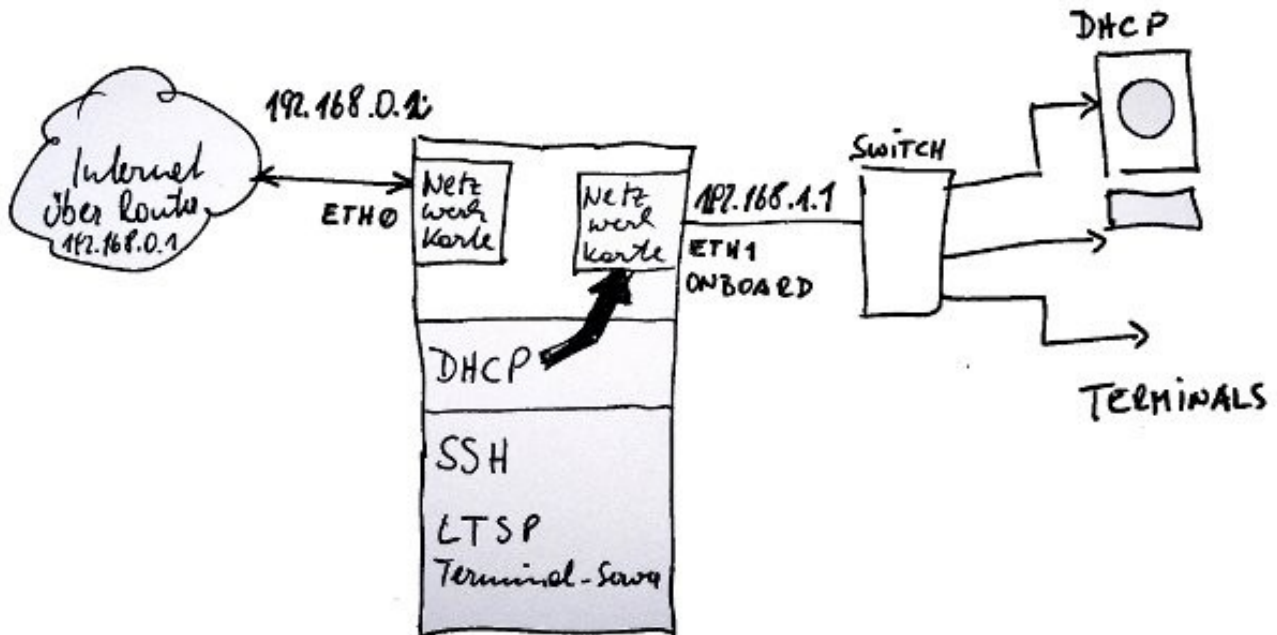


Ubuntu Terminal Server

Terminal-Server



1. Ubuntu 9.04 installieren
auf der Alternate CD ist kein Terminalserver mehr enthalten, daher normale Installation und nachträglich den Terminalserver montieren
2. <http://unixlab.blogspot.com/2009/08/how-to-install-ltsp-on-ubuntu-904.html>

Anmerkungen:

Statische IP – Adressen in /etc/network/interfaces eintragen; dann das Netzwerk neu starten:

```
$ sudo /etc/init.d/networking restart
```

Mit ifconfig prüfen, ob beide Netzwerkkarten aktiv sind und eine IP-Adresse haben.

```
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# Zusatzkarte
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet static
    address 192.168.0.222
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    gateway 192.168.0.1
    dns-nameservers 192.168.0.1

# OnBoard Karte
auto eth1
iface eth1 inet static
    address 192.168.1.1
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    gateway 192.168.0.1
    dns-nameservers 192.168.0.1
```

Namensauflösung über /etc/resolv.conf

```
nameserver 192.168.0.1
```

Dhcp Server einrichten und neu starten

```
sudo /etc/init.d/dhcp3-server restart
```

/etc/ltsp/dhcpd.conf

```
#
# Default LTSP dhcpd.conf config file.
#
authoritative;

subnet 192.168.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 192.168.1.20 192.168.1.250;
    option domain-name "example.com";
    option domain-name-servers 192.168.1.1;
    option broadcast-address 192.168.1.255;
    option routers 192.168.1.1;
    option subnet-mask 255.255.255.0;
    option root-path "/opt/ltsp/i386";
    if substring( option vendor-class-identifier, 0, 9 ) = "PXEClient" {
        filename "/ltsp/i386/pxelinux.0";
    } else {
        filename "/ltsp/i386/nbi.img";
    }
}
```

Den DHCP-Server an Interface eth1 binden:

```
$ sudo gedit /etc/default/dhcp3-server
```

```
# On what interfaces should the DHCP server (dhcpd) serve DHCP requests?
#   Separate multiple interfaces with spaces, e.g. "eth0 eth1".
INTERFACES="eth1"
```

1) Install Ubuntu 9.04 desktop

You can follow the default [documentation](#) on Ubuntu site.

2) Set up a static IP on the system

You can refer to [this post](#) for setting up static IP on Jaunty.

3) Install dhcp3 server

```
$ sudo apt-get install dhcp3-server
```

You may also refer to [this post](#) for some more details on dhcp3 installation on Ubuntu 9.04.

4) Install open ssh server

```
$ sudo apt-get install open-sshserver
```

Ltsp uses ssh to tunnel X to the client machines.

5) Install ltsp

```
$ sudo apt-get install ltsp-server-standalone
```

This will download all the package needed for building LTSP.

6) Edit /etc/ltsp/dhcpd.conf to suit your IP requirement

The default dhcp3-server configuration file is in /etc/dhcp3/dhcpd.conf. However when ltsp was installed it created a new config file for dhcp3 under /etc/ltsp/dhcp3.conf. You have to edit this dhcp3.conf to suit your IP requirements.

My dhcpd.conf looks like this. You can use this as a starting point.

Code:

```
# Default LTSP dhcpd.conf config file.
#
authoritative;
subnet 192.168.0.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 192.168.0.20 192.168.0.250;
    option domain-name "example.com";
    option domain-name-servers 192.168.0.1;
    option broadcast-address 192.168.0.255;
    option routers 192.168.0.1;
#    next-server 192.168.0.1;
#    get-lease-hostnames true;
    option subnet-mask 255.255.255.0;
    option root-path "/opt/ltsp/i386";
    if substring( option vendor-class-identifier, 0, 9 ) = "PXECient" {
        filename "/ltsp/i386/pxelinux.0";
    } else {
        filename "/ltsp/i386/nbi.img";
    }
}
```

7) Run LTSP build client

```
$ sudo ltsp-build-client
```

This command will build the ltsp environment under /opt/ltsp and build the squashfs image for clients.

8) Enable pxe boot on a client machine and test the set-up.

Trouble shooting

1) If your client boots up and says "You are not authorised to connect to server" , run the following.

```
$sudo ltsp-update-sshkeys
```

```
$sudo ltsp-update-image
```

2) If you change the IP address of the server, run the same commands again, ie

```
$sudo ltsp-update-sshkeys
```

\$sudo ltsp-update-image

Posted by Fermi Level at [9:35 PM](#) 