How to install TeamViewer for Linux

SourceURL: https://community.teamviewer.com/t5/Knowledge-Base/How-to-install-TeamViewer-for-Linux/ta-p/6318
Author: guodong_hu

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How to install TeamViewer for Linux   62% helpful (19/31)

- System requirements
- Installing TeamViewer
- Related topics

This article applies to Linux users in all licenses.

System requirements

TeamViewer for Linux requiress a Linux 2.6.27 kernel and GLIBC 2.17. Qt 5.6 is recommended for the best experience. Therefore, the following operating systems are supported:

- Debian 9 (incl. Raspbian)
- Ubuntu 16.04 and derivates (e.g. Kubuntu).
- RHEL 7, CentOS 7, Fedora 26
- openSuse 42

For a transitional period, Qt 5.2 is still supported, allowing installation on Debian 8 and Ubuntu 14.04.

Machine requirements
x86 64 bit: amd64 (Intel 64/EM64T)
x86 32 bit: SSE2
armv7 32 bit: armv7 hardfloat (Raspberry Pi 2+)

Choose your package

For PC, pick the 64-bit (or 32-bit) package according to your system. If in doubt, run `uname`. On a 64-bit system, `uname -m`

For PC, pick the 64-bit (or 32-bit) package according to your system. If in doubt, run `uname`. On a 64-bit system, `uname -m` will print `x86_64`.

For Raspberry Pi, pick the ARM package.

Installing TeamViewer

Usually, you can install the package by **double-clicking** or right-clicking on it and select the package manager, e.g. *Open with software installation*, *Open with GDebi package installer*, *Open with Ubuntu Software Center*, or *Open with QApt package installer*.

If you prefer the **command line**, just run

```
# for DEB packages:
apt install ./teamviewer_13.x.yyy_[arch].deb
apt install ./teamviewer-host_13.x.yyy_[arch].deb

# for RPM packages (use dnf if yum is not available):
yum install ./teamviewer_13.x.yyy.[arch].rpm
yum install ./teamviewer-host_13.x.yyy.[arch].rpm

# for SUSE
zypper install ./teamviewer-suse_13.x.yyy.[arch].rpm
zypper install ./teamviewer-host-suse_13.x.yyy.[arch].rpm
```

Note: To install on RHEL or CentOS, see
[How to install TeamViewer on RedHat and CentOS](#)

Note: To install via `ssh` or configure **unattended access** on the command line, see
[How to install TeamViewer on Linux without graphical user interface](#)

Note: **teamviewer** and **teamviewer-host** cannot be installed side by side. If you want to install teamviewer-host, teamviewer must be removed first. If you want to run teamviewer occasionaly, you can use the tar package and run it without installation.

Updates are available from our [repository](#).
To run TeamViewer **without installation**, have a look at the [TAR package](#).

TeamViewer固定密码、无需密码远程控制怎么设置_百度经验

TeamViewer固定密码、无需密码远程控制怎么设置

听语音

| 浏览：30873 | 更新：2014-11-02 11:51

TeamViewer是一款老牌出色的远程连接软件，远程协助（需要对方授权）、远程控制（需要在被控制端授权）等功能与ＱＱ的远程协助相比的确是专业一点，毕竟TeamViewer一直是做远程连接的软件，使用最多的应该是企业和技术用户，因为它有一个很强大的功能，远程视频会议。主持人可以将自己电脑上的屏幕投放给不同地方远程连接上参会人员看。

本次经验来看看怎么设置无需要远程控制密码怎么进行远程控制？本经验只适合远程控制自己的电脑（家中电脑、公司电脑、服务器），而不是远程协助。
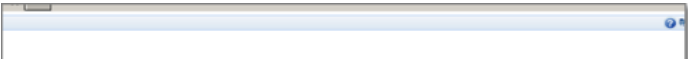
方法/步骤

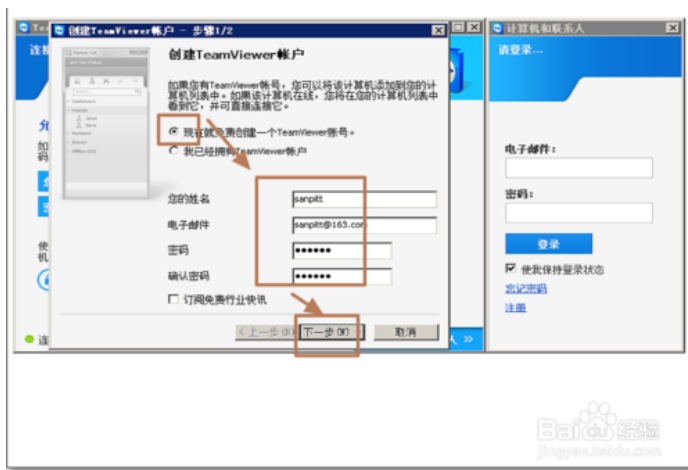首先去官方下载最新版本的TeamViewer，默认下一步下一步安装完成，打开进入下图主界面，点击计算机和联系人。

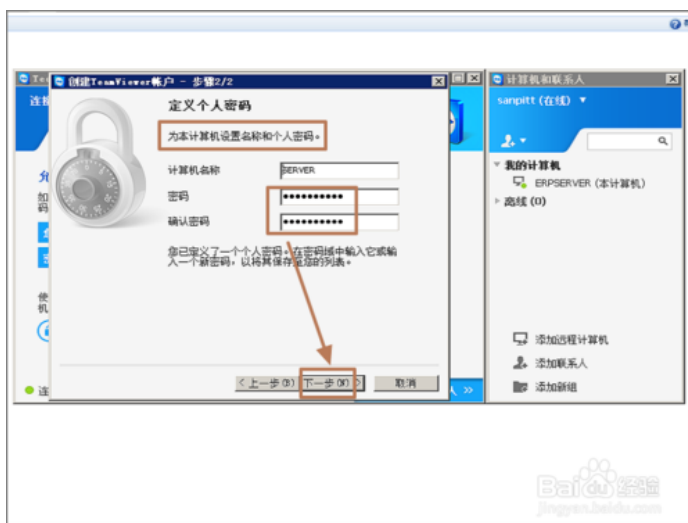右则滑出计算机和联系人账户登陆界面，在没有注册TeamViewer账号前，点击注册，进行新用户注册。

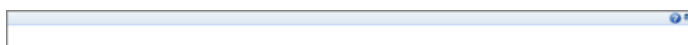填写：电子邮件 - 密码 - 下一步 - 完成，为什么要注册一个TeamViewer帐户呢？因为我们可以将我们的经常控制电脑加入到我的伙伴中。在另一端也使用自己的账户登陆后在我的伙伴中可以看到加入的电脑。直接点击，不用输入密码就可以远程控制。

创建TeamViewer账户的过程中，同时要求定义个人密码，这是密码就是固定密码，以后将做为这台被控制电脑在另一个端访问它的固定密码。不用向对方询问远程控制的临时密码。

注册TeamViewer帐户后，进入你的注册邮件，TeamViewer官会发一封确认链接地址，激活帐户。这也是以后找回密码所需要的邮件。

现在可以将已注册的账户在计算机和联系人界面登陆

　　登陆后，可以看到本机的电脑名字，点击增加远程计算机，可以将另外一台需要远程控制的电脑加入到我的伙伴中，如图，若远程计算未开机或未联网，在我的伙伴中看到计算机是离线状态的。同时也可增加其它注册过TeamViewer帐户的成员，相当于好友。相互之间可以快速连接，比如远程视频会议。
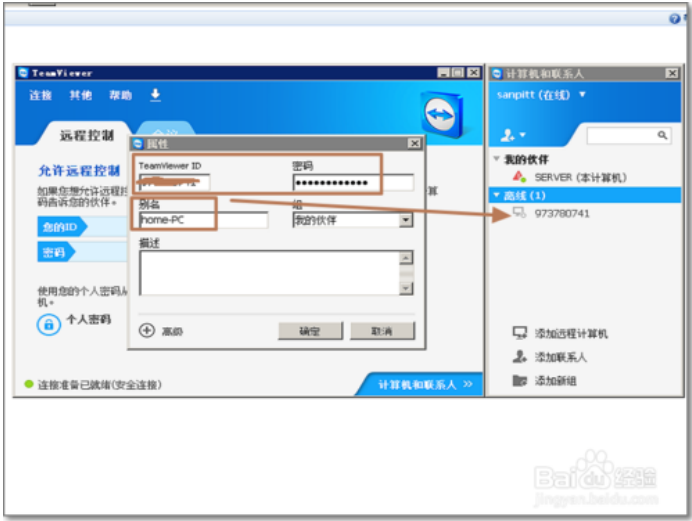
　　另外在主界面如图所示的地方，也可以进行个人密码修改（固定密码），即无人值守访问，也是远程访问服务器或家中电脑的前提，所以本经验在前面的步骤软件就进入了这个设置界面。

END

注意事项

　　请点【投票】以资鼓励；觉得帮了大忙，可在评论中给个【好评】；还可以点击右边的【双箭头】来分享；怕下次出问题之后忘记找不到，可点击【☆】来收藏。若有不足，请给出您的方法。点击"关注"关注我，点击"sanpitt"进入我的主页查看相关经验，收获更多。

软件基本信息

名称：TeamViewer

大小：22.21M　｜　版本：12.1.6851　｜　系统：Android

内容由百度移动应用提供

How to autostart TeamViewer in Linux

SourceURL: http://www.digitalarmedforces.org/index.php/8-linux/17-how-to-autostart-teamviewer-in-linux

How to autostart TeamViewer in Linux

Details

Written by d31373

C Published: 14 July 2014

`linux` `newbie` `howto` `howtolinux` `remote control` `teamviewer`

There are plenty of remote control software solutions for Linux and plenty of them allow for administration of the console session. In Windows we would refer to this as "Session 0" or the native desktop interface that a user would normally need to be physically present at a keyboard and monitor connected to that computer or server in order to see. TeamViewer is another "remote control software". Conveniently the TeamViewer development team has made TeamViewer available for Windows, Mac, and Linux.

This tutorial will assist in configuring your machine to auto-start TeamViewer before a session has been initiated so that the user is able to initiate the login of any user allowed to login to the system.

Like remote control software is that it does not require that a firewall be configured to explicitly be forwarded to the desktop in question. This comes in handy when using managing multiple desktops connected to a single Internet connection and single port socket connections are not an option, or when the user in question is capable of using or managing their desktop but does not understand networking or the idea of DDNS services. TeamViewer only runs once a desktop session has been initiated by default. This is a problem for a shared computer (once a user is logged in TeamViewer is locked into that user's session, logging out would close TeamViewer and no one would be able to connect until it was reinitialized).

The things you will need before starting:

- Access to a Linux Desktop (preferably Ubuntu, Debian, SUSE, Red Hat, CentOS, or Fedora Linux).
- Access to the root account or an account with sudo access.

Steps

1. Log in as either root or a user with sudo access.
2. Navigate to http://www.teamviewer.com and download the appropriate version of TeamViewer for your Linux Distribution.
3. Install the TeamViewer software.

    Debian, Ubuntu, SUSE: `sudo dpkg -i teamviewer_linux.deb` or `teamviewer_linux_x64.deb`
    RedHat, CentOS, Fedora: `rpm -i teamviewer_linux.rpm`

4. Once installed run TeamViewer and choose from the Menu option Extras > Options
5. Checkmark the Box "Start TeamViewer with system".
6. Please take note of the TeamViewer ID or assign this TeamViewer installation to an account.
7. Set a Person password (for unattended access).
8. Then open a terminal in order to modify the file needed to initiate TeamViewer on startup.

    Assuming you use vi as your text editor:
    `sudo vi /etc/rc.local`
    By default this document does nothing, we will add a line of code above the last line that says:
    `exit 0`
    In this instance I am using TeamViewer 9 so my line will look like this:
    `/opt/teamviewer9/tv_bin/script/teamviewer &`

9. Save and close the file.
10. Reboot the computer.

Once the computer is restarted attempt to connect from another computer or "Smart device" using the TeamViewer ID which is autogenerated by TeamViewer when it was installed. If successful, you will be presented with your chosen login screen.

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TeamViewer does not start automatically, how do I make sure it does?

SourceURL: https://askubuntu.com/questions/427125/teamviewer-does-not-start-automatically-how-do-i-make-sure-it-does

TeamViewer does not start automatically, how do I make sure it does?

After installing TeamViewer x86 on Ubuntu, it will not start automatically on boot, even when telling it to do so via the application settings ("Start TeamViewer with system"). How do I make sure TeamViewer starts with the system, before even logging in?

19

15

services   teamviewer

share improve this question

asked Feb 27 '14 at 16:17

pzkpfw
3,325 5 24 42

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3 Answers

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25

TeamViewer provides a script called `teamviewerd.sysv` available in `/opt/teamviewer/tv_bin/script` . Here's an excerpt:

```
#!/bin/bash
#
# /etc/init.d/teamviewerd
#
# chkconfig: 2345 95 05
# description: daemon for TeamViewer
#
# processname: teamviewerd
# config: /etc/teamviewer/global.conf
# pidfile: /var/run/teamviewerd.pid

### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides: teamviewerd
# Default-Start: 2 3 4 5
# Default-Stop: 0 1 6
# Required-Start: $all
# Required-Stop: $local_fs $network $named
# Short-Description: TeamViewer remote control daemon
# Description: TeamViewer remote control daemon
### END INIT INFO
```

All you need to do is make sure this script runs on startup. Making sure of this is relatively simple, just copy it to `/etc/init.d` like so:

```
cd /opt/teamviewer/tv_bin/script
sudo cp teamviewerd.sysv /etc/init.d/
```

Don't forget to make the script non-writable to anyone but the owner!

```
sudo chmod 755 /etc/init.d/teamviewerd.sysv
```

Then run

```
sudo update-rc.d teamviewerd.sysv defaults
```

The service will now start automatically with each boot. If you don't feel like rebooting, you can start the service manually with:

```
sudo service teamviewerd.sysv start
```

share improve this answer

edited Jul 13 '15 at 11:49

answered Feb 27 '14 at 16:17

pzkpfw
3,325 5 24 42

add a comment

1

I was using Teamviewer version 9 and there is option `Start TeamViewer with system` . By enabling this option, teamviewer register as a system service and automatically start with the system. Reboot system and it starts with the system **before logging in**.
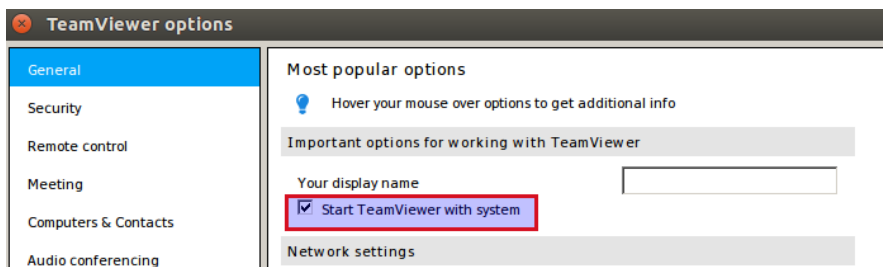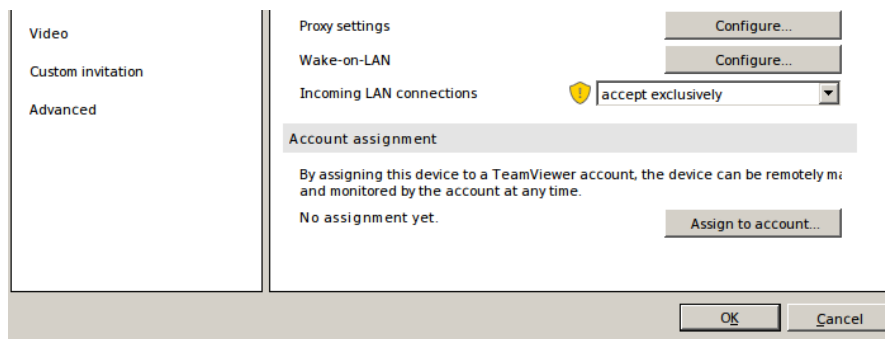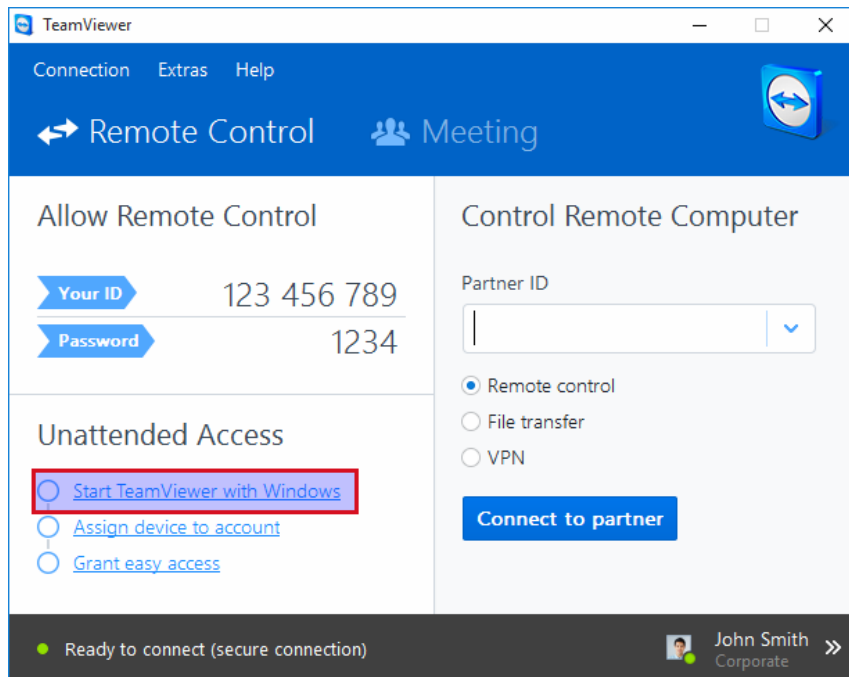

Linked

0   Teamviewer Auto Start

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0   Teamviewer Auto Start

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1   Teamviewer setup is not recognising daemon

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asked 4 years, 4 months ago

viewed 82,605 times

active 1 year, 3 months ago

In Teamviewer 11, it can be enabled from the main desk.

share improve this answer

edited Feb 13 '17 at 6:12

answered Jul 1 '15 at 7:46

d a i s y
2,998 6 22 40

---

2   Are you sure that running `teamviewer` renders the same result as running the daemon? – pzkpfw
    Jul 6 '15 at 8:34

add a comment

Create a soft-line of `teamviewer` in your run level file location. You can do that by using:

-1

```
sudo ln -s /usr/bin/teamviewer /etc/init.d/
```

or if your system is using `systemctl` then use:

```
sudo ln -s /usr/bin/teamviewer /etc/rc.d/rc5.d/
```

share improve this answer

edited Mar 21 '17 at 12:58

Mostafa Ahangarha
2,336 4 19 42

answered Mar 21 '17 at 11:49

Vikas
1 2

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