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July 28th, 2014, 02:26 PM

#1

★Arakasi



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## Ubuntu 12/14/16 Debian 7/8 Seedbox Guide and Script

This guide will take you through the installation of everything you need to get your seedbox up and running. Included is an option to use a script, if you do not wish to manually go through the guide.

It has been tested with clean installs of Ubuntu 12.04, 12.05, 13.10, 14.04, and 14.10, and 15, and Debian 7, and Debian 8

### Now works with Ubuntu 16.04 as well

Services that will be setup are

1. vsftpd - ftp server
2. libtorrent/rtorrent
3. rutorrent
4. Nginx or Apache2 Webserver
5. autodi-irssi

I use nginx with Apache2 as an option. It uses less system resources, and I find it easier to configure. I don't think the difference is huge, given that we will have at most a handful of users, accessing our server, but unless you really want to stick with Apache I would recommend nginx, it is what I am currently using on my live seedbox.

It uses latest versions of all software at time of posting.

As you go through the guide make sure you follow the instructions for your OS.

When you have completed the guide, and everything is working, I suggest a reboot

Tip: in Nano use Ctrl-\ to do a find and replace, and use Ctrl-k to delete a line

I will pretty this up with formatting and colours when I get a chance.

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  6. Install rutorrent
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  9. Start irssi and rtorrent on boot
  10. Add new user
- Appendix A - Alternative Webserver - Apache2

### 1. Installation Script (optional)

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This script has been tested on Ubuntu 12.04, 12.05, 13.10, 14.04, 14.10 and Debian 7, 8 (RC2).

It takes about 10 minutes to run.

## Improve your NGINX skills

Take your NGINX skills to the next level with online training courses.

Run the script from root, or if you have a sudo user already set up you can run it from there. If for some reason it is interrupted you can run it again to completion.

First download the script

Code:

```
wget --no-check-certificate https://raw.githubusercontent.com/arakasi72/rtinst/master/rtinst.sh
```

and then to run it

Code:

```
bash rtinst.sh
```

or if you run it from a non-root sudo user

Code:

```
sudo bash rtinst.sh
```

For more information on this script as well as information on additional utility scripts installed please look at the readme file located on github

<https://github.com/arakasi72/rtinst/master/README.md>

For manual installation begin here

## 2. Secure access to your server

### 2.1 Log into your server

Log into your server with a terminal client like Putty. Fill in the following details in Putty:

host name: The IP address or the host name e.g. ksxxxxxx.kimsufi.ovh.com

protocol: SSH (port 22)

username: root

password: use the password your vendor provided

### 2.2 Create an User account

Root logins are a security risk, so we will want to create an user account rather than login as the root user every time.

In this tutorial, always replace "<username>" with the actual name that you wish to use.

e.g. if your user name will be "Yogi" then the command would be "useradd -m Yogi", without the quotes. Choose a password, when prompted.

Install sudo

Code:

```
apt-get -y install sudo
```

For all systems

Code:

```
adduser --gecos "" <username>
groupadd sshuser
adduser <username> sudo
adduser <username> sshuser
```

Save and exit

### 2.3 Secure SSH logins

Code:

```
nano /etc/ssh/sshd_config
```

Change the following lines in the sshd\_config file. You should choose a high port number in the 20000 - 65535 range. e.g. 21976

Code:

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Then add these lines at the end of the sshd\_config file, change <user name> to your user name:

Code:

```
UseDNS no  
AllowGroups sudo sshuser
```

**Save and exit**

#### 2.4 Restart the SSH daemon

Code:

```
service ssh restart
```

log in with your new user

### 3. Prepare System

#### 3.1 Upgrade packages

You should now be logged in with the user you created. Everything you need to do can be done with this user and the sudo command.

For Ubuntu 12.04.5 I found a problem with the sources file, and was getting errors when I tried to update the packages, so for this specific OS we will download a new sources.list file from Ubuntu

##### Ubuntu 12.04.5 Only

Code:

```
cd -  
wget --no-check-certificate https://help.ubuntu.com/12.04/sample/sources.list  
sudo cp /etc/apt/sources.list /etc/apt/sources.list.bak  
sudo mv sources.list /etc/apt/sources.list
```

##### For ALL versions

First of all lets make sure all the existing services and programs on our system are up to date.

Code:

```
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get -y upgrade  
sudo apt-get clean && sudo apt-get autoclean
```

#### 3.2 Install Dependencies

Now we are going to install the packages we are going to need in order to make all our programs work, the following is all 1 line

For all systems except Ubuntu16

Code:

```
sudo apt-get -y install autoconf build-essential ca-certificates comerr-dev curl cfv dtach htop irssi libcloog-ppl-dev
```

##### For Ubuntu16 only

Code:

```
sudo apt-get -y install autoconf build-essential ca-certificates comerr-dev curl cfv dtach htop irssi libcloog-ppl-dev
```

##### For Ubuntu 13.10 only

Code:

```
sudo apt-get -y install php5-json
```

#### 3.3 Raise file limits

We will raise the file limits, to ensure we do not have issues, when dealing with torrents with lots of small files, like archives.

Code:

```
sudo sed -i '/# End of file/ i\* hard nfile 32768\n* soft nfile 32768\n' /etc/security/limits.conf
```

#### 3.4 Set Server IP variable

We will set a variable for your server ip which we will use when we create certificates, and configure the web server

Code:

```
SERVERIP=$(ip route get 8.8.8.8 | awk 'NR==1 {print $NF}')
```

Ensure we have the correct IP address

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if the IP address is incorrect or you want to use your server domain name enter it manually

Code:

```
SERVERIP=<Your Server IP or Server Name>
```

This variable is tied to the session, so reset it if you start a new session during the course of this guide. This variable is used in sections 4 and 7, (or Appendix A if you choose to use apach2 instead of nginx) of this guide only

## 4. Installing FTP - VSFTPD

### 4.1 Install vsftpd

If you wish to chroot users which means restrict them to their home directory, for Ubuntu 12.04, and Debian 7.6 you will need to include a backport feature. This is only required if you wish to use chroot.

For Ubuntu 12.04 you need to add a backport package only if you wish to use chroot

Code:

```
sudo apt-get -y install python-software-properties
sudo add-apt-repository -y ppa:thefrontiergroup/vsftpd
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get -y install vsftpd
```

For Debian 7 you need to add a backport only if you wish to use chroot

Code:

```
echo "deb http://ftp.cyconet.org/debian wheezy-updates main non-free contrib" | sudo tee -a /etc/apt/sources.list.d/wl
sudo aptitude update
sudo aptitude -o Aptitude::Cmdline::ignore-trust-violations=true -y install -t wheezy-updates debian-cyconet-archive-l
```

For all other systems

Code:

```
sudo apt-get -y install vsftpd
```

### 4.2 Configure vsftpd

Code:

```
sudo nano /etc/vsftpd.conf
```

Make changes to the following lines. If they are commented out with a #, delete the # to uncomment, or add them if they are not there and then save & exit:

Code:

```
listen=yes
listen_ipv6=NO
anonymous_enable=NO
local_enable=YES
write_enable=YES
local_umask=022
```

Comment out the line beginning with 'rsa\_private\_key\_file'

Code:

```
#rsa_private_key_file=/etc/ssl/private/ssl-cert-snakeoil.key
```

If you wish to restrict users to their home directory also uncomment/add

Code:

```
chroot_local_user=YES
allow_writeable_chroot=YES
```

To secure using TL/SSL uncomment/add to the end of the file. listen\_port=43421 is the port you will use to access, and you will need to specify this in your ftp client. You can change it to something else if you like.

Code:

```
rsa_cert_file=/etc/ssl/private/vsftpd.pem
ssl_enable=YES
allow_anon_ssl=NO
force_local_data_ssl=YES
force_local_logins_ssl=YES
ssl_sslv2=YES
ssl_sslv3=YES
ssl_tlsv1=YES
require_ssl_reuse=NO
listen_port=43421
ssl_ciphers=HIGH
```

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For TL/SSL you will need to make a certificate

Code:

```
sudo openssl req -x509 -nodes -days 3650 -subj /CN=$SERVERIP -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout /etc/ssl/private/vsftpd.pem -out /etc/ssl/private/vsftpd.pem
```

4.4 restart vsftpd

Code:

```
sudo service vsftpd restart
```

5 Install rtorrent & libtorrent

5.1 Get rtorrent packages

Enter the following to get the libtorrent and rtorrent packages. Make sure these are the versions that you want, before you begin. These are the latest versions at time of writing.

Code:

```
cd ~
mkdir source
cd source
svn co https://svn.code.sf.net/p/xmlrpc-c/code/stable xmlrpc
curl http://rtorrent.net/downloads/libtorrent-0.13.6.tar.gz | tar xz
curl http://rtorrent.net/downloads/rtorrent-0.9.6.tar.gz | tar xz
```

5.2 Configure and make xmlrpc

Code:

```
cd xmlrpc
./configure --prefix=/usr --enable-libxml2-backend --disable-libwww-client --disable-wininet-client --disable-abyss-client
make
sudo make install
```

5.3 Configure and make libtorrent

Code:

```
cd ../libtorrent-0.13.6
./autogen.sh
./configure --prefix=/usr
make -j2
sudo make install
```

5.4 Configure and make rtorrent

Code:

```
cd ../rtorrent-0.9.6
./autogen.sh
./configure --prefix=/usr --with-xmlrpc-c
make -j2
sudo make install
sudo ldconfig
```

5.5 Set up directories

Code:

```
cd - && mkdir rtorrent && cd rtorrent
mkdir .session downloads watch
```

5.6 Edit the rtorrent configuration file

Code:

```
nano ~/.rtorrent.rc
```

Paste the following content into the .rtorrent.rc file. This should get you started, it is the .rtorrent.rc I use. The fine tuning of settings that one should use will depend on your set-up, and is not going to be addressed here.

Code:

```
#This s an example resource file for rTorrent. Copy to
# ~/.rtorrent.rc and enable/modify the options as needed. Remember to
# uncomment the options you wish to enable.
# BitTorrent
max_downloads_global = 0
max_uploads_global = 0
min_peers = 30
max_peers = 150
min_peers_seed = -1
max_peers_seed = -1

max_uploads = 150

download_rate = 0
upload_rate = 0
```

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session = /home/<user name>/torrent/.session

Save and exit

And insert your username into the file

Code:  
perl -pi -e "s/<user name>/\$LOGNAME/g" ~/.rtorrent.rc

5.7 Check that rtorrent starts properly

Code:  
rtorrent

After checking, close rtorrent with CTRL-Q  
If you get an error, note the error and fix the configuration.  
The most likely causes will be an invalid <username>, invalid path in .rtorrent.rc or a permissions issue

5.8 Start rtorrent with screen

Code:  
screen -d -m -S rtorrent rtorrent

6. Install rutorrent

6.1 Install rutorrent

Create the directory

Code:  
sudo mkdir /var/www && cd /var/www

It is important that you do not change the directory throughout this section (6 Install rutorrent), until instructed to by this guide

Code:  
sudo git clone https://github.com/Novik/ruTorrent.git rutorrent

6.2 Configure rutorrent configuration files

Code:  
sudo mkdir /var/www/rutorrent/conf/users/\$LOGNAME  
sudo mkdir /var/www/rutorrent/conf/users/\$LOGNAME/plugins  
  
sudo rm rutorrent/conf/config.php  
sudo nano rutorrent/conf/config.php

Replace the contents of config.php with the following:

Code:  
<?php  
// configuration parameters  
  
// for snoopy client  
@define('HTTP\_USER\_AGENT', 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 5.1; pl; rv:1.9) Gecko/2008052906 Firefox/3.0', true)  
@define('HTTP\_TIME\_OUT', 30, true); // in seconds  
@define('HTTP\_USE\_GZIP', true, true);  
\$httpIP = null; // IP string. Or null for any.  
  
@define('RPC\_TIME\_OUT', 5, true); // in seconds  
  
@define('LOG\_RPC\_CALLS', false, true);  
@define('LOG\_RPC\_FAULTS', true, true);  
  
// for php  
@define('PHP\_USE\_GZIP', false, true);  
@define('PHP\_GZIP\_LEVEL', 2, true);  
  
\$do\_diagnostic = true;  
\$log\_file = '/tmp/rutorrent\_errors.log'; // path to log file (comment or leave blank to disable logging)  
\$saveUnloadedTorrents = true; // Save unloaded torrents to profile/torrents directory or not

Save and exit

And now create the user specific config file

Code:  
sudo nano /var/www/rutorrent/conf/users/\$LOGNAME/config.php

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```
$topDirectory = '/home/<user name>';
$scgi_port = 5000;
$XMLRPCMountPoint = "/RPC2";

?>
```

Save and exit.

and replace in your actual username

Code:

```
sudo perl -pi -e "s/<user name>/$LOGNAME/g" /var/www/rutorrent/conf/users/$LOGNAME/config.php
```

### 6.3 Configure rutorrent plugins

Code:

```
cd rutorrent
sudo nano conf/plugins.ini
```

Replace the contents of plugins.ini with the following:  
NOTE: You can go in and edit this if you wish to change the defaults I have set here.

Code:

```
;; Plugins' permissions.;; If flag is not found in plugin section, corresponding flag from "default" section is used.
;; If flag is not found in "default" section, it is assumed to be "yes".
;;
;; For setting individual plugin permissions you must write something like that:
;;
;; [ratio]
;; enabled = yes ;; also may be "user-defined", in this case user can control plugin's state from UI
;; canChangeToolBar = yes
;; canChangeMenu = yes
;; canChangeOptions = no
;; canChangeTabs = yes
;; canChangeColumns = yes
;; canChangeStatusBar = yes
;; canChangeCategory = yes
;; canBeShutdowned = yes

[default]
enabled = user-defined
canChangeToolBar = yes
canChangeMenu = yes
canChangeOptions = yes
```

Save and exit

### 6.4 Transfer ownership of rutorrent files to webserver so that they are accessible

Code:

```
sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www
sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/rutorrent
```

Rutorrent is now installed but you cannot access it until we have set up a web server.

## 7. Setup nginx Webserver

If you would prefer to use apache2 complete section 10 instead of this section. This author recommends using nginx as it is lighter on resource and easier to configure.

### 7.1 Install nginx

Code:

```
sudo apt-get -y install nginx-full apache2-utils
```

### 7.2 Configure your rutorrent login

Choose a user name and password for your rutorrent login.  
Enter a password when prompted.

Code:

```
sudo httpasswd -c /etc/nginx/.htpasswd $LOGNAME
sudo chown www-data:www-data /etc/nginx/.htpasswd
sudo chmod 644 /etc/nginx/.htpasswd
```

### 7.3 Create ssl certificates

Code:

```
sudo openssl req -x509 -nodes -days 3650 -subj /CN=$SERVERIP -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout /etc/ssl/ruweb.key -out /etc/ss
```

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Code:

sudo nano /etc/nginx/nginx.conf

Make sure the following items are set to these values, uncomment or add them if needed

Code:

user www-data www-data;  
pid /var/run/nginx.pid;  
sendfile on;  
tcp\_nopush on;  
tcp\_nodelay on;  
server\_tokens off;  
client\_max\_body\_size 40m;  
access\_log off;  
error\_log /var/log/nginx/error.log crit;

We also need to update the max file size we just set here to 40m in php to the same value.

For Ubuntu16 only

Code:

sudo sed -i "/upload\_max\_filesize/ c\upload\_max\_filesize = 40M" /etc/php/7.0/fpm/php.ini

For all other systems

Code:

sudo sed -i "/upload\_max\_filesize/ c\upload\_max\_filesize = 40M" /etc/php5/fpm/php.ini

and for Ubuntu 14.10 only php access settings (these can be changed on any system, but must be done on 14.10) If changing on Ubuntu16 the file is located at /etc/php/7.0/fpm/pool.d/www.conf

Code:

sudo nano /etc/php5/fpm/pool.d/www.conf

and make sure the following variables are uncommented and set to:

Code:

listen.owner = www-data  
listen.group = www-data  
listen.mode = 0660

save and exit

### 7.5 Configure nginx Site File

For Debian 7 and Ubuntu 12.04

Code:

sudo cp /usr/share/nginx/www/\* /var/www

For Ubuntu 13.10/14.04/14.10/ Debian 8

Code:

sudo cp /usr/share/nginx/html/\* /var/www

For all versions

Code:


sudo cp /etc/nginx/sites-available/default /etc/nginx/sites-available/default.old  
sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/default

Replace contents of the site file with the following.

Code:

server {  
 listen 80;  
 server\_name <Server IP>;  
 return 301 https://\$server\_name\$request\_uri;  
}  
  
server {  
 listen 443 ssl;  
 server\_name <Server IP>;  
 root /Var/www;  
 index index.html index.php index.htm;  
  
 ssl\_certificate /etc/ssl/ruweb.crt;  
 ssl\_certificate\_key /etc/ssl/ruweb.key;





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save and exit

and to insert our server's ip address

Code:

```
sudo perl -pi -e "s/<Server IP>/$SERVERIP/g" /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
```

Now we will create the files for php and caching, that are 'included' in the rutorrent location in the main site file.

Code:

```
sudo nano /etc/nginx/conf.d/php
```

and replace the contents with the following

NOTE: [Ubuntu 12 only](#) find and uncomment the line 'fastcgi\_pass 127.0.0.1:9000;' and delete or comment out the line 2 lines below it 'fastcgi\_pass unix:/var/run/php5-fpm.sock;'

NOTE: [Ubuntu 16 only](#) find and uncomment the line 'fastcgi\_pass unix:/var/run/php/php7.0-fpm.sock;' and delete or comment out the line 1 line below it 'fastcgi\_pass unix:/var/run/php5-fpm.sock;'

Code:

```
location ~ \.php$ {
    fastcgi_split_path_info ^(.+\.php)(/.+)$;
    # fastcgi_pass 127.0.0.1:9000;
    # fastcgi_pass unix:/var/run/php/php7.0-fpm.sock;
    fastcgi_pass unix:/var/run/php5-fpm.sock;
    fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME $document_root$fastcgi_script_name;
    fastcgi_index index.php;
    include fastcgi_params;
}
```

save and exit

Code:

```
sudo nano /etc/nginx/conf.d/cache
```

and replace the contents with

Code:

```
location ~* \.(jpg|jpeg|gif|css|png|js|woff|ttf|svg|eot)$ {
    expires 365d;
}
```

### 7.6 Restart nginx

For Ubuntu16 only

Code:

```
sudo service nginx restart && sudo service php7.0-fpm restart
```

For all other systems

Code:

```
sudo service nginx restart && sudo service php5-fpm restart
```

Make sure rtorrent is running and log into RuTorrent by going to <http://<Server IP>/rutorrent>.

### 7.6 HTTPS Download

If you wish to access your home directory via the web to download files, follow this section. I recommend using ftp for downloads, but this is an alternative if for what ever reason ftp is a problem for you.

I am using the same password file that we set up for rutorrent.

We need to add the location for users home directory.


Code:

```
sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/dload-loc
```

and replace contents with the following

Code:

```
location ~ ^/download/(.+?)(/.*)?$ {
    alias /home/$1$2;
    charset UTF-8;
    set $user $1;
    if ($remote_user = '') { break; }
    if ($user != $remote_user) { return 403; }
    auth_basic "Restricted";
    auth_basic_user_file /etc/nginx/.htpasswd;
}
```

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---

save and exit.

To enable download nano into the site file

Code:

```
sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
```

and uncomment the line

Code:

```
#include /etc/nginx/sites-available/download-loc;
```

and reload nginx

Code:

```
sudo service nginx reload
```

(to disable do the same except comment out the line)

Set permissions on directories so the web server can access them, the ~ in the command below is the current users home directory, and will also change permissions on all subdirectories.

Code:

```
find ~ -type d -print0 | xargs -0 chmod 755
```

You should now be able to access your home directory at <https://<Server IP>/download/<user name>>

## 8 Autodl-irssi

Autodl-irssi is a powerful program that can be set up to automatically download torrents that match your description. It is more powerful than and recommended over RSS for trackers that have an IRC announce channel.

### 8.1 Install dependencies

(irssi was installed earlier in this tutorial)

Note that this command is one long line, not two separate commands

Code:

```
sudo apt-get -y install git libarchive-zip-perl libnet-ssleay-perl libhtml-parser-perl libxml-libxml-perl libjson-perl
```

### 8.2 Install Autodl-irssi

Code:

```
mkdir -p ~/.irssi/scripts/autorun
cd ~/.irssi/scripts
curl -sL http://git.io/vlcND | grep -Po '(?<="browser_download_url": ")(.*-v[\d.]+.zip)' | xargs wget --quiet -O autodl-irssi.zip
unzip -o autodl-irssi.zip
rm autodl-irssi.zip
cp autodl-irssi.pl autorun/
mkdir -p ~/.autodl
touch ~/.autodl/autodl.cfg && touch ~/.autodl/autodl2.cfg
```

### 8.3 Install the rutorrent plugin for Autodl-irssi

Code:

```
cd /var/www/rutorrent/plugins
sudo git clone https://github.com/autodl-community/autodl-rutorrent.git autodl-irssi
sudo mkdir /var/www/rutorrent/conf/users/$LOGNAME/plugins/autodl-irssi
sudo cp autodl-irssi/_conf.php /var/www/rutorrent/conf/users/$LOGNAME/plugins/autodl-irssi/conf.php
```

### 8.4 Transfer ownership of Autodl-irssi to the webserver

Code:

```
sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www
```

### 8.5 Configure Autodl-irssi passwords.

Edit the autodl-irssi.conf.php file to add a port and password.

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```
sudo nano /var/www/rutorrent/conf/users/$LOGNAME/plugins/autodl-irssi/conf.php
```

Replace the content of conf.php file with the following  
You can change the port number and password to ones of your choice.

Code:

```
<?php
$autodlPort = 38800;
$autodlPassword = "fab7Rxtp";
?>
```

Save and exit

Edit the ~/.autodl/autodl2.cfg file

Code:

```
cd ~/.autodl
nano autodl2.cfg
```

Copy the following content into the autodl.cfg file  
Note that the GUI port and password must match the ones from the conf.php file

Code:

```
[options]
gui-server-port = 38800
gui-server-password = fab7Rxtp
```

Save and exit

### 8.6 Start IRSSI

If you want to use irssi for other things it is very customisable, but that is a whole separate subject. For now we will just start it

Code:

```
screen -d -m -S irssi irssi
```

If rtorrent is not already running go ahead and start that to.

Code:

```
screen -d -m -S rtorrent rtorrent
```

Now login to your rutorrent web interface and make sure it is working

## 9 Start irssi and rtorrent on boot

We want to start these services automatically when the system boots.

### 9.1 Create script file

Code:

```
sudo nano /usr/local/bin/rtcheck
```

and add the following

Code:

```
#!/bin/bash
# rTorrent Auto Restart
PATH=/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/sbin:/bin:/sbin
FILE="$HOME/rtorrent/.session/rtorrent.lock"


service_running(){
pgrep -fx -u $LOGNAME $1 > /dev/null
}

for arg do if ! ( service_running $arg )
then
if [[ $arg = "rtorrent" && -a $FILE ]]
then
echo "Removing $FILE"
rm -f $FILE
fi
echo "Starting $arg"
screen -d -m -S $arg $arg
else
echo "$arg already running"
fi
done
```

save and exit

Make it executable

Code:

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### 9.2 Add to crontab

To open crontab type

Code:

```
crontab -e
```

And add the following line at the end of the file

Code:

```
@reboot sleep 5; /usr/local/bin/rtcheck irssi rtorrent
```

Save and exit

Now both services will start on reboot. If they don't then it is probably due to start-up order of services. Change the line to

Code:

```
@reboot sleep 10; /usr/local/bin/rtcheck irssi rtorrent
```

This should fix it, with a 10 second delay before running.

If you just want to start rtorrent, you can remove the irssi argument like in the next example

If you want to regularly check that rtorrent is running and start it if it is not, you could also add the line

Code:

```
*5 * * * * /usr/local/bin/rtcheck rtorrent
```

This will check every 5 minutes.

### 10. Add New User

This section will cover adding an additional user, and all the configuration. This does not cover using individual IP's for each user. This is something I can add if there is a demand for it.

To make this easier we will set a variable for the new user name before we begin, which we can then use throughout this process.

Code:

```
newuser=<new username>
```

#### 10.1 Add user

Code:

```
sudo adduser --gecos "" $newuser
```

If you want to grant them ssh access then

Code:

```
sudo adduser $newuser sshuser
```

#### 10.2 rtorrent

First we will create the rtorrent directories

Code:

```
sudo mkdir /home/$newuser/rtorrent
sudo mkdir /home/$newuser/rtorrent/downloads
sudo mkdir /home/$newuser/rtorrent/.session
sudo mkdir /home/$newuser/rtorrent/watch
```

Now we need to set the .rtorrent.rc file. Use the same template as in section 5.6 of this guide. We need to configure unique ports for rtorrent, scgi. In this example we will use port 5001 for scgi and for the rtorrent port range, 51251-51500. You can use other ports just make sure they are unique to this user.


Code:

```
sudo nano /home/$newuser/.rtorrent.rc
```

copy in the text from the template in section 5.6 and then find and change the following to our new ports.

Code:

```
port_range = 51251-51500
network.scgi.open_port = 127.0.0.1:5001
```

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then replace <user name> in the file with our new user name.

Code:

```
sudo perl -pi -e "s/<user name>/$newuser/g" /home/$newuser/.rtorrent.rc
```

### 10.3 rutorrent

First we will make the directory

Code:

```
sudo mkdir /var/www/rutorrent/conf/users/$newuser
sudo mkdir /var/www/rutorrent/conf/users/$newuser/plugins
```

and create the user config file, where we will use the same cgi port as we did in the rtorrent config, and also use a unique RPC mount. In this example RPC3

Code:

```
sudo nano /var/www/rutorrent/conf/users/$newuser/config.php
```

And replace the content with the following, replacing <username> with the actual user's name

Code:

```
<?php
$topDirectory = '/home/<username>';
$cgi_port = 5001;
$xmlrpcMountPoint = "/RPC3";

?>
```

save and exit

And add our user to the rutorrent password file

Code:

```
sudo htpasswd /etc/nginx/.htpasswd $newuser
```

### 10.4 autodl-irssi

We will create the directories we need and download the autodl scripts

Code:

```
sudo mkdir /var/www/rutorrent/conf/users/$newuser/plugins/autodl-irssi
sudo mkdir -p /home/$newuser/.irssi/scripts/autorun
cd /home/$newuser/.irssi/scripts
sudo wget --no-check-certificate -O autodl-irssi.zip http://update.autodl-community.com/autodl-irssi-community.zip
sudo unzip -o autodl-irssi.zip
sudo rm autodl-irssi.zip
sudo cp autodl-irssi.pl autorun/
sudo mkdir -p /home/$newuser/.autodl
sudo touch /home/$newuser/.autodl/autodl.cfg
sudo touch /home/$newuser/.autodl/autodl2.cfg
```

Now we will add the autodl config. We need to set a port and password, which are unique to this user.

Code:

```
sudo nano /home/$newuser/.autodl/autodl2.cfg
```

and replace contents with the following, you can change the values.

Code:

```
[options]
gui-server-port = 36755
gui-server-password = ct7HRww3
```

Save and exit

now we need to use the same port and password in the rutorrent autodl config

Code:

```
sudo nano /var/www/rutorrent/conf/users/$newuser/plugins/autodl-irssi/conf.php
```

and replace the contents with the following


Code:

```
<?php
$autodlPort = 36755;
$autodlPassword = "ct7HRww3";

?>
```

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Now we need to set ownership and permissions

Code:

```
sudo chown -R $newuser:$newuser /home/$newuser
sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/rutorrent/conf/users/$newuser
sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/rutorrent/conf/users/$newuser
```

**10.6 Schedule with crontab**

And finally add the cron jobs so rtorrent and irssi are started automatically

Code:

```
sudo crontab -u $newuser -e
```

and add the lines

Code:

```
@reboot sleep 10; /usr/local/bin/rtcheck irssi rtorrent
*/10 * * * * /usr/local/bin/rtcheck irssi rtorrent
```

Check everything is working and send all the relevant info to the new user.

**The remaining sections are optional, an alternative web server**

**Appendix A - Setup Apache Web Server (alternative to nginx in section 7)**

**A.1 Install Apache and webserver modules**

Code:

```
sudo apt-get -y install apache2 apache2-utils libapache2-mod-php5
sudo a2enmod auth_digest
sudo a2enmod reqtimeout
sudo a2enmod ssl
```

**A.2 Edit the Apache configuration file**

Code:

```
sudo nano /etc/apache2/apache2.conf
```

Edit the following lines in the apache2.conf file. Add them if they are absent.

Code:

```
ServerSignature Off
Timeout 30
ServerTokens Prod
```

**A.3 Create SSL Certificates**

Code:

```
sudo openssl req -x509 -nodes -days 3650 -subj /CN=$SERVERIP -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout /etc/ssl/ruweb.key -out /etc/ss
```

**A.4 Configure your rutorrent login**

Choose a user name and password for your rutorrent login.  
<WEBusername> can be the same as your system <username> but it would be more secure to choose a new user name.  
Enter a password when prompted.

Code:

```
sudo htdigest -c /etc/apache2/htpasswd rutorrent <WEBusername>
```

**A.5 Configure Apache access**

For Ubuntu 12.04 and Debian 7.6

Code:

```
sudo cp /etc/apache2/sites-available/default /etc/apache2/sites-available/default.old
sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/default
```

For Ubuntu 13.10/14.04

Code:

```
sudo cp /var/www/html/index.html /var/www/index.html
sudo cp /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.old
sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf
```

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```
<VirtualHost *:80>
  ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
  Redirect 301 / https://<Server IP>/
  DocumentRoot /var/www
  <Directory />
    Options FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride None
  </Directory>
  <Directory /var/www/>
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
    AllowOverride None
    Order allow,deny
    allow from all
  </Directory>

  ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ /usr/lib/cgi-bin/
  <Directory "/usr/lib/cgi-bin">
    AllowOverride None
    Options +ExecCGI -MultiViews +SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
    Order allow,deny
    Allow from all
  </Directory>
```

save and exit

To insert our servers ip address  
For Ubuntu 12.04 and Debian 7.6

Code:

```
sudo perl -pi -e "s/<Server IP>/$SERVERIP/g" /etc/apache2/sites-available/default
```

For Ubuntu 13.10/14.04

Code:

```
sudo perl -pi -e "s/<Server IP>/$SERVERIP/g" /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf
```

### A.6 Restart Apache

Code:

```
sudo service apache2 restart
```

Make sure rtorrent is running and log into RuTorrent by going to <http://<Server IP>/rutorrent>.

### A.7 HTTPS Download

If you wish to set up https downloads follow this sub-section  
 We need to add directory block to our site file. We will add it in the https section only, and we need to add one for each user. We will use the same password file as rutorrent

For Ubuntu 12.04 and Debian 7.6

Code:

```
sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/default
```

For Ubuntu 13.10/14.04

Code:

```
sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf
```

For all systems add the following block below the rutorrent block in the https section of the file, or right at the end of the file just before </VirtualHost> Replace all instances of <user name> with the user name who you want to grant access to their home directory.

Code:

```
Alias /download/<user name> /home/<user name>
<Directory /home/<user name>>
  AuthType Digest
  AuthName "rutorrent"
  AuthDigestProvider file
  AuthUserFile /etc/apache2/htpasswd
  Require user <user name>
  Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
</Directory>
```

Save and Exit.

### Restart Apache2

Code:

```
sudo service apache2 restart
```

Set permissions on directories so the web server can access them, the ~ in the command below is the current users home directory, and will also change permissions on all subdirectories.

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You should now be able to access the home directory for downloads via `https://<Server IP>/download/<user name>`

*Last edited by Arakasi; April 25th, 2016 at 09:34 AM.*

---

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July 28th, 2014, 04:36 PM #2

betadrafter

75% PROGRESS

Join Date: Nov 2013  
Posts: 258

Wow this is fantastic! I plan to use this next weekend. Thanks!

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July 28th, 2014, 05:22 PM #3

☆ Arakasi

100% PROGRESS

Join Date: Feb 2011  
Location: London, UK  
Posts: 2,150

Let me know if you have any questions.

---

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July 29th, 2014, 08:41 PM #4

Riniya

100% PROGRESS

Join Date: Jul 2014  
Posts: 22

Love it! I've never touched any OS other than Windows in my life and going over this guide, it looks like I can definitely give this a go. Bookmarked and thanks!

EDIT: Is there something like this in Ubuntu where I can put a video file in a folder and then I can stream from my seedbox to my home using VLC or MPC?

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July 29th, 2014, 09:20 PM #5

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05/15/2016 06:31 PM



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Join Date: Apr 2013

Posts: 315

Originally Posted by Riniya

Love it! I've never touched any OS other than Windows in my life and going over this guide, it looks like I can definitely give this a go. Bookmarked and thanks!

EDIT: Is there something like this in Ubuntu where I can put a video file in a folder and then I can stream from my seedbox to my home using VLC or MPC?

This will probably help: <http://www.torrent-invites.com/showthread.php?t=271937>

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July 29th, 2014, 09:25 PM

#6

Arakasi

Join Date: Feb 2011

Location: London, UK

Posts: 2,150

Originally Posted by Riniya

EDIT: Is there something like this in Ubuntu where I can put a video file in a folder and then I can stream from my seedbox to my home using VLC or MPC?

Quick answer is yes. It is not something I have done though, you can stream to VLC using http links, or you can set up a media server like plex on your seedbox. I have not done either myself, there are plenty of guides out there that will address these exact topics.

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July 31st, 2014, 06:22 AM

#7

cc1cc1

RECRUITER

55% PROGRESS

HDSpace Recruiter

Join Date: Aug 2013

Posts: 241

Originally Posted by cc1cc1

wow nice one for Ubuntu 12/13/14  
my new server is come with ubuntu 14 - i wanna give a try for that  
thanks for nice tutorial !!!

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July 31st, 2014, 05:43 PM

#8

Arakasi

Join Date: Feb 2011

Location: London, UK

Posts: 2,150

Originally Posted by cc1cc1

wow nice one for Ubuntu 12/13/14  
my new server is come with ubuntu 14 - i wanna give a try for that  
thanks for nice tutorial !!!

I have tested it 3 times on a clean install of Ubuntu 14.04, without any problems. Just make sure you are careful to follow the right instructions for your OS version, and if you do encounter any problems I am happy to help.


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A+ A-

  
Join Date: Feb 2011  
Location: London, UK  
Posts: 2,150

Just made a few changes to this guide.

1. Streamlined it, so it is easier to follow, removing some unnecessary discrepancies between versions
2. Removed some legacy stuff, that was not needed
3. Reordered is so Apache is all in 1 section and self contained. I plan to add options to use other web servers like nginx so this is in preparation of that

I have tested the revised guide on all 3 systems without a problem, and it should now be quicker and easier to use

If you use it any feedback good or bad is appreciated

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August 5th, 2014, 06:32 AM

#10

Arakasi

  
Join Date: Feb 2011  
Location: London, UK  
Posts: 2,150

Made some major changes. Added support for Debian Wheezy (7.6) and added Nginx as an option to use instead of Apache2 as a webserver.

Also simplified the webserver set-up by providing complete site config files.

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By kafoolfo in forum Seedbox Tutorials  
Replies: 0  
Last Post: September 14th, 2012, 12:53 AM

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05/15/2016 06:31 PM

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