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Upgrading Ubuntu to the next LTS release without breaking the server

Administration & Fixes

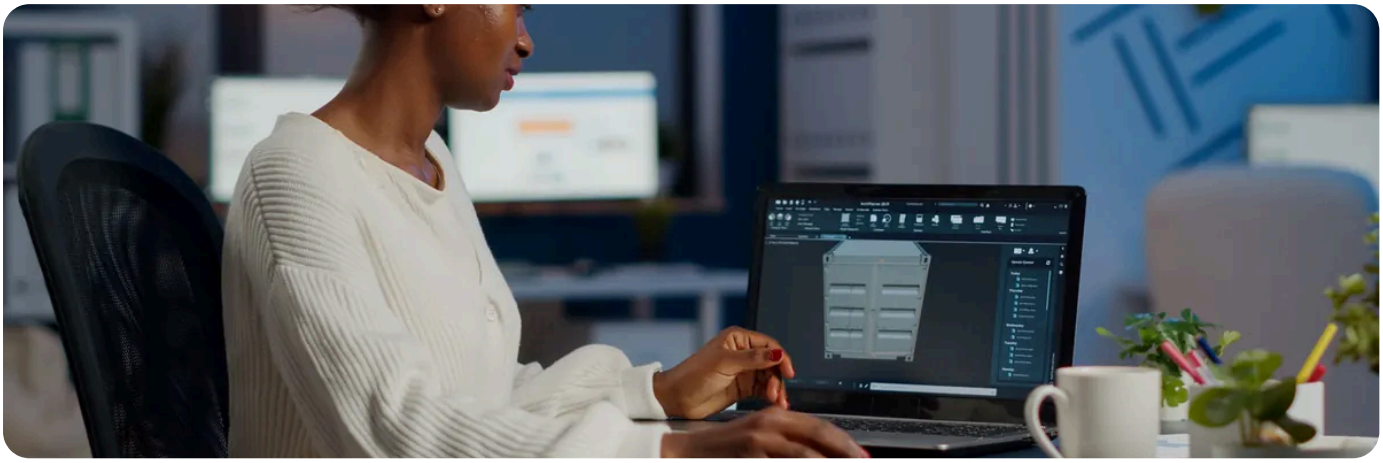
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Upgrading Ubuntu to the next LTS release without breaking the server

Administration & Fixes Created on **October 10, 2026** 3 min read



To move from one Ubuntu LTS release to the next **without reinstalling**, you use `do-release-upgrade`, after updating everything the current release has pending and taking a **verified copy** of the server. It is a long process that restarts services and can change the versions of PHP, databases and web server beneath your site. On an unmanaged VPS, the decision, the risk and the work are yours. If you have little or nothing installed, reinstalling with the new release is often cleaner (**reinstalling your VPS operating system**).

Before you start

Prepare	Why
A complete, tested copy	If it goes wrong, it is the road back. A disk snapshot, if your plan offers them, plus an export of the databases and a copy of the configuration: **backing up a VPS**.
Free disk space	The upgrade downloads and installs thousands of packages: **what fills the disk**.
A list of what runs	PHP, database and web server versions, systemd services, cron jobs, ports. Afterwards you check each one.
A quiet hour	The site may be down while services restart. Pick a low-traffic period.
A way in if SSH fails	Know how to use the panel console, which gets in without the network: **I have lost SSH access**.

Step by step

1. **Fully update the current release.** `sudo apt update`, `sudo apt full-upgrade` and `sudo apt autoremove`. Reboot if the system asks. The details are in **updating a Debian or Ubuntu VPS**.

2 **Check the release and the options.** `lsb_release -a`. The file `/etc/update-manager/release-upgrades` has a `Prompt=` line; to move from LTS to LTS it should be `lts`. Ubuntu only offers the next LTS once it considers it ready for servers; if `do-release-upgrade` says there is no new release, that is why.

3 **Open a session that survives a drop.** Run it inside `tmux` or `screen`, so a broken connection does not stop the upgrade halfway. The tool itself starts a second SSH server, by default on port 1022, as a fallback; if you have a firewall, allow that port for the duration of the upgrade.

4 **Start the upgrade.** `sudo do-release-upgrade`. Read every question. You cannot skip releases: if you are two LTS behind, do one at a time.

5 **Questions about configuration files.** When it asks whether to keep your version or install the package's, in general **keep yours** if you edited it by hand, and compare the differences afterwards.

6 **Reboot and check everything.** `systemctl --failed` should list nothing new; check the site, the database, cron, certificates and ports (`ss -tulpn`). See whether PHP and the database changed version and whether your application accepts them.

! **PHP, MariaDB or MySQL and Apache or nginx can change version with the upgrade.**
An application that ran well on the old one may fail on the new one. Check what your application supports first: **which PHP version to use**. Third-party repositories are disabled by the tool; you will have to re-enable them by hand, for the right release.

! **Do not interrupt the upgrade.**
Stopping halfway, with packages half installed, is the easiest way to leave the system unusable. If the connection drops, get back into `tmux` and see where it is.

A new server is an honest alternative.
Installing the new release on a clean VPS, moving the site and switching DNS carries far less risk than touching what is serving customers: **migrating a site without downtime**. What the upgrade does not solve is keeping the system up to date: **keeping your VPS secure**.

NEED A HAND?

Did the upgrade leave the server unreachable? Tell us the time and what you saw: the panel console gets in without the network.

Open a support ticket →

SEE ALSO

- Which operating system to choose for your VPS →
- Reinstalling or changing your VPS operating system →
- Backing up a VPS: snapshots or files →
- Keeping your VPS secure →

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