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The Perfect Server - Ubuntu 16.04 (Nginx, MySQL, PHP, Postfix, BIND, Dovecot, Pure-FTPd and ISPConfig 3.1)

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- [Ubuntu 13.04 \(Raring Ringtail\)](#)

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- [2. Update Your Linux Installation](#)

This tutorial shows the steps to install



Tutorial Info

Author: Till Brehm
 Published: Jan 24, 2017
 Tags: bind, control panels, dns, email, ftp, ispconfig, linux, mysql, nginx, php, postfix, ubuntu, web server

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an Ubuntu 16.04 (Xenial Xerus) server

Server (optional)

with Nginx, PHP, MariaDB, Postfix, pure-ftpd, BIND, Dovecot and ISPConfig 3.1. ISPConfig is a web hosting control panel that allows you to configure the installed services through a web browser. This setup provides a full hosting server with web, email (inc. spam and antivirus filter), Database, FTP and DNS services.

1. Preliminary Note

In this tutorial, I will use the hostname `server1.example.com` with the IP address `192.168.1.100` and the gateway `192.168.1.1` for the network configuration. These settings might differ for you, so you have to replace them where appropriate. Before proceeding further, you need to have a basic minimal installation of Ubuntu 16.04 as explained in [tutorial](#).

The steps in this tutorial have to be executed as root user, so I will not prepend "sudo" in front of the commands. Either Login as root user to your server before you proceed or run:

```
sudo -s
```

to become root when you are logged in as a different user on the shell.

The commands to edit files will use the editor "nano", you can replace it with an editor of your choice. Nano is an easy to use file editor for the shell. If you like to use nano and haven't installed it yet, run:

```
apt-get install nano
```

2. Update Your Linux Installation

Edit `/etc/apt/sources.list`.
Comment out or remove the installation CD from the file and make sure that the `universe` and `multiverse` repositories are enabled. It should look like this:

```
nano /etc/apt/sources.list
```

```
#

# deb cdrom:[Ubuntu-Server 16.04
# LTS _Xenial Xerus_ - Release amd6
# 4 (20160420)]/ xenial main restri
# cted

#deb cdrom:[Ubuntu-Server 16.04 L
# TS _Xenial Xerus_ - Release amd64
# (20160420)]/ xenial main restrict
# ed

# See http://help.ubuntu.com/comm
# unity/UpgradeNotes for how to upg
# rade to
# newer versions of the distribut
# ion.
deb http://de.archive.ubuntu.com/
ubuntu/ xenial main restricted
# deb-src http://de.archive.ubunt
# u.com/ubuntu/ xenial main restric
# ted

## Major bug fix updates produced
## after the final release of the
## distribution.
deb http://de.archive.ubuntu.com/
ubuntu/ xenial-updates main restr
# icted
# deb-src http://de.archive.ubunt
# u.com/ubuntu/ xenial-updates main
# restricted

## N.B. software from this reposi
```

```
tory is ENTIRELY UNSUPPORTED by t
he Ubuntu
## team, and may not be under a f
ree licence. Please satisfy yours
elf as to
## your rights to use the softwar
e. Also, please note that softwar
e in
## universe WILL NOT receive any
review or updates from the Ubuntu
security
## team.
deb http://de.archive.ubuntu.com/
ubuntu/ xenial universe
# deb-src http://de.archive.ubunt
u.com/ubuntu/ xenial universe
deb http://de.archive.ubuntu.com/
ubuntu/ xenial-updates universe
# deb-src http://de.archive.ubunt
u.com/ubuntu/ xenial-updates univ
erse

## N.B. software from this reposi
tory is ENTIRELY UNSUPPORTED by t
he Ubuntu
## team, and may not be under a f
ree licence. Please satisfy yours
elf as to
## your rights to use the softwar
e. Also, please note that softwar
e in
## multiverse WILL NOT receive an
y review or updates from the Ubun
tu
## security team.
deb http://de.archive.ubuntu.com/
ubuntu/ xenial multiverse
# deb-src http://de.archive.ubunt
u.com/ubuntu/ xenial multiverse
deb http://de.archive.ubuntu.com/
ubuntu/ xenial-updates multiverse
# deb-src http://de.archive.ubunt
u.com/ubuntu/ xenial-updates mult
iverse

## N.B. software from this reposi
tory may not have been tested as
## extensively as that contained
in the main release, although it
includes
## newer versions of some applica
```

```
tions which may provide useful features.
## Also, please note that software in backports WILL NOT receive any review
## or updates from the Ubuntu security team.
deb http://de.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ xenial-backports main restricted universe multiverse
# deb-src http://de.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ xenial-backports main restricted universe multiverse
## Uncomment the following two lines to add software from Canonical's
## 'partner' repository.
## This software is not part of Ubuntu, but is offered by Canonical and the
## respective vendors as a service to Ubuntu users.
# deb http://archive.canonical.com/ubuntu xenial partner
# deb-src http://archive.canonical.com/ubuntu xenial partner

deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security main restricted
# deb-src http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security main restricted
deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security universe
# deb-src http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security universe
deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security multiverse
# deb-src http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security multiverse
```

Then run:

```
apt-get update
```

To update the apt package database

and then:

```
apt-get upgrade
```

to install the latest updates (if there are any). If you see that a new kernel gets installed as part of the updates, you should reboot the system afterward:

```
reboot
```

3. Change the Default Shell

`/bin/sh` is a symlink to `/bin/dash`, however we need `/bin/bash`, not `/bin/dash`. Therefore we do this:

```
dpkg-reconfigure dash
```

Use dash as the default system shell (/bin/sh)? **<-- No**

If you don't do this, the ISPConfig installation will fail.

4. Disable AppArmor

AppArmor is a security extension (similar to SELinux) that should provide extended security. We will cross check if it is installed and remove it if necessary. In my opinion you don't need it to configure a secure system, and it usually causes more problems than advantages (think of it after you have done a week

of trouble-shooting because some service wasn't working as expected, and then you find out that everything was ok, only AppArmor was causing the problem). Therefore, I disable it (this is a must if you want to install ISPConfig later on).

We can disable it like this:

```
service apparmor stop
update-rc.d -f apparmor remove
apt-get remove apparmor apparmor-
utils
```

5. Synchronize the System Clock

It is a good idea to synchronize the system clock with an NTP (**n**etwork **t**ime **p**rotocol) server over the Internet. Simply run

```
apt-get -y install ntp ntpdate
```

and your system time will always be in sync.

6. Install Postfix, Dovecot, MariaDB, phpMyAdmin, rkhunter, Binutils

For installing postfix, we need to ensure that sendmail is not installed and running. To stop and remove sendmail run this command:

```
service sendmail stop; update-rc.d
-f sendmail remove
```


The error message:

```
Failed to stop
sendmail.service: Unit
sendmail.service not loaded.
```

Is ok, it just means that sendmail was not installed, so there was nothing to be removed.

We can install Postfix, Dovecot, MariaDB (as MySQL replacement), rkhunter, and binutils with a single command:

```
apt-get -y install postfix postfix-
mysql postfix-doc mariadb-client
mariadb-server openssl getmail4
rkhunter binutils dovecot-imapd
dovecot-pop3d dovecot-mysql
dovecot-sieve dovecot-lmtpd sudo
```

MariaDB is a fork of the MySQL database server, developed by the original MySQL developer Monty Widenius. According to tests found on the internet, MariaDB is faster than MySQL and its development is going on with more pace, therefore, most Linux Distributions replaced MySQL with MariaDB as default "MySQL alike" database server. In case that you prefer MySQL over MariaDB, replace "mariadb-client mariadb-server" in the above command with "mysql-client mysql-server".

You will be asked the following questions:

```
General type of mail
configuration: <-- Internet Site
System mail name:
<-- server1.example.com
```

Next open the TLS/SSL and submission ports in Postfix:

```
nano /etc/postfix/master.cf
```

Uncomment the *submission* and *smtps* sections as follows - add the line
-o
smtpd_client_restrictions=permit_sasl_authenticated,reject to both sections and leave everything thereafter commented:

```
[...]
submission inet n      -      -
-          -      smtpd
- o syslog_name=postfix/submissi
on
- o smtpd_tls_security_level=enc
rypt
- o smtpd_sasl_auth_enable=yes
- o smtpd_client_restrictions=per
mit_sasl_authenticated,reject
# - o smtpd_reject_unlisted_recip
ient=no
# - o smtpd_client_restrictions=$
mua_client_restrictions
# - o smtpd_helo_restrictions=$mu
a_helo_restrictions
# - o smtpd_sender_restrictions=$
mua_sender_restrictions
# - o smtpd_recipient_restriction
s=permit_sasl_authenticated,rejec
t
# - o milter_macro_daemon_name=OR
IGINATING
smtps      inet n      -      -
-          -      smtpd
- o syslog_name=postfix/smtps
- o smtpd_tls_wrappermode=yes
- o smtpd_sasl_auth_enable=yes
- o smtpd_client_restrictions=per
mit_sasl_authenticated,reject
# - o smtpd_reject_unlisted_recip
ient=no
# - o smtpd_client_restrictions=$
mua_client_restrictions
# - o smtpd_helo_restrictions=$mu
a_helo_restrictions
# - o smtpd_sender_restrictions=$
mua_sender_restrictions
# - o smtpd_recipient_restriction
```

```
s=permit_sasl_authenticated,reject
# -o milter_macro_daemon_name=ORIGINATING
[...]
```

Restart Postfix afterward:

```
service postfix restart
```

We want MariaDB/MySQL to listen on all interfaces, not just localhost. Therefore we edit `/etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d/50-server.cnf` (for MariaDB or `/etc/mysql/my.cnf` (for MySQL) and comment out the line `bind-address = 127.0.0.1`:

MariaDB

```
nano /etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d/50-server.cnf
```

```
[...]
# Instead of skip-networking the default is now to listen only on
# localhost which is more compatible and is not less secure.
#bind-address            = 127.0.0.1
[...]
```

Then we restart MariaDB:

```
service mysql restart
```

The systemd service name for MariaDB and MySQL is "mysql", so the restart command is the same for both database servers.

Now we set a root password in MariaDB. Run:

```
mysql_secure_installation
```

You will be asked these questions:

```
Enter current password for
root (enter for none): <--
press enter
Set root password? [Y/n] <-- y
New password: <-- Enter the
new MariaDB root password here
Re-enter new password: <--
Repeat the password
Remove anonymous users? [Y/n]
<-- y
Disallow root login remotely?
[Y/n] <-- y
Reload privilege tables now?
[Y/n] <-- y
```

MySQL

```
nano /etc/mysql/my.cnf
```

```
[...]
# Instead of skip-networking the
default is now to listen only on
# localhost which is more compati
ble and is not less secure.
#bind-address          = 127.0.0
.1
[...]
```

Then we restart MySQL:

```
service mysql restart
```

The systemd service name for MariaDB and MySQL is "mysql", so the restart command is the same for both database servers.

For MySQL and MariaDB:

Now check that networking is enabled.

Run:

```
netstat -tap | grep mysql
```

The output should look like this:

```
root@server1:~# netstat -tap |  
grep mysql  
tcp6 0 0 [::]:mysql [::]:*  
LISTEN 13796/mysql  
root@server1:~#
```

7. Install Amavisd-new, SpamAssassin, And ClamAV

To install amavisd-new, SpamAssassin, and ClamAV, we run

```
apt-get -y install amavisd-new  
spamassassin clamav clamav-daemon  
zoo unzip bzip2 arj nomarch lzop  
cabextract apt-listchanges libnet-  
ldap-perl libauthen-sasl-perl  
clamav-docs daemon libio-string-  
perl libio-socket-ssl-perl libnet-  
ident-perl zip libnet-dns-perl  
postgrey
```

The ISPConfig 3 setup uses amavisd-new which loads the SpamAssassin filter library internally, so we can stop SpamAssassin to free up RAM:

```
service spamassassin stop  
update-rc.d -f spamassassin remove
```

Edit the clamd configuration file:

```
nano /etc/clamav/clamd.conf
```

and change the line:

```
AllowSupplementaryGroups false
```

to:

```
AllowSupplementaryGroups true
```

And save the file.

To update the ClamAV antivirus signatures and start the Clamd service. The update process can take some time, don't interrupt it.

```
service clamav-freshclam restart
service clamav-daemon start
```

7.1 Install Metronome XMPP Server (optional)

The Metronome XMPP Server provides an XMPP chat server. This step is optional, if you do not need a chat server, then you can skip this step. No other ISPConfig functions depend on this software.

Install the following packages with apt.

```
apt-get -y install git lua5.1
liblua5.1-0-dev lua-
filesystem libidn11-dev libssl-dev
lua-zlib lua-expat lua-event lua-
bitop lua-socket lua-sec
luarocks luarocks
```

```
luarocks install lpc
```

Add a shell user for Metronome.

```
adduser --no-create-home  
--disabled-login --gecos  
'Metronome' metronome
```

Download Metronome to the /opt directory and compile it.

```
cd /opt; git clone  
https://github.com/maranda  
/metronome.git metronome  
cd ./metronome; ./configure  
--ostype=debian --prefix=/usr  
make  
make install
```

Metronome has now be installed to /opt/metronome.

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Comments

From: Ionut Daniel **at:** 2017-02-08
10:54:26

Reply

A perfect tutorial
Everything works great but in my system
nginx failed to start on reboot so, i have
to add this line `net.ipv4.ip_nonlocal_bind
= 1` into this file `/etc/sysctl.conf` and now
nginx start on system restart.
Just in case someone have same
problem.

From: Nexusguy59 **at:** 2017-02-23

12:12:27

Reply

Hello Guys,

I have a question, How would I go about making sure I get alerts via my gmail account. Is there a way to setup the email server part to use gmail to send alerts?

Thanks,

Michael Cooper

From: till **at:** 2017-02-23 12:19:20

Reply

Set the admin email address to your gmail address under system > interface config.

From: Freddie **at:** 2017-02-23 18:53:04

Reply

what code have to be enter here in the nginx Directives for wordpress site:
I amcurrently have this code

```
        location /phpmyadmin {
            root /usr/share/;
            index index.php index.html
                index.htm;
        location ~ ^/phpmyadmin
            /(.\+.php)$ {
                try_files $uri =404;
                root /usr/share/;
                fastcgi_pass unix:/var
                    /run/php5-fpm.sock;
                fastcgi_param HTTPS on;
                # <-- add this line
                fastcgi_index index.php;
                fastcgi_param
SCRIPT_FILENAME $request_filename;
                include /etc/nginx
                    /fastcgi_params;
                fastcgi_param
PATH_INFO $fastcgi_script_name;
```

```
        fastcgi_buffer_size 128k;
        fastcgi_buffers 256 4k;
        fastcgi_busy_buffers_size
            256k;

        fastcgi_temp_file_write_size 256k;
        fastcgi_intercept_errors
            on;
    }

    location ~* ^/phpmyadmin
        /(.\+\.
        (jpg|jpeg|gif|css|png|js|ico|html|xml|txt)
        )$ {
        root /usr/share/;
    }

    location /phpMyAdmin {
        rewrite ^/* /phpmyadmin last;
    }
```

From: Gromy **at:** 2017-03-02 18:05:35

Reply

8. Install Nginx, PHP5 (PHP-FPM), and
Fcgiwrap

?????? ? ?????????, ? ?????? install PHP5,
in text - PHP7

From: luis jhoham venegas tobar **at:**

2017-03-22 22:36:59

Reply

Good afternoon, I have done the tutorial
but it does not work the ftp always says
"The server sent a passive response with
a non-routable address. Using the server
address instead.", Can help me to solve
this thanks

From: JHB **at:** 2017-03-28 19:28:44

Reply

I've followed the tutorial on a fresh ubuntu 16.04 server vm. No errors during build. But the ISP config login screen won't show up on my browser. I keep getting 'This site can't be reached' followed by a line stating that my webserver refused to connect. doing netstat shows the server is not listening on 8080 or 8081, which are defined sites on nginx by ISPConfig. I can hit the default nginx page just fine so the webserver IS running. Don't even know where to start troubleshooting as the nginx logs are not showing anything when I tail it as I try to hit the ISPConfig page. Completely lost at this point on what the hell is going on.

From: till **at:** 2017-03-29 06:22:56

Reply

Please post in the forum to get help with yur issue.

From: Julius **at:** 2017-04-04 20:18:57

Reply

Got a weird error installing pure-ftpd, not much useful to find about it online.

Anyone?:

```
# apt-get install pure-ftpd-common pure-ftpd-mysqlReading package lists...
```

```
DoneBuilding dependency treeReading state information... Done0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 2 reinstalled, 0 to remove and 9 not upgraded.Need to get 0 B/259 kB of archives.After this operation, 0 B of additional disk space will be used.Preconfiguring packages ...Can't exec "/tmp/pure-ftpd-common.config.PxMjbV": Permission denied at /usr/share/perl/5.22/IPC/Open3.pm line 178.open2: exec of /tmp/pure-ftpd-common.config.PxMjbV
```

```
configure 1.0.36-3.2build1 failed at
/usr/share/perl5/Debconf/ConfModule.pm
line 59.(Reading database ... 135732 files
and directories currently
installed.)Preparing to unpack .../pure-
ftpd-common_1.0.36-3.2build1_all.deb
...Unpacking pure-ftpd-common
(1.0.36-3.2build1) over (1.0.36-3.2build1)
...Preparing to unpack .../pure-ftpd-
mysql_1.0.36-3.2build1_amd64.deb
...Unpacking pure-ftpd-mysql
(1.0.36-3.2build1) over (1.0.36-3.2build1)
...Processing triggers for systemd
(229-4ubuntu16) ...Processing triggers
for ureadahead (0.100.0-19) ...Setting up
pure-ftpd-common (1.0.36-3.2build1)
...Setting up pure-ftpd-mysql
(1.0.36-3.2build1) ...
```

From: Ben **at:** 2017-04-05 09:54:03

Reply

After install completed, with no clients or sites yet, under System > Server Config > Web I'm trying to set the Website basedir to something more logical. Whatever I fill in, it keeps on failing;"1. Invalid website basedir."I'm using the latest ISPConfig 3.1dev from github master on Ubuntu 16.04 with nginx only (no apache, luckily). Please advice, assuming I can't live with the deep sub sub apache structure of /var/www /clients/ etc.

From: till **at:** 2017-04-05 10:18:25

Reply

ISPConfig requires that structure and it creates symlinks for easy shell navigation. I would call a navigation path /var/www/yourdomain.tld/ to access a domain short and logical and that's what ISPConfig is using when you keep the default settings.

From: Joerg **at:** 2017-04-14 18:25:03

Reply

I configured fail2ban as described and get this error message when I restart the service:

"Job for fail2ban.service failed because the control process exited with error code. See "systemctl status fail2ban.service" and "journalctl -xe" for details."

systemctl status fail2ban.service says this:
"

fail2ban.service - Fail2Ban Service

Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/fail2ban.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)

Active: inactive (dead) (Result: exit-code) since Fr 2017-04-14 20:20:06 CEST; 1min 37s ago

Docs: man:fail2ban(1)

Process: 4728 ExecStart=/usr/bin/fail2ban-client -x start (code=exited, status=255)

Apr 14 20:20:06 server1.example.com systemd[1]: fail2ban.service: Control process exited, code=exited status=255

Apr 14 20:20:06 server1.example.com systemd[1]: Failed to start Fail2Ban Service.

Apr 14 20:20:06 server1.example.com systemd[1]: fail2ban.service: Unit entered failed state.

Apr 14 20:20:06 server1.example.com systemd[1]: fail2ban.service: Failed with result 'exit-code'.

Apr 14 20:20:06 server1.example.com systemd[1]: fail2ban.service: Service hold-off time over, scheduling restart.

Apr 14 20:20:06 server1.example.com systemd[1]: Stopped Fail2Ban Service.

Apr 14 20:20:06 server1.example.com systemd[1]: fail2ban.service: Start

request repeated too quickly.

Apr 14 20:20:06 server1.example.com

systemd[1]: Failed to start Fail2Ban

Service

"

Whats the problem and how can I solve it?

From: Raziell **at:** 2017-04-19 23:34:38

Reply

Try to start the fail2ban daemon
with: # fail2ban-client -x -v start
on the command-line and see the
output.

From: Srinivasa varma **at:** 2017-05-04
10:46:31

Reply

Hello,

I have followed the above article and
installed the ISPConfig successfully, but
mail sending and receiving is not
happening. Is there any additional
configuration? please help me on this.
Thanks.

From: till **at:** 2017-05-04 10:53:21

Reply

There is no additional configuration
required. Please make a post in the
forum with an excerpt of your mail.log
file to get help with your problem.

From: Dario **at:** 2017-06-19 04:53:12

Reply

I love this tutorial, and I followed it to the
letter minus a simple change -- since I'm
on EC2, using RDS instance instead of
localhost. Everything went well, however
once ISPConfig is installed, I can't access
it the way the tutorial says. I have no
clue where it is, there are no vhosts

setup, trying to figure it out. Quite frustrating to have everything install, but... to no end.

From: till **at:** 2017-06-19 07:16:22

Reply

Please make a post in the forum so we can help you to get your server fully working :)

From: Peter **at:** 2017-08-15 09:48:53

Reply

Got an error on a fresh install:

Job for amavis.service failed because the control process exited with error code.

See "systemctl status amavis.service" and "journalctl -xe" for details.

So I run the command suggested and get the following information:

systemctl status amavis.service

? amavis.service - LSB: Starts amavisd-new mailfilter

Loaded: loaded (/etc/init.d/amavis; bad; vendor preset: enabled)

Active: failed (Result: exit-code) since Tue 2017-08-15 19:34:17 AEST; 28s ago

Docs: man:systemd-sysv-generator(8)

Process: 5525 ExecStart=/etc/init.d/amavis start (code=exited, status=1/FAILURE)

Aug 15 19:34:17 web.com amavis[5525]:

The value of variable \$myhostname is "", but should have been

Aug 15 19:34:17 web.com amavis[5525]:

a fully qualified domain name; perhaps uname(3) did not provide such.

Aug 15 19:34:17 web.com amavis[5525]:

You must explicitly assign a FQDN of this host to variable \$myhostname

Aug 15 19:34:17 web.com amavis[5525]:

in /etc/amavis/conf.d/05-node_id, or fix what uname(3) provides as a host's

Aug 15 19:34:17 web.com amavis[5525]:
network name!

Aug 15 19:34:17 web.com amavis[5525]:
(failed).

Aug 15 19:34:17 web.com systemd[1]:
amavis.service: Control process exited,
code=exited status=1

Aug 15 19:34:17 web.com systemd[1]:
Failed to start LSB: Starts amavisd-new
mailfilter.

Aug 15 19:34:17

web.mukoconsulting.com systemd[1]:
amavis.service: Unit entered failed state.

Aug 15 19:34:17 web.com systemd[1]:
amavis.service: Failed with result 'exit-
code'.

Any ideas? I tried setting a host name in
the file as suggested and it did not work.

From: till **at:** 2017-08-15 10:31:46

Reply

That's a common problem when your
hostname is not configured correctly.
Check the hostname in /etc/hosts,
/etc/hostname, /etc/mailname. Then
restart the server. The command:
hostname
should return e.g. 'server1' and the
command:
hostname -f
must return the full hostname e.g.
'server1.example.com'. You can set
the hostname in the amavisd.config
manually as well, but ensure that you
use the full hostname there like
'server1.example.com'. But it is better
to correct the system hostname setup
in general as described above.

From: Peter **at:** 2017-08-16
09:56:29

Reply

You were spot on. Fixed the
hostname issue and worked great.

From: PD **at:** 2017-08-16 04:47:20 Reply

Great tutorial. However phpmyadmin
throws this warning:

The configuration file now needs a secret
passphrase (blowfish_secret).

Any ideas on how to fix it.

From: Peter **at:** 2017-08-16 13:11:49

Reply

Where you says this:

"If you use https instead of http for your
vhost, you should add the
line fastcgi_param HTTPS on; to your
phpMyAdmin configuration like this:"

Where exactly is the config file that you
need to add this line to?

Is it: /etc/nginx/sites-available/apps.vhost

Cheers

From: Vitor **at:** 2017-08-30 18:29:34

Reply

It works really fine! Thanks! Could you
give me some tips on how to get a secure
HTTPS ISPConfig interface? I get the "not
secure" message. Tried to find a solution,
but I couldn't. The Vhosts works fine with
https, only ISPConfig show the error
message. Thanks

From: till **at:** 2017-08-31 07:38:56

Reply

SSL is on by default for the ISPConfig
interface. But I guess what you mean
is that a self-signed SSL cert is used.

To get an officially signed cert, see
Here: [https://www.howtoforge.com](https://www.howtoforge.com/community/threads/securing-)
/community/threads/securing-

ispconfig-3-control-panel-port-8080-
with-lets-encrypt-free-ssl.75554/

From: Vitor **at:** 2017-09-07 00:12:53

Reply

I've got an error while installing the
ISPConfig:

PHP Fatal error: Uncaught Error: Call to
a member function queryAllRecords() on
null in /tmp/ispconfig3-stable-3.1-
b1337668df50d3672b348708a4a3949b2fc
a1f60/install/lib/installer_base.lib.php:238

It was fixed like this:

- on file: install/lib/installer_base.lib.php,
change the line 238 from:

```
$sql_plugins =  
$inst->db->queryAllRecords( ....  
to  
$sql_plugins =  
$this->db->queryAllRecords( ....
```

From: Stan **at:** 2017-11-06 16:49:21

Reply

Greate tutorial, thank you very much!

From: Ari **at:** 2017-11-16 08:37:54 Reply

I failed to load the phpmyadmin.

From: till **at:** 2017-11-16 08:43:31

Reply

Ensure that you use the correct URL
to access PHPMYAdmin. PHPMYAdmin
on Nginx is on port 8081:
[http://yourdomain,tld;8081](http://yourdomain,tld;8081/phpmyadmin)
[/phpmyadmin](http://yourdomain,tld;8081/phpmyadmin)

From: Ari **at:** 2017-11-16 09:01:10 Reply

It is always asking to select the language
when installing mailman.

From: till **at:** 2017-11-16 09:04:14

Reply

Select a language, e.g. 'en' as described in the tutorial. An option is selected in an apt installer by navigating to the correct item with tab key or arrow keys and then selected by pressing the space bar on your keyboard.

From: Renan Altendorf **at:** 2017-11-24 00:03:01

Reply

The key of the HHVM repository is in trouble, but as the official website says it is no longer necessary: "For this setup, although various flavors of Debian and Ubuntu are supported with official packages, the most recent Ubuntu LTS and the most recent Ubuntu stable release are likely to be the best supported and easiest to install."

From: george **at:** 2017-12-24 13:14:35

Reply

```
Install Jailkit fails with linux mint
dh_testdir
dh_testroot
dh_clean -k -s
dh_clean: Compatibility levels before 5
are no longer supported (level 4
requested)
dh_clean: Compatibility levels before 5
are no longer supported (level 4
requested)
debian/rules:74: recipe for target 'install-
arch' failed
make: *** [install-arch] Error 25
```

From: till **at:** 2017-12-24 13:47:28

Reply

See jailkit instructions from a newer Ubuntu perfect server guide that matches your Linux mint version for details on how to change the compatibility level.

From: george **at:** 2017-12-24 13:57:39

Reply

update

got it to install like this :
How do I install Jailkit?

Download the latest version Unpack the sources chdir to the top-level sources dir
Run './configure' Run 'make' Switch to root; run 'make install'

From: george **at:** 2018-01-15 10:20:04

Reply

Great article!
I installed php7.2 instead of 7.0 and everything installed correctly, but ini ISPconfig I get 502 Bad Gateway. Any suggestions on where to change the main settings of ISP config to work with 7.2 (no multi-PHP install)?

From: till **at:** 2018-01-15 10:25:39

Reply

That's to be expected as PHP 7.2 is not supported. Never change the default PHP of the operating system. You can install PHP 7.2 as additional PHP version for the websites though.

From: helios842000 **at:** 2018-01-19 14:55:48

Reply

hi, I need php memcached, if it is installed how to activate it, otherwise

how to install it? thank you

From: helios842000 **at:** 2018-01-21
19:03:28

Reply

found

From: Fred **at:** 2018-01-29 19:29:42

Reply

After following that tutorial, I have a problem in cron job.
[-x /usr/lib/php/sessionclean] &&
/usr/lib/php/sessionclean sending to root
an email telling:
PHP: syntax error, unexpected
BOOL_FALSE in /etc/php/7.0/fpm/php.ini
on line 991

From: till **at:** 2018-01-29 21:58:18

Reply

The error message explains already
what's wrong. You have a typo in the
file /etc/php/7.0/fpm/php.ini on line
991.

From: Fred **at:** 2018-01-31 12:16:20

Reply

What could be the FALSE bool variable,
there is none line 991????
PHP: syntax error, unexpected
BOOL_FALSE in /etc/php/7.0/fpm/php.ini
on line 991

From: till **at:** 2018-01-31 12:19:54

Reply

You might have a typo in the line
before 991 then.

From: Fred **at:** 2018-02-08 01:52:57

Reply

PHP: syntax error, unexpected
BOOL_FALSE in /etc/php/7.0/fpm/php.ini
on line 991
And line 991 is the first comment line
after [Pdo]????
[Pdo]; Whether to pool ODBC
connections. Can be one of "strict",
"relaxed" or "off"; [http://php.net/pdo-odbc.connection-](http://php.net/pdo-odbc.connection-pooling)
pooling;pdo_odbc.connection_pooling=strict
This error is received every 30 mn by
email send by that script:
[-x /usr/lib/php/sessionclean] &&
/usr/lib/php/sessionclean
Do you have an idea how to stop that?

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