

Building your own Faucet

Before we start, in case you are not a programmer or know nothing about coding don't be afraid. Just follow the instructions and copy and paste the commands where you are told to do so. If you know something it will be a bit easier. This guide is meant to be used with Amazon AWS servers, but the faucet works in any other server as long as it has PHP and MySQL running.

With no further delay, let's get started!

Creating the instance

To build your own Faucet you first need a server. We recommend you to set up an Amazon one. If you don't have one you can create one following these instructions:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-launch-instance_linux.html

Installing the LAMP services

Once you have created the instance and your are sure it works properly you need to set up your web server. To do so you will need the LAMP package (Linux, Apache, MySQL and PHP). follow these instructions to configure yours:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/install-LAMP.html>

You will then need to install the mcrypt library. Use the following commands to do so:

```
sudo yum install php-mcrypt
```

```
sudo service httpd restart
```

Setting up the FTP

Now you need to set the FTP so you can transfer the files.

Step #1: Install vsftpd

SSH to your EC2 server. Type:

```
sudo yum install vsftpd
```

This should install vsftpd.

Step #2: Open up the FTP ports on your EC2 instance

Next, you'll need to open up the FTP ports on your EC2 server. Log in to the AWS EC2 Management Console and select Security Groups from the navigation tree on the left. Select the security group assigned to your EC2 instance. Select the Inbound tab and add port range 20-21:

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for Security Groups. The left navigation pane shows the 'Security Groups' link under 'NETWORK & SECURITY'. The main content area shows the 'quicklaunch-2' security group selected. The 'Inbound' tab is active, and a new rule is being created. The 'Port range' is set to '20-21' and the 'Source' is '0.0.0.0/0'. A table on the right shows existing rules for SSH (port 22) and HTTP (port 80). Blue arrows point to the 'Port range' input, the 'Add Rule' button, and the 'Apply Rule Changes' button, with text labels: 'add port range 20-21', 'click Add Rule', and 'don't forget to apply the rule changes'.

TCP	Port (Service)	Source	Action
	22 (SSH)	0.0.0.0/0	Delete
	80 (HTTP)	0.0.0.0/0	Delete

Also add port range 1024-1048:

Details Inbound

Create a new rule: Custom TCP rule

Port range: 1024-1048
(e.g., 80 or 49152-65535)

Source: 0.0.0.0/0
(e.g., 192.168.2.0/24, sg-47ad482e, or 1234567890/default)

+ Add Rule

Apply Rule Changes

TCP Port (Service)	Source	Action
22 (SSH)	0.0.0.0/0	Delete
80 (HTTP)	0.0.0.0/0	Delete
20 - 21	0.0.0.0/0	Delete

Step #3: Make updates to the vsftpd.conf file

Edit your vsftpd conf file by typing:

sudo vi /etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf

Disable anonymous FTP by changing this line:

anonymous_enable=YES

to

anonymous_enable=NO

Then add the following lines to the bottom of the vsftpd.conf file:

pasv_enable=YES pasv_min_port=1024 pasv_max_port=1048 pasv_address=<Public IP of your instance>

Your vsftpd.conf file should look something like the following - except make sure to replace the pasv_address with your public facing IP address:

```

listen=YES
#
# This directive enables listening on IPv6 sockets. To listen on IPv4 and IPv6
# sockets, you must run two copies of vsftpd with two configuration files.
# Make sure, that one of the listen options is commented !!
#listen_ipv6=YES

pam_service_name=vsftpd
userlist_enable=YES
tcp_wrappers=YES

pasv_enable=YES
pasv_min_port=1024
pasv_max_port=1048
pasv_address=107.22.223.98

```

To save changes, press escape, then type :wq, then hit enter.

Step #4: Restart vsftpd

Restart vsftpd by typing:

sudo /etc/init.d/vsftpd restart

You should see a message that looks like:

```

[ec2-user@ip-10-243-73-113 ~]$ sudo /etc/init.d/vsftpd restart
Shutting down vsftpd: [FAILED]
Starting vsftpd for vsftpd: [ OK ]
[ec2-user@ip-10-243-73-113 ~]$ █

```

Step #5: Create an FTP user

If you take a peek at /etc/vsftpd/user_list, you'll see the following:

```

# vsftpd userlist
# If userlist_deny=NO, only allow users in this file
# If userlist_deny=YES (default), never allow users in this file, and
# do not even prompt for a password.
# Note that the default vsftpd pam config also checks /etc/vsftpd/ftpusers
# for users that are denied. root bin daemon adm lp sync shutdown halt mail news uucp
operator games nobody

```

This is basically saying, "Don't allow these users FTP access." vsftpd will allow FTP access to any user not on this list.

So, in order to create a new FTP account, you may need to create a new user on your server. (Or, if you already have a user account that's not listed in `/etc/vsftpd/user_list`, you can skip to the next step.)

Creating a new user on an EC2 instance is pretty simple. For example, to create the user 'bret', type:

sudo adduser bret > sudo passwd bret

Here's what it will look like:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-243-73-113 ~]$ sudo adduser bret
[ec2-user@ip-10-243-73-113 ~]$ sudo passwd bret
Changing password for user bret.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[ec2-user@ip-10-243-73-113 ~]$
```

Restart the vsftpd server again like so:

sudo /etc/init.d/vsftpd restart

Add the HTTP rule

You now need to open the http port as you have done with other ports in step 2 of the FTP configuration. Go to the security rules the same way you did before and allow the http port (80) to be accessible from anywhere.

HTTP	TCP	80	Anywhere	0.0.0.0/0	X
Custom TCP Rule	TCP	20 - 21	Anywhere	0.0.0.0/0	X
Custom TCP Rule	TCP	1024 - 1048	Anywhere	0.0.0.0/0	X

Add Rule

CancelSave

Creating the database

Access your server and create a database. To do so enter the following commands:

```
mysql -u root -p
```

```
your_password_defined_previously_for_root
```

```
create database <database_name>
```

```
exit
```

Transferring the files

Using your favourite FTP client (for example FileZilla) transfer all the files to the folder called var/www/html.

Modifying the config.php file

Once you have all the files transferred modify the config.php file. You will need to insert the information of the database you created in the previous step and a hashing key which will be explained in this section.

```
<?php

mysqlHost      = 'localhost';
mysqlUsername  = '';
mysqlPassword  = '';
mysqlDatabase  = '';

$dbdsn = "mysql:host=$mysqlHost;dbname=$mysqlDatabase";

$myHashKey = "";
```

Insert the information you have created in the previous step. Probably you will be using a local database so just leave “**localhost**” in the mysqlHost variable.

Do not modify the variable named **\$dbdsn**.

You will now need to modify the Hash Key variable. This hash key is part of a security procedure to encrypt all your sensitive information. This is a security measure to help protect yourself against attacks.

The Hash key has to be a 32 character text made by letters and words (no spaces or special characters). We recommend you use a random text generator to get the hash key, for example <http://textmechanic.com/Random-String-Generator.html> .

Fill the Hash key and save the file. Your file should look similar to this:

```
<?php

$mysqlHost      = 'localhost';
$mysqlUsername  = 'database_username';
$mysqlPassword  = 'database_password';
$mysqlDatabase  = 'database_name';

$dbdsn = "mysql:host=$mysqlHost;dbname=$mysqlDatabase";

$myHashKey = "uWpB8ZKaaAHK2Ww2u4EmRBW2cS0pcxLF";

?>
```

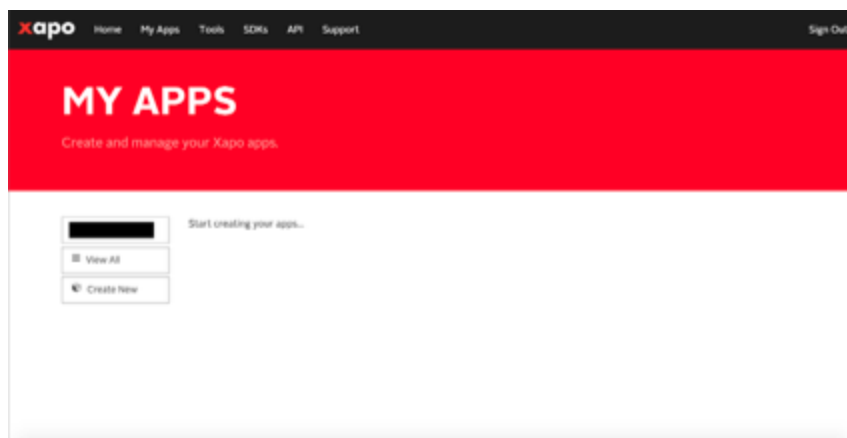
Now access your ip address from a web browser. This should create the whole database schema and some basic information for the settings table.

How do I get my XAPO keys?

To get your XAPO app Id and app Secret you need to create a XAPO app.

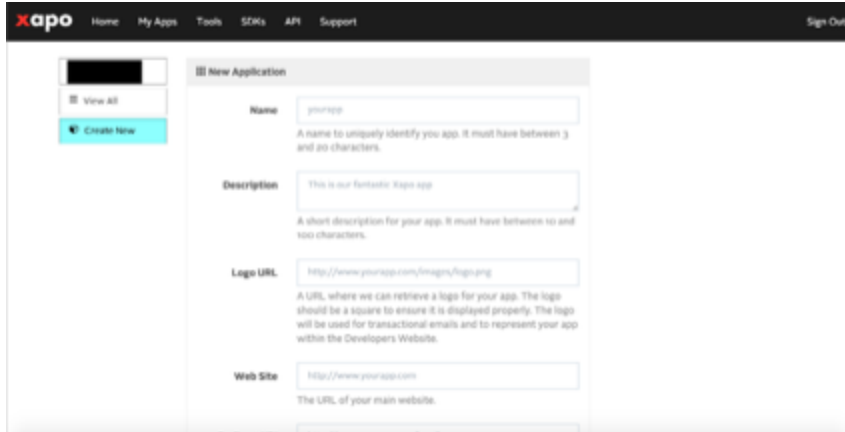
First go to <https://developers.xapo.com/> and Sign to your account.

After you sign in you should see a screen like this:



Then you will have to click in the option Create New on the left side of the screen.

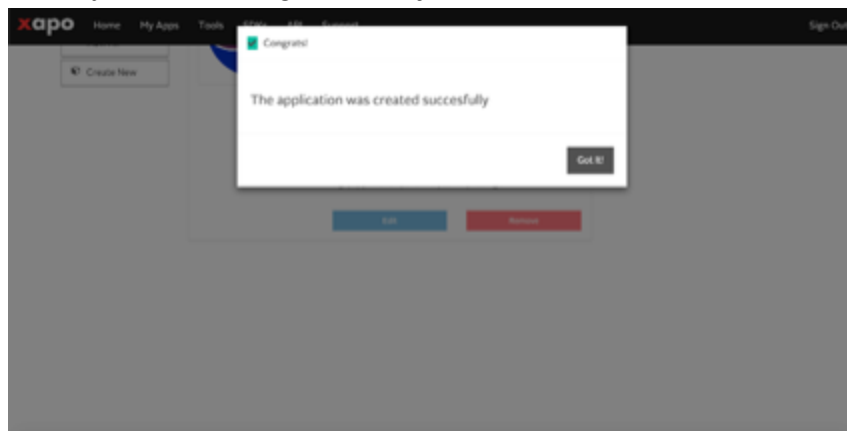
After clicking, you should see this screen:

A screenshot of the Xapo web application interface. The top navigation bar includes the Xapo logo, links for Home, My Apps, Tools, SDKs, API, and Support, and a Sign Out button. On the left sidebar, there is a 'Create New' button. The main content area is titled 'New Application' and contains a form with the following fields: 'Name' (placeholder: yourapp), 'Description' (placeholder: This is our fantastic Xapo app), 'Logo URL' (placeholder: http://www.yourapp.com/images/logo.png), and 'Web Site' (placeholder: http://www.yourapp.com). Each field has a brief instruction below it regarding character limits and usage.

You will then have to fill all the data in order to create your new app.

As an example we will create MyFirstXAPOApp.

When you finish filling the data just click the create button at the bottom of the screen.



After clicking in the button Got it! You should now see you First XAPO app created.



For security reasons the app id and secret are hidden in the picture, but you should now copy those two values and insert them into your database.

After finishing all these steps, your faucet is prepared to pay!

Important Notice: Remember that for start making transactions with XAPO, you need to first verify your cellphone number once. So make sure you have done this to be able to use the XAPO app you have just created !!

Now the best part, start customizing your faucet !!

In the rickybox faucet you can customize almost everything, in order to achieve the faucet you want to have. This includes: title, subtitle, main content, ads, background color and more. You will easily learn how to do it now.

Configuring your Faucet

Now insert your domain name or ip address in your browser. The first time you do so you should see a page where you can enter the password for the admin site. Remember this password.

Create your password:

Password

Minimum of 6 characters

Confirm

Now you can access the administrator site so you can manage the settings from here.
Access **<your_domain_name_or_ip>/admin**. Enter your password. You will now see the form where you can edit your settings.
This screen will show you 3 different categories. General, Design and Stats.

General

Admin Panel

[Change Password](#)[Logout](#)

[General](#)[Design](#)[Stats](#)

Faucet Name:

The name of your Faucet

Faucet Subtitle:

Faucet Main Content:

Rewards:

Input the rewards and the weight of each possible prize using the format *reward*weight* separated by commas. Units are in Satoshis.
For example: 100*2, 200*1 means that the chances of a user winning 100 satoshis are double than winning 200 Satoshis.

Referral Percentage:

The percentage of the claim that users take by promoting your Faucet

Timer:

The time interval for your users to redeem

Your main content here

Rewards:

2000*1, 1000*5

Input the rewards and the weight of each possible prize using the format reward*weight separated by commas. Units are in Satoshis.
 For example: 100*2, 200*1 means that the chances of a user winning 100 satoshis are double than winning 200 Satoshis.

Referral Percentage:

20

The percentage of the claim that users take by promoting your Faucet

Timer:

0

The time interval for your users to redeem

Solvemedia Challenge Key:

5hEvNidZEA8wv5AaPkk3q9-4-Of8zf7W

Solvemedia Verification Key:

MOtpuMXD5R74TluLo0nh5OvVlya6CVPD

Xapo App:

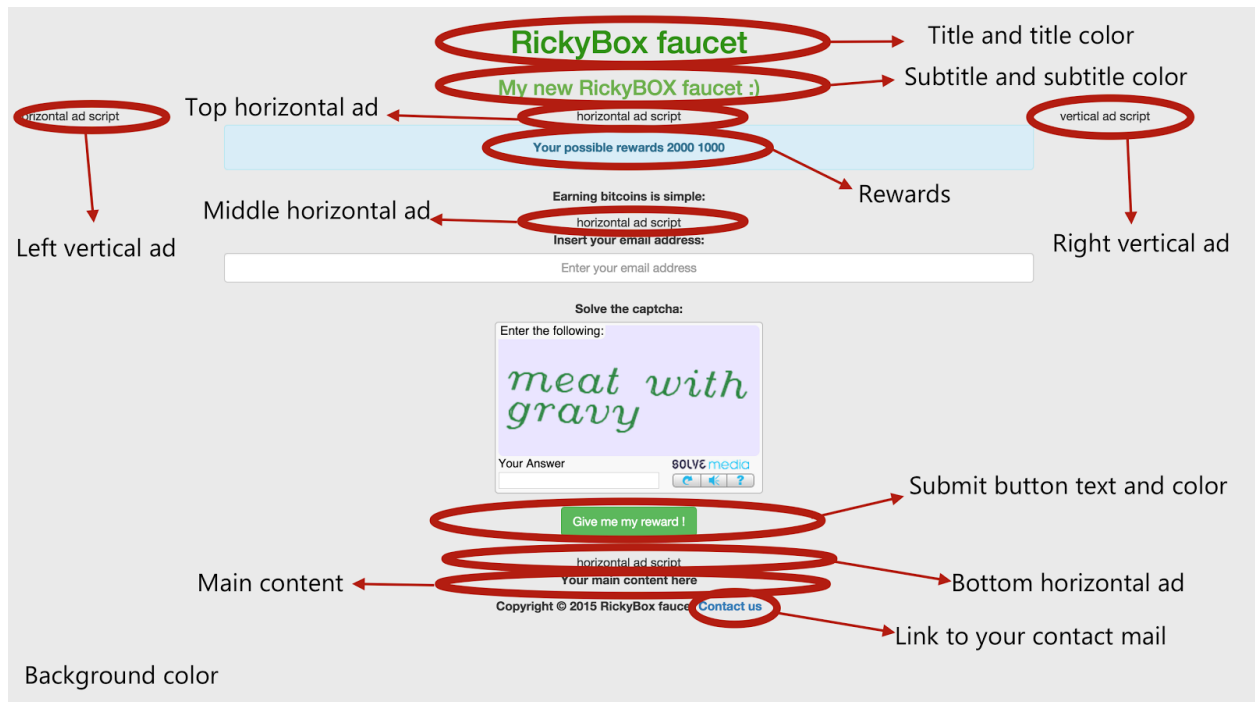
7264793145323394

Xapo Secret Key:

54cb770cb7b47ae7395118b5473009e5

Save Changes

All this configuration is represented in your faucet like this:



After configuring your settings access your faucet again. You should be able to use it properly now.

Some security tips

When dealing with bitcoins you always need to think about security. There are many bad people out there who will try to make some damage to you. To help a bit your security measure follow this simple tips.

- Never use the root user from the Database. Instead create a new user and assign it to the faucet. To do so read this link which may be helpful:
<https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.1/en/create-user.html>
- Never, by any means, share your Xapo keys with anyone. Keys allow anyone to transfer money. If they fall in the wrong hands you may suffer some serious damage.
- Choose safe passwords. Use a password generator if possible. Having access to your admin site gives total control over your money. Be cautious. Change them periodically if possible.

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