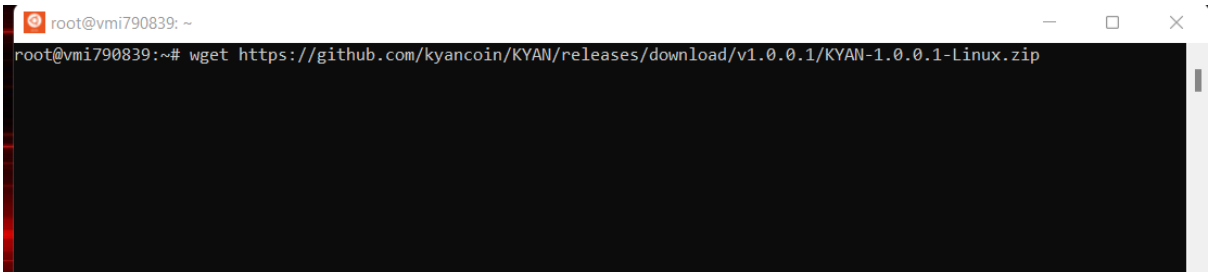
# How to stake on a VPS

In this guide we are going to explain how to stake on a VPS server.
This guide is for advanced users and assumes that you know how to safely use an Ubuntu server.
We assume that you will run all the commands as **root** user.

First we need to connect to our server via SSH and download the wallet we want to install, from our official links on GitHub.
In this case we have chosen KYAN.
The wallet links can be found at https://github.com/kyancoin/KYAN/releases
We choose the Linux version and copy the link.

To download the wallet we use **wget** command.
**wget**
**https://github.com/kyancoin/KYAN/releases/download/v1.0.0.1/KYAN-1.0.0.1-Linux.zip**



We now extract the archive using **unzip** command (if the command is not available you can run **apt install unzip**)
**unzip KYAN-1.0.0.1-Linux.zip**

```
root@vmi790839:~# unzip KYAN-1.0.0.1-Linux.zip
Archive:  KYAN-1.0.0.1-Linux.zip
  inflating: kyanited
  inflating: kyanite-cli
  inflating: kyanite-tx
  inflating: kyanite-qt
root@vmi790839:~#
```

Now we copy the KYAN executables in /usr/local/bin folder to make them available as system command
**cp kyanite* /usr/local/bin/**

```
root@vmi790839:~# cp kyanite* /usr/local/bin/
root@vmi790839:~#
```

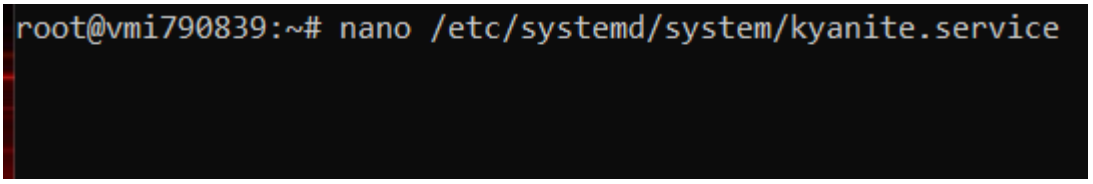
Let's start the KYAN daemon and encrypt the wallet.
**kyanited -daemon**
**kyanite-cli encryptwallet "YOUR-PASSWORD-HERE"**

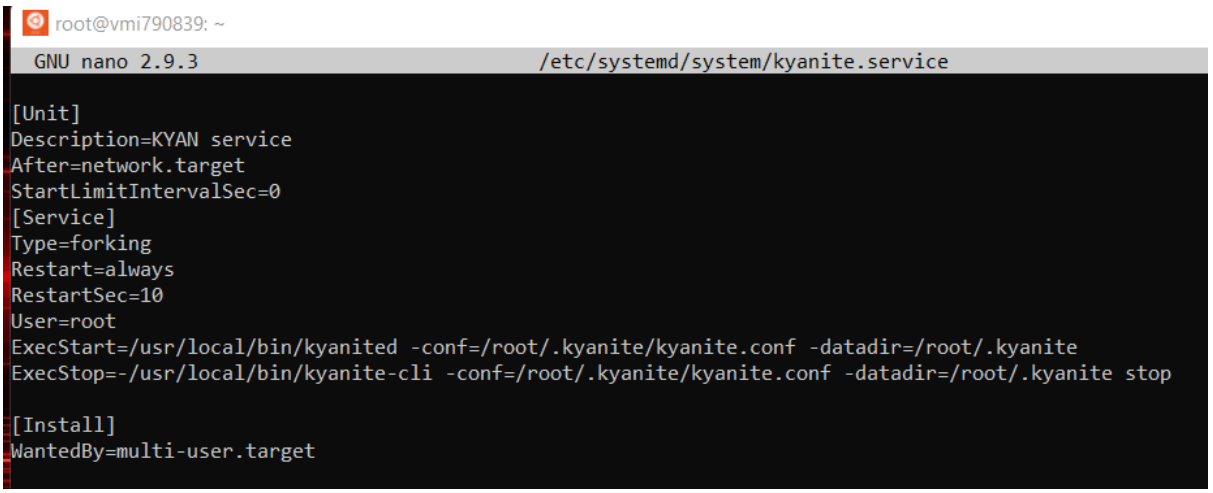
```
root@vmi790839:~# kyanited -daemon
Kyanite server starting
root@vmi790839:~# kyanite-cli encryptwallet "Decenomy2022"
wallet encrypted; kyanite server stopping, restart to run with encrypted wallet. The keypool has been flushed, you need
to make a new backup.
root@vmi790839:~#
```

We can now create a system service to make sure our wallet will always run.
**nano /etc/systemd/system/kyanite.service**
This command will open nano text editor where we paste the following.

[Unit]
Description=KYAN service
After=network.target
StartLimitIntervalSec=0
[Service]
Type=forking
Restart=always
RestartSec=10
User=root
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/kyanited -conf=/root/.kyanite/kyanite.conf -datadir=/root/.kyanite
ExecStop=-/usr/local/bin/kyanite-cli -conf=/root/.kyanite/kyanite.conf -datadir=/root/.kyanite stop

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target



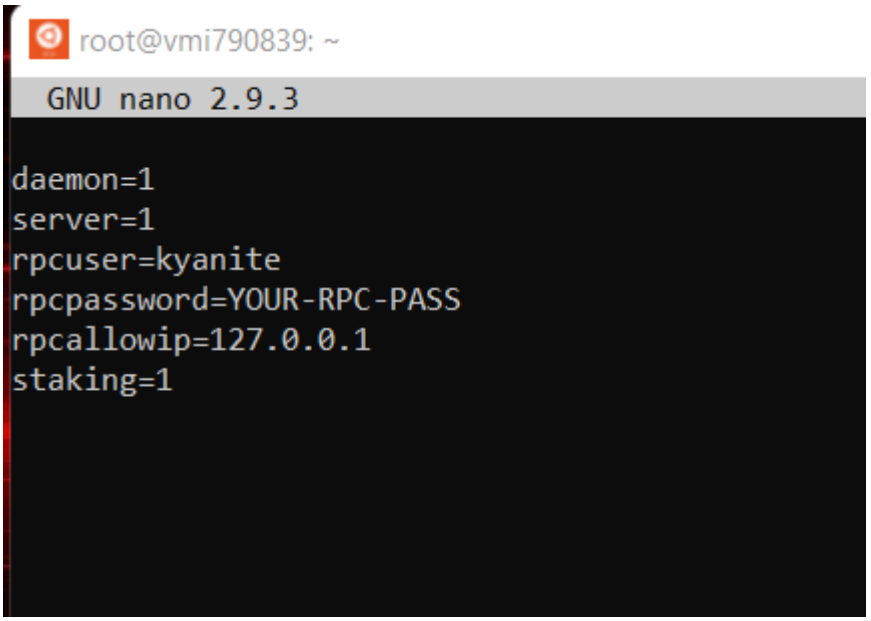
We can now exit nano and save (ctrl+x, y, enter).
To apply the change we run this command
**systemctl daemon-reload**

```
root@vmi790839:~# systemctl daemon-reload
root@vmi790839:~#
```

Now we need to setup the kyanite.conf file, we use nano again
**nano /root/.kyanite/kyanite.conf**

Paste the following lines in it:

daemon=1
server=1
rpcuser=kyanite
rpcpassword=YOUR-RPC-PASS
rpcallowip=127.0.0.1
staking=1



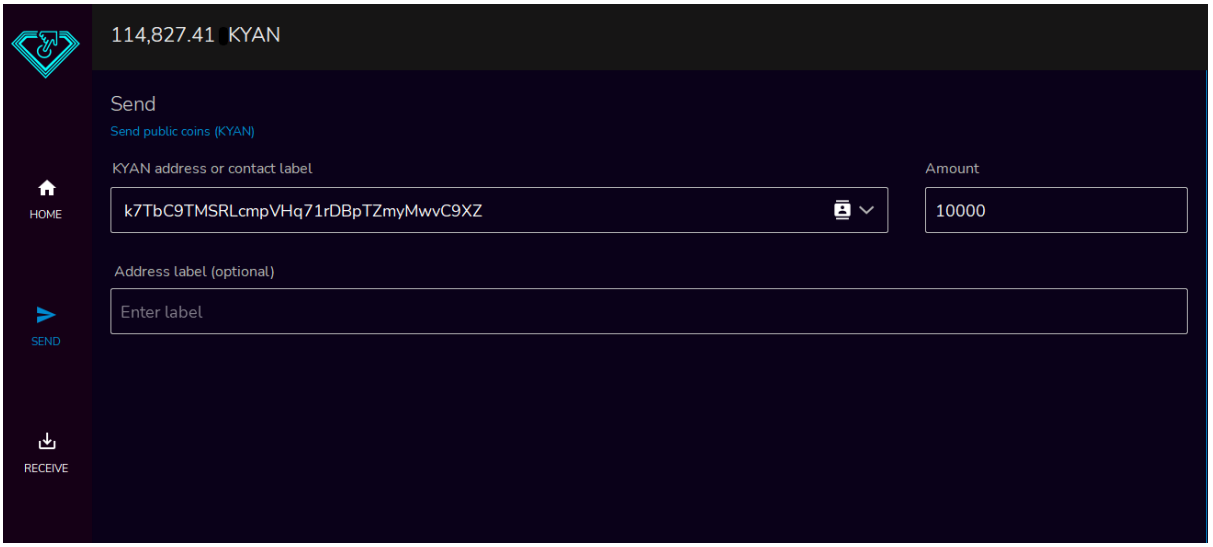

Save and exit nano.

The configuration is now complete and we can start the kyanite service and generate a new address.

**systemctl start kyanite.service**
**kyanite-cli getnewaddress**

```
root@vmi790839:~# systemctl start kyanite.service
root@vmi790839:~# kyanite-cli getnewaddress
k7TbC9TMSRLcmpVHq71rDBpTZmyMwvC9XZ
root@vmi790839:~#
```

While we wait for the wallet synchronisation we can transfer our funds to the address we just generated.




As the last step we need to unlock our wallet for staking.
**kyanite-cli walletpassphrase “YOUR-PASSWORD-HERE” 99999999999999 true**

```
root@vmi790839:~# kyanite-cli walletpassphrase “Decenomy2022” 99999999999999 true
```

**N.B. Coins need 600 network confirmations to start staking**
You can verify staking status using the command below
**kyanite-cli getstakingstatus**
All the fields must return “true”
It is highly recommended to delete terminal history when we enter sensitive information like wallet passwords.
It can be done simply using **history -c** command.