View full log ]

```
downloading and installing security updates
  curtin command in-target
restoring apt configuration
  curtin command in-target
subiquity/Late/run
```

[ View full log ]  
[ Reiniciar ahora ]

Una vez este instalado reiniciamos, tenemos que darle al enter para quitar el método de instalación e iniciar el sistema.

```
[FAILED] Failed unmounting /cdrom.
Please remove the installation medium, then press ENTER:
[FAILED] Failed unmounting /cdrom.
_
```

Cuando nos salga lo siguiente ya estará instalado e iniciado todo.

```
Ubuntu 22.04.3 LTS elvigilante tty1
elvigilante login: [ OK ] Listening on Socket unix for snap application lxd.user-daemon.
[ OK ] Listening on Socket unix for snap application lxd.daemon.
Starting Service for snap application lxd.activate...
[ OK ] Finished Service for snap application lxd.activate.
```

Ahora probamos a acceder por ssh, en mi caso utilizo putty, si os deja entrar estaría todo perfecto y bien instalado.

Ya tenéis un servidor ubuntu para funcionar.

Recomiendo un 'sudo apt update' y un 'sudo apt upgrade -y' para dejarlo actualizado a la última.

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Revision #2

Created 7 December 2023 16:47:14 by Yoda

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