

Linux

Install Basic Operating System

The latest version of [Debian GNU/Linux 6.0](#) (6.0.7 as of this writing) should be installed on each physical host used by a HUBzero installation.

To install Debian GNU/Linux, you can easily [obtain a copy](#), and then follow the [installation instructions](#) for your architecture.

HUBzero has packaging support for amd64 (64bit) Intel architectures. i386 (32bit) packaging was not produced for this release due to lack of demand. Debian 7.0 is not supported at this time but will be in the next (1.2) release, scheduled for Fall 2013.

Installing Debian GNU/Linux using a a small bootable [CD](#) is the simplest method.

When the installation is complete your system will reboot into a Debian GNU/Linux system.

Don't forget to remove your installation media and/or change your server's boot media order if you changed them prior to installation.

The precise configuration (such as disk configuration, networking, etc) is dependent on how the hub is to be used and what hardware is being used. These instructions outline the simplest "hub in a box" configuration but may not be suitable for larger sites. It is expected that the hub will be managed by an experienced Linux administrator who can help scale your site to the capacity required.

Set hostname

Optional. If you didn't specify the fully qualified domain name when running setup you will need to set it here.

HUBzero expects the ``hostname`` command to return the fully qualified hostname for the system.

```
# hostname example.com
```

To make the change permanent you must also edit the file `/etc/hostname`, this be done simply with:

```
# echo "example.com" > /etc/hostname
```

Fix hosts

Now edit `/etc/hosts` by making sure that a line exists that looks like

```
127.0.1.1    example.com    example
```

Any other lines with "127.0.1.1" should be removed.

Delete local users

HUBzero reserves all user ids from 1000 up for hub accounts. As part of the app middleware every account must map to a corresponding system account. Therefore when starting up a hub it is required to remove all accounts that have user ids 1000 or greater. On a new installation there is typically one such account that is created when you set up the hub, and this account can be removed as follows:

```
# deluser username
# rm -fr /home/username
```

If you require additional system accounts, they can be numbered between 500-999 without interfering with hub operations.

Configure Networking

Optional. If you didn't configure networking during installation you will need to do so now.

For help with networking setup try this [link](#).

Setting up your IP address.

The IP addresses associated with any network cards you might have are read from the file **`/etc/network/interfaces`**. This file has documentation you can read with:

```
# man interfaces
```

A sample entry for a machine with a static address would look something like this:

```
# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet static
  address 192.168.1.90
  gateway 192.168.1.1
  netmask 255.255.255.0
  network 192.168.1.0
  broadcast 192.168.1.255
```

Here we've setup the IP addresss, the default gateway, and the netmask.

For a machine running DHCP the setup would look much simpler:

```
# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface - use DHCP to find our address
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet dhcp
```

(If you're using a DHCP based setup you must have a DHCP client package installed - usually one of pump or dhcp-client.)

If you make changes to this file you can cause them to take effect by running:

```
# /etc/init.d/networking restart
```

Setting up DNS

Use whatever nameserver and other options as recommended by your ISP. If you used DHCP to set up networking it is likely this has already been set.

When it comes to DNS setup Debian doesn't differ from other distributions. To cause your machine to consult with a particular server for name lookups you simply add their addresses to `/etc/resolv.conf`.

For example a machine which should perform lookups from the DNS server at IP address 192.168.1.10 would have a `resolv.conf` file looking like this:

```
nameserver 192.168.1.10
```

Configure Advanced Package Tool

Now configure the location of the HUBzero package repository by adding the following line to `/etc/apt/sources.list`

```
deb http://packages.hubzero.org/deb many main
```

You will need to get and install the hubzero archive key to be able to verify packages from the hubzero archive:

```
# wget http://packages.hubzero.org/deb/hubzero-signing-  
key.asc -q -O - | apt-key add -
```

Once the public key for `http://packages.hubzero.org` has been install you can then upgrade the current packages to their latest releases.

```
# apt-get update  
# apt-get upgrade
```