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Ubuntu update version

You can upgrade from one version of Ubuntu to another without reinstalling the operating system. If you're using ubuntu LTS, you'll only have access to new LTS versions with default settings, but you can change that. We recommend that you back up important files before continuing. You should always have backups of important personal information, but it's especially important to have it when upgrading your operating system — just in case. Can you upgrade? Every time a new version of Ubuntu is released, updates are immediately available from the previous version. For example, now that Ubuntu 18.04 LTS has been released, you can upgrade immediately if you are using Ubuntu 17.10. In general, you can upgrade from only one version of Ubuntu to the next version. For example, if you have Ubuntu 17.04 installed and want to upgrade to Ubuntu 18.04 LTS, the update process will install Ubuntu 17.10. Then you can go through the update process again to go from Ubuntu 17.10 to Ubuntu 18.04 LTS. Updates from one version of the long-term service (LTS) to another version of LTS are allowed, but are delayed to give the new LTS release some time to stabilize. For example, although Ubuntu 18.04 LTS was released on April 26, 2018, you will not be able to upgrade directly from Ubuntu 16.04 LTS until ubuntu 18.04.1 LTS is released, which is expected July 26, 2018. Graphic method You can upgrade using graphics tools built into a standard Ubuntu desktop or using terminal commands. As you choose the version you upgrade to by default, standard versions of Ubuntu offer upgrade to new standard releases, while long-term support (LTS) versions offer Ubuntu upgrade only to new LTS versions. For example, if you have Ubuntu 18.04 LTS installed, you will not be offered an update to Ubuntu 18.10 when it is released. You will simply receive a proposal to upgrade to Ubuntu 20.04 LTS when it is released. But you can change this behavior if you want. To find this option, click the Actions button (in GNOME Shell) or the Ubuntu logo button (in Unity) in the upper left corner of the screen. Search for Update and click Software and Updates. You can also open the Software Updater app and click Settings to open this window. Click the Updates tab. To the right of notify me of a new version of Ubuntu, click the box and select For each new version or For long-term support versions, depending on the type of update. When you're done, click Close. How to upgrade Ubuntu can inform you that the new version is available through the standard Software Updater tool. However, even if Software Updater does not find an update, you can manually check to see if it is possible. To upgrade to the latest version of Ubuntu, press Alt+F2, type the following command, and then press Enter: update-manager -c Software Updater checks Ubuntu servers and should inform you that a new version of Ubuntu is available, if any. Click Update Update to upgrade to a newer version of Ubuntu. If you don't see a message that the new version is available in Software Updater, press Alt+F2, type the following command, and then press Enter: /usr/lib/ubuntu-release-upgrader/check-new-release-gtk You'll see a message that states that a new version is available, if any. Click Yes, upgrade now to install it. The Terminal Method can also be upgraded using the terminal command, which is useful for server systems or other Ubuntu flavors with different desktop environments. Run the following command before continuing to make sure that you have an update-manager-core package installed. The commands used to upgrade will not work without this package installed. sudo apt install update-manager-core How to choose the upgrade version to as with the graphics tools above, standard versions of Ubuntu usually offer an upgrade to the next available version, while long-term versions of support usually only offer to upgrade to the next LTS version. For example, if you use Ubuntu 18.04 LTS when Ubuntu 18.10 comes out, you will not receive an upgrade because the system is configured to wait for Ubuntu 20.04 LTS by default. To change this from the terminal, run the following command to open the /etc/update-manager/release-upgrades file in a nano text editor with root permissions. You can use any other text editor you like, but we use nano in this example here. sudo nano /etc/update-manager/release-upgrades Edit prompt= line in file to say Prompt=normal or Prompt=Its depending on whether you want to be asked to upgrade to normal versions or just its releases. Save the file and close the text editor. For example, in nano, you can press Ctrl+O, and then enter to save the file. Press Ctrl+X to close nano. How to upgrade To see if there are new versions available that you can upgrade to, run the following command: do-release-upgrade -c The command checks Ubuntu servers for any available updates and tells you which version of Ubuntu you will be upgrading to. Which versions it offers is controlled by what you have in your system/etc/update-manager/release-upgrades file, which we discussed in the previous section. To perform the upgrade, run the following sudo do-release-upgrade command as Ubuntu begins the upgrade process. You need to type y and press Enter to confirm this. The do-release-upgrade terminal command works similarly to the graphical update tool. You can't use it to upgrade directly from Ubuntu 16.04 LTS to Ubuntu 18.04 LTS without waiting for ubuntu 18.04.1 LTS release. There is a do-release-upgrade -d command that will upgrade you to the current unstable branch of Ubuntu development. However, this is not recommended in production systems. Versions Ubuntu are unstable and should only be used for testing. You can always reinstall Ubuntu Of course, even if the above tools do not offer system updates , for example, if you are Ubuntu 16.04 LTS and you want to upgrade before July 26 - you can download the latest version of Ubuntu from the website, make a bootable USB drive or burn a cd and then reinstall Ubuntu on your system. RELATED: How to create a bootable Linux USB flash drive, an easy way while you should be able to reinstall Ubuntu, leaving Linux personal files in place, you will definitely lose installed applications during this process. You should also back up before trying this attempt, because it would be easy to accidentally clear partitions and delete files — or in case of an error with the installer to accidentally delete them. Better safe than sorry, as it is said. When you ask for a password, you'll see information about the version you're going to upgrade to. Select Update to start the initialization process. A few moments later you will be asked Do you want to start the upgrade? Press the Start Upgrade button to go through the point of no return and start the upgrade process. The upgrade will now continue. The distribution upgrade pane will track the upgrade process and allow you to monitor progress. Because the process depends on both your network connection and your computer's performance, the upgrade can take anywhere from ten or 20 minutes to an hour or more. After you install new packages, you may be asked if you want to remove all obsolete packages. These are packages that were installed in a previous version of Ubuntu but are no longer required by the new one. You can safely select Remove.Finally, you will be asked to restart the system to complete the upgrade. Congratulations! You have successfully upgraded Ubuntu! I need to upgrade my Ubuntu Linux version 18.04 LTS server to a 20.04 LTS server using the command-line option. How to upgrade Ubuntu 18.04 to 20.04? LTS stands for Long Term Support. The new LTS version is released every two years and receives five years of support and fixes. The latest version of Ubuntu is 20.04 LTS and codenamed Focal Fossa. Ubuntu 20.04 released on April 23, 2020. This page shows you how to upgrade an existing version of Ubuntu Linux 18.04 LTS or 19.10 to Ubuntu 20.04 LTS with the apt/apt-get command. Back up the server or virtual machine. Upgrade all installed Ubuntu version 18.04 packages by running sudo apt update & sudo apt upgrade command. Restart Ubuntu Linux by binding the restart command sudo install ubuntu update tool, run: sudo apt install update-manager-core Start the upgrade procedure, run: sudo do-release-upgrade Reboot the box, run: sudo reboot Verify upgrades Let us see all commands and examples. NOTE: You can upgrade to Ubuntu 20.04 LTS with Ubuntu 18.04 LTS or Ubuntu 19.10 only step 1. Make a backup I can not be stressed enough how important it is to back up the server before it Make a note of the Ubuntu Linux lsb_release -and LSB modules are not available. Distributor ID: Ubuntu Ubuntu Ubuntu 18.04.4 LTS Release: 18.04 Codename: bionic Find and note the Linux kernel version, run: uname -mrs Sample outputs: Linux 4.15.0-96-generic x86_64 On AWS you can see the latest version of the Linux kernel for Ubuntu 18.04 LTS: Linux 5.3.0-1019-aws x86_64 step 2. Upgrade all installed packages on Ubuntu 18.04 LTS Now, that you have a backup, type the following command apt to upgrade installed Ubuntu packages version 18.04 LTS: sudo apt update sudo apt list --upgradable sudo apt upgrade You need to restart your computer when the Ubuntu Linux kernel and libs is updated: restart sudo See Ubuntu 18.04 update installed packages for security for more information. Step 3. Ubuntu 18.04 remove all unused old kernels Run the following to remove them: sudo apt --purge autoremove Sample outputs: Reading the package list ... Finished Building Dependency Tree Read Status Information... Done The following packages will be removed: linux-headers-4.15.0-45* linux-headers-4.15.0-45-generic* linux-image-4.15.0-45-generic* linux-modules-extra-4.15.0-45-generic* 0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 5, to delete and 0 not upgraded. After this operation, 334 MB of disk space will be freed. Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y (Reading database ... 138353 currently installed files and directories.) Removing linux-headers-4.15.0-45-generic (4.15.0-45.48) ... Removing linux-headers-4.15.0-45 (4.15.0-45.48) ... Removing linux-modules-extra-4.15.0-45-generic (4.15.0-45.48) ... Removing linux-image-4.15.0-45-generic (4.15.0-45.48) ... Removing linux-modules-4.15.0-45-generic (4.15.0-45.48) ... Make sure you install the update-manager-core package we need to install update manager on the server as it may or man not installed on the box: sudo apt install update-manager-core Step 4. Upgrade Ubuntu Linux to the latest LTS Follow these commands: sudo do-release-upgrade Notice if you can be greeted with the following message: Check for a new version of Ubuntu There is no available development version of LTS. To upgrade to the latest version of non-LTS development set Prompt=normal in /etc/update-manager/release-upgrades. In this case, pass the -d option to get the latest supported version forcibly: sudo do-release-upgrade -d Sample outputs: Reading the package manager check cache Continue running under SSH? This session appears to be running under ssh. We do not recommend that you perform the upgrade behind ssh currently, because in the event of a failure it is more difficult to recover. If you continue, the additional ssh daemon will be launched at port 1022. Do you want to continue? Continue [y/N] y Running additional sshd To facilitate recovery in the event of a failure, an additional sshd will be launched on port 1022. If something goes wrong with the ssh system you can still connect to the secondary. When you start you may need to temporarily open this port. Since this is potentially dangerous, this is not done automatically. You can open the port e.g.: iptables -I INPUT -p tcp --dport 1022 -j ACCEPT To continue, press [ENTER] Expired warning found: Updating repository information When scanning repository information, the mirrored upgrade entry was not found. This can happen if you run internal mirroring or if the mirror information is out of date. Do you want to rewrite sources.list anyway? If you choose Yes here you will update all bionics to focal posts. If you select No, the upgrade will be canceled. Continue [y/N] Just say yes to use the official Ubuntu repository. Restart the We're Almost Done window: The system update is complete. Restart required A restart is required to complete the upgrade. If you select y, the system will restart. Continue [y/N] y Connection to 52.xxx.yy.zz closed by remote host. Connection to 52.xxx.yy.zz closed. In other words, confirm by typing y when you are asked to restart the field: Step 5. Verification Check your version of Disro: lsb_release -a Sample outputs: LSB modules are not available. Distributor ID: Ubuntu Description: Ubuntu 20.04 LTS Release: 20.04 Codename: focal Verify Linux kernel version and other log files too: tail -f /var/log/my-app.log uname -mrs Sample output: Linux 5.4.0-24-generic x86_64 On the AWS EC2 or Lightsail server, they will see the following Linux kernel: Linux 5.4.0-1011-aws x86_64 step 6. Enable disabled third-party repository During the upgrade process, third-party software repositories will be disabled for stability reasons. For example, Google Chrome and others are turned off. So we need to enable people using a CLI or GUI called Software and Updates. Use the cd command as follows: cd /etc/apt/sources.list.d/ List of these repos: ls -l Let's see google-chrome.list with cat: cat google-chrome.list Sample outputs: ### THIS FILE IS AUTOMATICALLY CONFIGURED ### # You can comment on this entry, but any other modifications may be lost. # deb [arch=amd64] stable root # disabled on upgrade to focal length Edit file: sudo nano google-chrome.list ## OR ## sudo vim google-chrome.list Now update the file by deleting # to make it look like this: ### THIS FILE IS AUTOMATICALLY CONFIGURED ### # You can comment on this entry, but any other modifications may be lost. deb [arch=amd64] stable root # disabled when updating to focal length Save and close file in vim text editor. Finally update apt repos: sudo apt update sudo apt upgrade Step 7. Upgrade Ubuntu To 20.04 LTS Focal Fossa desktop system using the GUI method Let's see how to upgrade on the desktop. First, keep backups of all your important data. Open software and updates in system settings. Select the 3rd tab called Updates. Click to Drop-down menu Notify me of the new version of Ubuntu on For long-term support version if you are using 18.04 LTS; set it to For each new version if you are using 19.10. Open the terminal and type the following command:update-manager -c -d Next, update manager should open up and say that Ubuntu 20.04 LTS is now available. If the -c -d command failed, run the following command:/usr/lib/ubuntu-release-upgrader/check-new-release-gtk Click the upgrade and follow the on-screen instructions. Ubuntu do-release-upgrade command-line options -h Display help message and output. -V Show version and output. -d If you are using the latest supported version, upgrade to the developer version. --data-dir=DATA_DIR Directory, which contains data files -p Try to upgrade to the latest version with an upgrader with \$distro -m MODE Run in special update mode. Currently, the desktop for regular desktop and server upgrades for server systems are supported. -f FRONTEND Run the specified frontend. You can use DistUpgradeViewText, DistUpgradeViewGtk, and DistUpgradeViewKDE FRONTEND. -c Check only if a new version of the distribution is available and report the result using the exit code. --allow-third-party Try upgrading with mirror files and third-party repositories enabled instead of commenting on them. -q Work quietly. Conclusion You did it. The upgrade to Ubuntu 20.04 LTS was successful. Now you can test your applications and code that is compatible with Ubuntu Linux 20.04 LTS server. See the LTS page for all the details. This entry is 5 of 5 in the upgrade on the tutorial server series. Continue reading the rest of the series: